THE TRADE AREA EDITION

140 Pages in This Issue.

The La Crosse Tribune

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VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 63. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

ADMITS MURDER; WHINES IN FEAR

Seventeen-Year-Old Bell Boy Confesses Killing Jackson, the Aged Broker

ROBBERY WAS THE MOTIVE

Tells of Sneaking in Window and Beating Kind Old Man to Death

NEW YORK, July 28.—Not more than forty-eight hours after he had beaten aged William H. Jackson in his room in the fashionable Hotel Iroquois, Paul Geidel, a 17 year old bell boy, had been indicted for murder in the first degree.

District Attorney Whitman hurried the case before the grand jury. At one o'clock the indictment was returned and Judge Crain announced that he would have Geidel arraigned before him next Monday, and after he had pleaded to the indictment, would fix an early date for trial. Patrick J. McGrane, held as an accomplice, will not be indicted at once, but may be used as a witness.

Geidel has broken down from fear of the electric chair and required medical attention in his cell in the Tombs this afternoon.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cowering in his cell at police headquarters, Paul Geidel, 17 years-old youth, alternately wept and prayed today that he be saved from the electric chair. Meanwhile the majesty of the law was set in rapid motion to make an example of the murderous bell-boy who admits killing aged William Henry Jackson, Wall street speculator and gentle, kind old man, for the paltry sum of $6.75 and a gold watch which he later pawned for $18.

Patrick McCrane is held as an accomplice and the police are inclined today to believe that he stood guard while Geidel broke into the room and beat his unfortunate victim to death.

Sneaked in Window

In confessing, Geidel, according to the police, insisted he thought he would get a large sum of money. He had been discharged from his position as bell-boy in the Iroquois hotel and was broke. After securing a bottle of chloroform he entered the suite through the bathroom window.

"The light was shining in the room," said Geidel, "and I could see through the crack in the door that Mr. Jackson was listening. I made up my mind to do him and sneaked in softly. I had a washrag soaked with the chloroform and slapped it quickly over his mouth. He grappled with me and gave me a desperate fight. He was screaming and I had to quiet him. So I hit him as hard as I could and took the washrag and rammed it down his throat. Then I went through his pockets and got his money and his watch and chain. I took the buttons out of his shirt but before I could break open the trunk I heard someone coming. I climbed back through the window sneaked down to the basement and out."

Chloroform Traced

The arrest of Geidel and McCrane followed the tracing of the bottle which had contained the chloroform to Mrs. Edwards Kane, who kept the boarding house where the pair lived. Mrs. Kane and her husband are in the house of detention as witnesses.

Geidel and McCrane were held without bail. District Attorney Whitman said today he expects to secure immediate indictments and hopes to have Geidel sentenced to death within a month.

ROBBERS BURN TOWN

CAMP GROVE, Ill., SWEPT BY FLAMES FOLLOWING SAFE BLOWING IN POST-OFFICE

KEWANEE, Ill., July 28. — Fire early today following an explosion caused by robbers who blew open the safe of the postoffice, swept Camp Grove, near here entailing a loss of $75,000 Every business house in the village was damaged or destroyed.

BAILEY QUITS COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senator Bailey (Dem., Tex.) was today at his own request relieved by the senate from further service on the privileges and elections committee. Bailey was Lorimer's chief defender last winter. This committee is now engaged in the second Lorimer inquiry.

ADV. SUMMARY

Manufacturers—
John Gund Brewing company, La Crosse Rubber Mills Co., Wisconsin Pearl Button Co., Monitor Brewery, Listman Mill Co., Langdon & Boyd, La Crosse Cracker and Candy Co., Franz Bartl Brewing Co., Jos. B. Funke Candy Co., Heileman Brewing Co., The Pacific Electric Co., La Crosse Clothing Co., M. Kratchwil Candy Co., Michel Brewing Co., Smith Manufacturing Co., Badger Steel Roofing and Corrugating Co., The E. Hackner Co.,La Crosse Bottling Works, A. Koblitz, Ice Cream & Butter company, North Side Bottling Works, La Crosse Broom Works, Advance Bedding Co., D. Jehlen, Jr., La Crosse Hat Works, La Crosse Paper Box Co., John Dengler Cigth Co., A. Koblitz Awning Co., La Crosse Bridge & Steel Co., W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crescent Canning Co., Starch Bros. & Co., Jos. Miller, La Crosse Plow Co., Frommes Chemical Co.

Jobbers—
Elliott-Loeffler Co., W. A. Roosevelt Co., Bryant & Sisson, Whitebreast Coal Co., Adam Forschler, Fay Lewis Bros. Co., John C. Burns (Fruit House), Odin J. Oyen, La Crosse Clothing Co., Badger Steel Roofing and Corrugating Co., A. Grams and Son, J. J. Hogan, C L. Colman Lbr. Co., La Crosse Plumbing Supply Co.

Banks—
Security Savings Bank, National Bank of La Crosse, Batavian National Bank, State Bank of La Crosse, Bank of Viroqua, Sprague State Bank of Caledonia, First National Bank of Caledonia.

Hotels—
The Jefferson, Northwestern, Hotel La Crosse, Commercial Hotel, Prairie du Chien; Dousman House, Prairie du Chien; Dudley House, Lansing.

Public Utilities—
La Crosse City Railway Co., La Crosse Telephone Co., La Crosse Water Power Co., La Crosse Gas & Electric Co. C. B. & Q. Ry., La Crosse & Southeastern Ry., Steamer La Crosse, Streckfus Steamboat Lines.

Automobile Companies—
C. H. Holway Garage; P. Hofweber & Son, H. C. Hart, Imperial Auto Co., Bergh Piano Co.

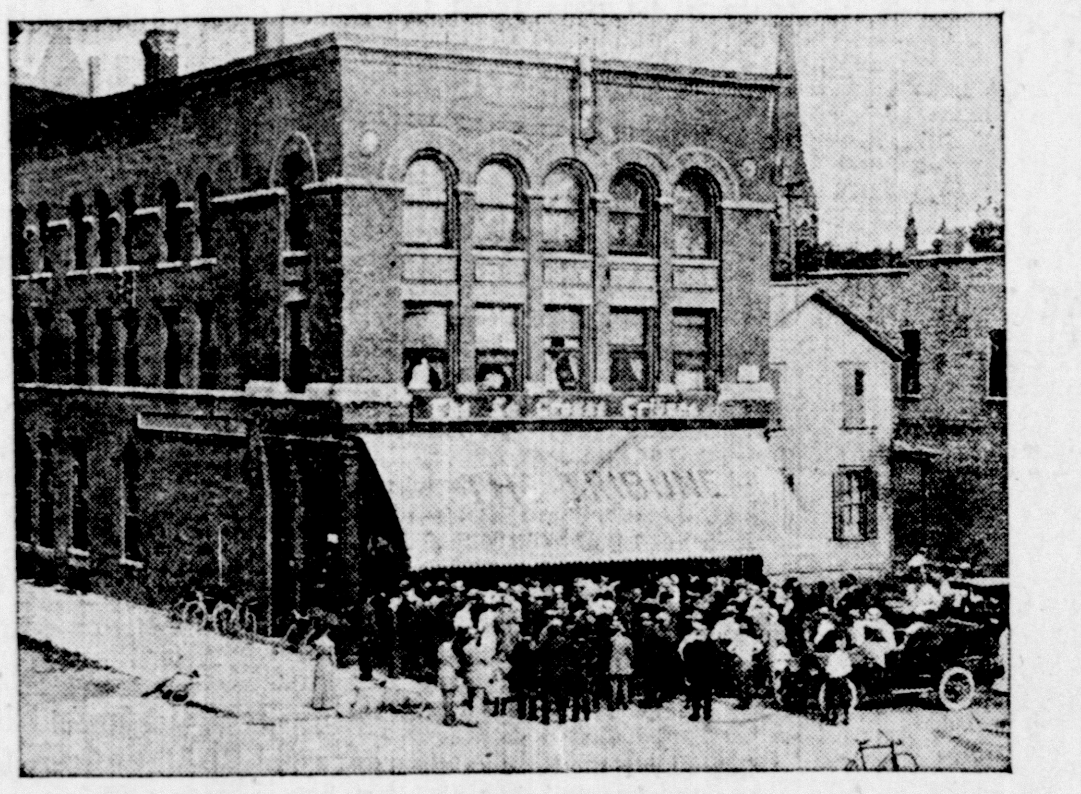
Retailers—
Adam Forschler, S. L. de Ranitz & Co., The Bodega, The Schiller, Fay Lewis & Bros. Co., Odin J. Oyen, Bergh Piano Co., Continental, E. M. Young, Ed W. Parker, Greene's Limited, Sanitary Meat Market, Nels Thompson, Fred Heil, Fred Leithold, The Fashion Shop, Boyer-Furber Furniture Company, M. & C. Newburg, V. Tausche Hardware Company, Doerflinger's, S. Gantert, Gus Rose, Nelson's, Peter Newburg, J. S. Arenz Company, J. E. Willing, Martin Roth, W. T. Irvine, C. B. Noelke, Stavrum & Hulberg, Scott-Rose Co., A. O. Sletten, Koblitz & Schnell, A. Gilbertson, H. Coolidge, D. Jehlen, Jr., Adams, the Shoeman, J. Bartel Co., Will Bros., Opera Bar, Stoll & Chase, Viroqua; Fred Eckhart, Viroqua; La Crosse Hat Works, Grocers' Association, Old Style Inn, Jos. Miller, Paulsen Shoe Co., Josten Hardware Co.

Miscellaneous—
Wisconsin Business University, John A. Salzer Seed Co., A. A. Liesenfeld, Baker & Niebuhr, La Crosse Posting Co., Oyen Ad Sign Co., Majestic Theatre, Northern Engraving Co., James A. Trane, Gateway City Transfer Co., Keefe Business College, La Crosse Steam Laundry Co., Bijou, Lyric, Raymond & Wood, J. Lapitz, Caledonia Hospital, A. E. Sfith, Onalaska; Henry & Frank's, Cargill Coal Co., Inter-State Fair, L. Natenshon, Prairie du Chien Sanatorium, Capoli Button Works, Lansing; Elysian Mineral Water, Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport; Arctice Ice & Fuel Co., Jos. Weston, Monarch Typewriters, F. G. Roth, Whiz, Pepsin Syrup, Stoen & Eberhart Coal Co., Granke's Transfer Line, The Globe, Hoeschler Bros., H. C. Hart, Mormon Coulee Brick Works, Morris & Hartwell, H. C. Evenson, Electro-Radial Institute, John Kreutz, Dr. O. Houck, Security Insurance Agency, Robert Burns Cigar, La Crosse Floral Co., Onalaska School of Agriculture, Schrank's Cafe, Hynne-Benrud, Modern Steam Laundry.

RECIPROCITY MAKES BUT LITTLE HEADWAY

OTTAWA, Ont., July 28.—Following an all-night meeting, parliament was still in session today. As a result of the obstruction tactics of the conservatives it was generally believed final dissolution will be ordered either today or tomorrow. No progress is being made on the American reciprocitay pact and it is asserted that Premier Laurier and his associates have about decided to inform Earl Grey that the situation is such that a new general election should be ordered. It is declared that the question of reforming the rules so that obstructionists can be curbed will prove to be one of the chief issues in the coming session.

THE HOME OF THE TRIBUNE



BEATTIE NAGGED BY THIRD DEGREE

Alleged Wife Slayer Said to Be Breaking Down Under Constant Grilling

RICHMOND, Va., July 28.—With Henry Clay Beattie showing the first traces of emotion since the night he carried the blood-soaked body of his murdered wife home from her last automobile ride, the Richmond police today planned an elaborate third degree of the accused man.

They believe that the hard, indifferent attitude that Beattie has maintained since the coroner jury branded him a wife murderer is changing, and they hope to break down the already partially disproved story to which Beattie has steadily adhered since the crime.

The constant nagging of the detectives and the close confinement have made Beattie nervous and melancholy and police plan to make the most of his relinquishing the "I don't care" attitude.

The grilling examination that the police have kept up almost day and night on the three prisoners in Richmond jail, Harry Beattie, Paul Beattie and Beulah Binford, today aroused considerable opposition. Judge R. Carter Scott visited the jail and served notice that unless the grilling of Beulah Binford was stopped immediately he would remove her beyond the reach of detectives.

With this as a starting point, Henry M. Smith, counsel for the accused man today began a campaign to counteract the public prejudice against Beattie.

CAR ACCIDENT FATAL

CHICAGO, July 28.—A motor box on a North Avenue street car blew out early today and the passengers jumped. One unidentified man sustained injuries which will cause his death and with three others was taken to a hospital.

ONLY ONE PHONE NECESSARY NOW

New Law Compels Connections with Other if You Are a Subscriber of One

If you are a subscriber to one of the telephone companies in La Crosse that is all you need to get service over all the telephones installed in the city.

That the law passed at the last session of the legislature compelling physical connection on telephone lines is not alone applicable to toll lines is the assertion made today by Manager W. F. Goodrich of the La Crosse Telephone company, Attorney Frank Winter and La Crosse lawyers who have been studying the measure.

Attorney Frank Winter recently petitioned the rate commission to order physical connection of toll lines is between the La Crosse Telephone company and the Wisconsin Telephone company and that body has announced that the date for the hearing will be set later.

"The new law," said one La Crosse lawyer today, "means that if you have the Bell phone in your office or house you can demand connections with any of the telephones controlled by the La Crosse Telephone company, or, if you are a subscriber to the La Crosse Telephone company, you can get connections over any of the local or long distance lines of the Bell company."

Whether or not this is the intention of the law is a question given much discussion today and it is possible that some sort of a protest against the measure may be filed at Madison.

"That's the way the law reads," said Manager W. F. Goodrich when asked about the measure today.

MANKATO, Minn., July 28.—Yeggmen cracked the safe in the postoffice at Lake Crystal yesterday, and escaped unseen with $45 cash.

HOUSTON WANTS TO HANDLE FUND

Would Take Administration of Road Money from Hands of La Crosse Authorities

The business men of Houston will advise the La Crosse city council that there is a strong reason why the good road fund being raised there as part of the plan to make the Mississippi wagon bridge free should not be administered by the La Crosse authorities, but should in some way be converted into a tax fund to be expended under the regular Houston county authorities.

The point raised in Minnesota is that, under the law of that state, if the fund is administered as taxes the county is e ntitled to state and county aid which would increase the total amount available for road building to $40,000.

In an interview, Judge James Farrell of La Crescent, says that as what La Crosse wants is good roads tending to better the facilities for reaching this city, the obvious thing to do is for the council to accept an arrangement by which the Houston county participants shall co-opeate in a plan to bing the expenditue of the entire fund under the state law of Minnesota, thus quadrupling the amount of good to be achieved.

In the opinion of Judge Farrel the reactionary sentiment now felt in Minnesota territory is created by a realization of the fact that to push the scheme through as contemplated by the council would deprive the business men of Houston county of $30,000 to which they are morally entitled for road purposes.

YOUNG BOY DEAD

Richard Ryan, Jr., aged 8 years, son of Richard Ryan, 129 South Fourth street, died at his father's home at one o'clock this afternoon, after a week's illness of diphtheria. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

NEWS SUMMARY

(1)—News section (20 pages).
General telegraphic and local news, editorial, society, fiction, illustrated features.

(2)—Parks, schools and churches section (24 pages).
Annual report of John M. Nolen, landscape architect, upon the achievement of the past year in park and play ground making in La Crosse; report of Superintendent Benezet on the public schools; story of the local postoffice; history of La Crosse high school; story of Capt. Thompson's reclamation project; what the local normal school has accomplished and plans for the future; the Onalaska Agricultural school; what Uncle Sam has done for this district; general banking story; photograph of the old Rescue Hose company and recollections and reminiscenses of its members by prominent citizens; history of the playground movement; photographs of members of the bar of La Crosse county and also of the pastors of this city; life story of J. W. Losey, the entire section being profusely illustrated.

(3)—The Good Roads section (16 pages).
Map of La Crosse Trade Area. What has been accomplished in Wisconsin and Minnesota and projected plans for the future; the Progressive association; a number of general good roads articles; history of the electric line and the outlook for interurban electric lines; the text of the new Wisconsin law granting state aid for road building; suggestions as to routes for auto drives in and around the city; Winona good roads efforts; history of McGilvray bridge; history of famous newspaper "pipes." This section is also illustrated.

(4)—Industrial and commercial section (80 pages).
This section contains the history of the following towns in this trade area: Stoddard, Arcadia, Prairie du Chien, Dakota, Dresbach, Onalaska, Blair, Sparta, Lansing, West Salem, Bangor, McGregor, Viroqua, Independence, Chaseburg, Westby, Preston, Cashton, Black River Falls, Coon Valley, Waukon, Trempealeau, La Crescent, Houston, Lanesboro, Caledonia, Galesville, Tomah, Spring Grove, Rushford, Whitehall, De Soto, Hokah, Genoa, Victory and Brownsville. Other features are: History of the famous "Brick Pomeroy;" an article on commission government for cities; the police department; report of Dubuque well system of waterworks; history of La Crosse county; stories of baseball notables; the local fire department; account of a trip on the steamer La Crosse; La Follette's stand on reciprocity; history of health department; history of the county court house; the local brewing industry: report of Jas. T. Day on waterworks convention; story of the La Crosse Retail Grocers' association; the evolution of flour milling; city's location an aid to industries by C. W. Dickinson; Board of Trade accomplishments for the past year, by John L. Utermoehl; La Crosse in the days of old, by E. T. Mueller; history of the La Crosse Lodge of Elks, and numerous other articles of interest. Numerous half-tones add to the attractiveness of this section.

POWERS' WAR DOGS STRAIN AT LEASH

England's Huge Fleet Is Ready to Go to Sea on Receipt of Orders

FRENCH ARMY IN READINESS

Germany Silent Regarding Negotiations Over Moroccan Crisis; Press Waiting a Tip

LONDON, July 28.—Following a night of activity such as has not been seen in naval circles in some years, the first division of the home fleet, which includes some of England's biggest battleships of the dreadnaught type was reported today to be ready to proceed to sea instantly upon receipt of orders.

The harbor at Portland, where the first division is anchored, presented an animated scene all night. Lights from scores of cutters and boats dashing between ships and shore danced on the water, while multi-colored signal lights flashed continually in the darkness between the flagship and the other vessels.

Crowds Watch Preparations

On board and round the big fighting machines, vaguely outlined in sinister majesty, there was keen activity. Orders had been issued that the fleet was to be ready by 5 o'clock this morning. The men fell to their work with enthusiasm as they loaded coal and oil fuel and other supplies on board. A large crowd was attracted to the water front.

In official circles the significance of the orders to the fleet is hiscounted with the statement that it is only the ordinary measure, usually taken to have the fleet ready, and that it has been done with a situation less acute than the present has arisen.

Premier Asquith held a conference with King George at Buckingham palace today at which the foreign situation was discussed.

German Press Silent

BERLIN, July 28.—The German press was practically silent, editorially on Premier Asquith's statement before the house of commons yesterday evening, presumably waiting a tip from the government as to what attitude shall be assumed. The feeling here that the tension over the Moroccan situation is slightly relaxed, perhaps due to knowledge in official circles that the Franco-German secret negotiations have taken a more hopeful turn and finally are making some progress.

It developed that the market following was advised Wednesday what the tenor of Premier Asquith's statement before the house of commons would be and financial circles were given the report that, while dignified and strong in the assertion of England's position, it would not give cause for immediate alarm. It was chiefly due to this advance information that the bourse was not more affected here and in Paris by yesterday's developments.

Troops in Readiness

PARIS, July 28.—That the government is preparing for any eventuality in connection with the Moroccan situation is shown by the military preparations. While the foreign office insists that the trouble with Germany are almost certain to be peacefully settled, the activity of the war office indicates that the government does not intend to be caught napping should the negotiations take a disappointing turn.

WEATHER

For La Crosse and vicinity: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

For Wisconsin: Fair west, showers east portion tonight, slightly cooler; Saturday fair.

For Minnesota: Fair tonight and Saturday.

For Iowa: Fair west, showers est portion this afternoon or tonight, cooler; Saturday fair.

Temperatures in La Crosse during the past 24 hours: Highest, 84; lowest, 62.

Weather Notes

A narrow trough of low pressure extends from Manitoba to Texas and local showers have occurred throughout this section and also along the middle Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen 6 to 16 degrees from eastern Montana to Minnesota and risen in the extreme northwest; elsewhere the changes have been small.

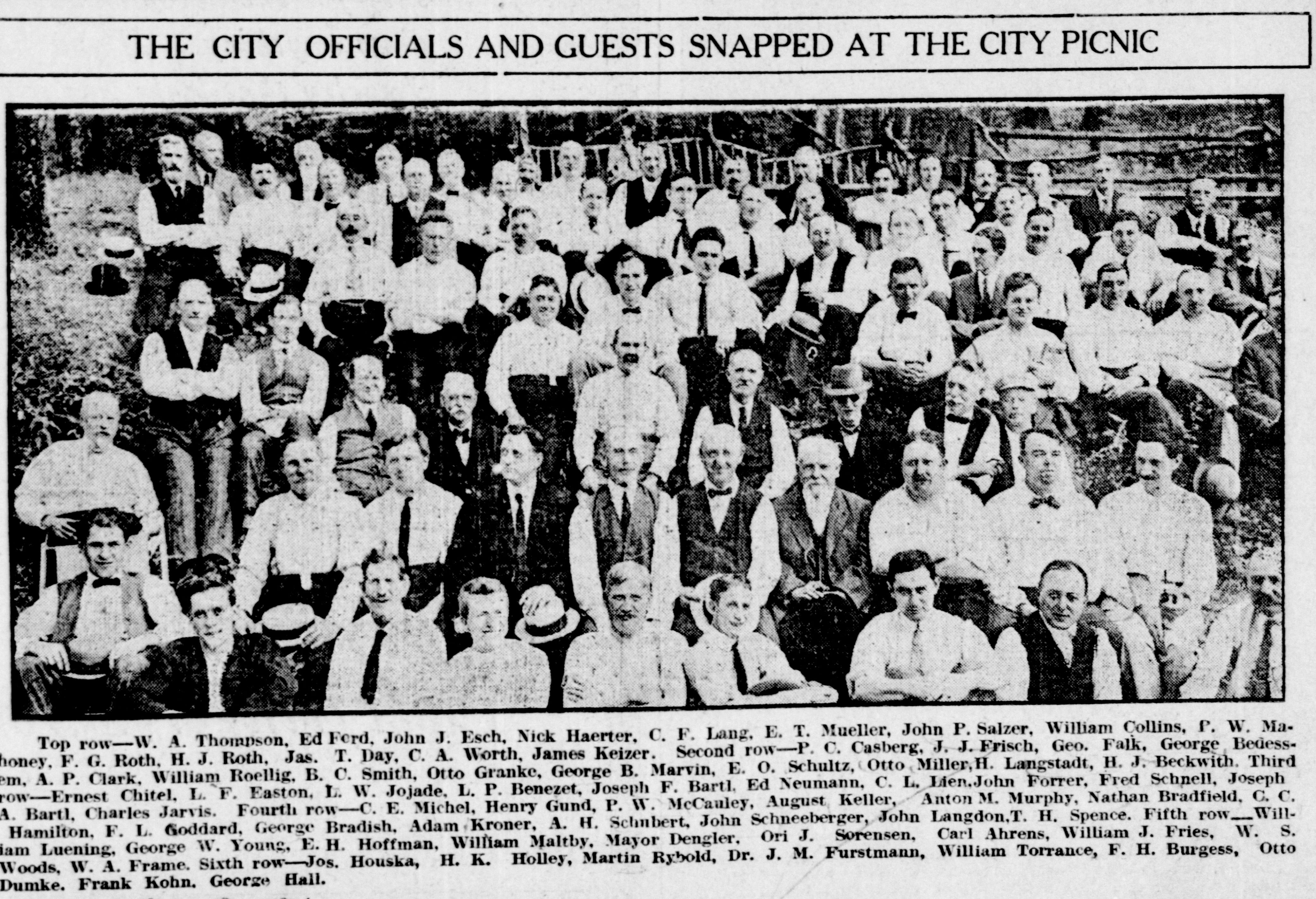
Generally fair and slightly cooler weather will prevail in this section tonight and fair weather Saturday.

River

	Flood Stage.	Height.	24-Hour Change.
St. Paul	14	1.3	-|-0.4
Red Wing	14	—0.1	-|-0.1
Reeds Landing	12	—0.7	0.0
La Crosse	12	0.6	—0.1
Pr. du Chien	18	0.6	0.0

The river will likely rise slightly during the next 36 hours.

THE CITY OFFICIALS AND GUESTS SNAPPED AT THE CITY PICNIC



Top row—W. A. Thompson, Ed Ford, John J. Esch, Nick Haerter, C. F. Lang, E. T. Mueller, John P. Salzer, William Collins, P. W. Mahoney, F. G. Roth, H. J. Roth, Jas. T. Day, C. A. Worth, James Keizer. Second row—P. C. Casberg, J. J. Frisch, Geo. Falk, George Bedessem, A. P. Clark, William Roellig, B. C. Smith, Otto Granke, George B. Marvin, E. O. Schultz, Otto Miller, H. Langstadt, H. J. Beckwith. Third row—Ernest Chitel, L. F. Easton, L. W. Jojade, L. P. Benezet, Joseph F. Bartl, Ed Neumann, C. L. Lien, John Forrer, Fred Schnell, Joseph A. Bartl, Charles Jarvis. Fourth row—C. E. Michel, Henry Gund, P. W. McCauley, August Keller, Anton M. Murphy, Nathan Bradfield, C. C. Hamilton, F. L. Goddard, George Bradish, Adam Kroner, A. H. Schubert, John Schneeberger, John Langdon, T. H. Spence. Fifth row—William Luening, George W. Young, E. H. Hoffman, William Maltby, Mayor Dengler, Ori J. Sorensen, Carl Ahrens, William J. Fries, W. S. Woods, W. A. Frame. Sixth row—Jos. Houska, H. K. Holley, Martin Rybold, Dr. J. M. Furstmann, William Torrance, F. H. Burgess, Otto Dumke. Frank Kohn. George Hall.

AT $10.95 we are selling all light colored Summer Suits.

HERE are values at these prices that actually are worth $18, $20, $22.50 and $25.

ALL wool, hand tailored; this Spring's styles from some of the best clothing makers in America.

See Our Window

J. E. WILLING, JR.

115-117 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

KILL ALL THE FLIES!

Children as Fly-Fighters

In the campaign against mosquities, in the yellow-fever belt, it was found that the adults were largely indifferent. They were in a rut. But the school children were easily trained to see the danger of the mosquitoes, and proved most valuable aids to the boards of health. In San Antonio, Texas, the children were taught the natural history of the mosquito in school, and most eagerly did they watch the growth of the wrigglers in aquariums in the school rooms. They attended lectures, with lantern slides showing the mosquitos' growth; and among all the 10,000 school children of the city, both boys and girls, there was the keenest rivalry in finding and destroying the mosquitos' breeding places.

In our present fight on the house flies, let us use the children of La Crosse as our most valuable corps. Almost every child is a born naturalist, and their quick eye will find the breeding places of flies long before we adults can.

Dr. Leland O. Howard, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and author of "The House Fly—Disease Carrier" proposed such a use of children to the American Civic association, as he had seen their value in his long campaign on the mosquito. The association plans to offer prizes for school children.

Our Schools

Let our schools take this up. Let every teacher tell her children how dangerous the fly really is, where it breeds, and how its breeding places may be reported to the Board of Health. It will be necessary for the school board to co-operate, by having the American Civic association's bulletins distributed to school children.

Aside from the aid they will give us, this competition will give the children the most zestful summer vacation of their lives. Says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, "I believe that we could utilize an enormous amount of good enthusiasm and good human activity going to waste under the name of 'mischief,' and if we could take the enthusiasm of a boy and his delight of getting in mischief and put him to work on the fly problem, I believe we could do a great deal towards putting any community into a practical process of cleansing."

TOMAH WIS

Supt. L. M. Compton of the Tomah Indian Industrial school has made arrangements with the department of agronomy of the college of agriculture to conduct agricultural demonstrations and experimental work on the Indian school farm. Prof. C. P. Norgard of the department of agronomy has visited the Indian school to perfect this arrangement and make the necessary plans for the work. It will be classified under two general headings. First, the production and dissemination of pure bred grains produced at the experimental station. In order to do this the station furnishes the farm with seeds of grain and corn that have been bred by the department. These will be selected and cured by Mr. L. Hancock, the farmer of the institution. Second, in the demonstration of improved farm methods of handling crops. This will be demonstrated by the application of these methods to various crops on the field of the school farm. Some of the lines of work to be demonstrated are: The treatment of soils for alfalfa, the breeding of corn, the spacing of corn and crop rotation. The field selected for this purpose was selected along the road passing the Indian school.

The conference of Lutheran ministers which has been going on for the past week in this city adjourned Thursday morning. Wednesday they were treated to an automobile ride through the city and country. Autos were furnished by H. B. Vaudell, Wm. B. Naylor, W. E. Barnhardt, C. A. Weise, H. Sherwood, W. W. Warren, A. Reich.

The team belonging to John Turner, owner of the job wagon, took fright at some paper across the road near the passenger depot and ran away. They ran up Superior avenue for one-half mile, then being stopped in front of Taft's livery stable by Mr. Getman, who is employed at that place. Slight damage was done to the harness.

Misses Agnes Smith, Florence Hamilton, Vera Skinner and Katherine Gleis returned home Thursday after spending a week at Spring bank. Miss Mary Garnock was chaperon.

It is almost certain that the Tomah band and Company K, Third regiment, W. N. G., will attend the state fair which will be held in Milwaukee in September. Mr. Fred Barrows, Jr., leader of the band, is negotiating on the terms and he thinks the contract will be signed at an early date.

George Knick and Fred Smith played with a Sparta orchestra at Viroqua Wednesday evening. Mr. Smith will stay with the orchestra and Mr. Knick will join it in September.

Sheriff McFadden was a business caller here Thursday.

Byron Black left Wednesday for Chicago, where he will visit his brother Leverne.

Sam Knick was a La Crosse caller Wednesday.

Joe Grossman of Platteville was attending to his branch store here Wednesday.

Mr. W. P. E. Nuzum of this city was a business caller in Sparta on Wednesday.

The company K orchestra play at a dance at Melvina Friday night.

W. C. Britt of this city was a visitor in Sparta Wednesday.

FARMERS DIG FOR "VOICE"

WINSTED, Conn., July 28.—When Rev. W. W. Blackman, a ventriloquist, threw his voice into the chimney corner, and cried "Help," a group of frightened farmers torie the wall down trying to release the crying prisoner.

STORE OPENS 9 a. m. SATURDAYS

J. BARTEL CO.

STORE CLOSES 9:30 p. m. SATURDAYS

409-11-13 MAIN STREET

"Look and Ye Shall Find"

VALUES EXTRAORDINARY

Tempting Offerings to Discriminating Buyers among our

ALTERATION SALE

Galatea Cloth, Voiles, French Batiste and striped Linen. Values in this lot up to 20c. These materials are suitable for children's and ladies' dresses and boys' suits. Come early, for this lot will not last long at this price. Your choice at the yard 5c

Big line of Poplins, Repp, Bengaline Cords in all shades, make desirable fall dresses. Regular 25c and 39c values, at the yard 15c

To clean up, your choice of our entire stock of Edges and Insertions, in cambric, nainsook and Swiss, also 18 inch Corset Cover Embroidery, values up to 35c, at the yard 10c

42 inch Figured Curtain Scrim. Regular 25c value. To clean up this lot, at the yard 12½c

Your choice of every gauze vest, drawers and union suits that always sold at 50c, 59c and 65c. These garments are well made, trimmed with lace and taped they come in Swiss, lisle, and Viga silk, at the garment 39c

WISCONSIN NEWS

SPRING SHOOTING DOOMED

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—Shooting ducks in the spring will be just as unlawful in 1912 as heretofore, according ot State Fish and Game Warden John A. Sholts. In a recently published summary of the game laws a mistake was made in stating the time of the open season for ducks, the incorrect period being given as from Sept. 1 to May 1. The right period is from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

FALL KILLS OLD MAN

KENOSHA, Wis., July 28.—Peter Annen, aged 94, a pioneer building contractor, was killed on Thursday when he fell down a flight of stairs at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bernard Schloder, breaking his neck.

LIQUOR DEALERS ON TRIP

ASHLAND, Wis., July 28.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Liquor Dealers' Protective association, which opened here on Wednesday, left Thursday morning on the steamer Easton for an all day lake trip to Devil's island. Today the business sessions of the convention will be resumed.

MILWAUKEE ROAD SETTLES

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The Milwaukee road, represented by Attorney Van Alstine of Milwaukee, paid into the state treasury $45,496.46 yesterday in settlement of the claim of the state for license fees due since 1905 when suit for payment of the claim was begun. The Omaha company is the only one now against which suit was brought that has not paid.

$40,000 FIRE IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—Fire which broke out at 12:30 o'clock this morning practically destroyed the three-story frame structure at 522-532 Sixteenth avenue, occupied by the Rauwald Ecclesiastical Art Manufacturing company, makers of church steeples and furniture. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and is covered by $25,000 insurance.

RAKE PRONGS KILL MAN

NEENAH, Wis., July 28.—Caught under a hayrake pulled by a runaway horse, Edward McMurchie of Wheeler was instantly killed when the iron rake prongs pierced his head. His body was punctured in many places by the prongs.

BROWN HEAD OF FIREMEN

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 28.—The Wisconsin Paid Firemen's association on Thursday selected Wausau for the 1912 convention. Capt. W. E. Brown of Milwaukee was elected president; James P. Welch of Eau Claire, vice president; Ole Norman of Superior, secretary; and John H. Kratz of Manitowoc, treasurer of the association. With a boat ride on Superior harbor Thursday afternoon the convention ended.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE DEAD

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 28.—Edward Rutledge, aged 76, died yesterday after an acute illness of several weeks.

He leaves no children or near relatives. His wealth is upward of $10,000,000.

Rutledge was an associate and partner in many ventures with Frederick Weyerhauser, both men starting in the Wisconsin pineries about the same time as laborers and prospectors.

HENWOOD DENOUNCES JUDGE TO HIS FACE

DENVER, Col., July 28.—The denunciation of Judge Whitford by Frank H. Henwood in court yesterday was made a part of the record today in Henwood's appeal to the supreme court for a new trial on the charge of murdering George Copeland. Henwood's sensational speech in which he told Judge Whitford to his fact that he believed the court prejudiced, biased and unfair, covered several pages of the record.

The appeal cited 108 errors by Judge Whitford. They include not only charges of prejudice against Whitford but also charges against District Attorney Elliott of conspiring to railroad Henwood to the railroad Henwood to the penitentiary in order to secure evidence on which John W. Springer, husband of the woman in the case, could get a divorce.

Henwood's scathing arraignment of the court lasted nearly an hour. It preceded the court's action in sentencing him to life imprisonment.

TAFT CAN'T ESCAPE TARIFF DILEMMA

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The hope of republican stand-patters that President Taft would be relieved of the dilemma of having to take action on a wool revision bill was blasted today when it became known that the progressives in the senate have pledged aid to the democrats to obtain adoption of whatever compromise is reached by the conferees of the senate and house on the wool tariff revision bill.

Democratic leaders today admitted that the adoption yesterday of the La Follette substitute wool bill was a pre-arranged plan. The republican progressives in return for democratic aid in adopting this measure, agreed to give their votes for whatever the conferees may decide upon.

In the house a democratic majority insures adoption of this conference report. In the senate the progressive republican and democratic coalition makes certain that the measure will be put up to President Taft, if present plans are carried out.

E. K. Dyer and Family. Mr. Dyer is the Former La Crosse Man Who With His Family First Settled in Rushford, Minn.

KELLY MAY GO TO SMOKY CITY SOON

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—Rumors are persistent here that Barney Dreyfuss has bought William Kelly, the team mate of his high priced beauty, O'Toole, for $7,500 and a catcher but that the sale has not been announced because Dreyfuss has not decided upon what back-stop he will give the Saints.

GIVES LIFE FOR PET DOG

NEW YORK, July 28.—When her little dog, Billie, got into a fight with a ferocious mastiff, Freda Bromilow, 7, went to the rescue. She was terribly bitten and died a few hours later.

GOTCH FRACTURES TRAINER'S BONES

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 28.—Yussif Hassan, one of Frank Gotch's training partners, lying with his right shoulder blade broken, today testifies to the fact that the champion wrestler still retains his old strength and cleverness. For the broken bone was sustained while wrestling with the Iowa wonder. Hassan will be out of the game the rest of the season.

Before you allow him to kiss you, remember that a man's love will live a great deal longer on hope than on memory.

IN OUR JEWELRY DEPT.

We conduct a fully equipped and up-to-date repairing shop for the accommodation of our customers. We repair most anything. If you have any old or odd piece of Jewelry that looks like it could not be repaired, bring it to us and we will make it look like new—you will be surprised.

If your watch does not run—just let us have it and we will put it in shape for you—as a time piece should be.

We also make a specialty of re-mounting Diamonds and other precious stones in fine hand-made settings.

Doerflinger's Jewelry Department

GUS ROSE

THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday at 201-203 South Fifth Street, La Crosse, Wis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

A. M. BRAYTON Ed. and Pub. J. K. KIDDER City Ed. F. H. BURGESS Bus. Mgr.

Daily by Carrier - - - - - - - $5.00 Per Year
Daily by Mail - - - - - - - - $3.00 Per Year

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 22, 1904 at the Postoffice at La Crosse, Wis., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1907

THE TRIBUNE IS A MEMBER OF THE LEE NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Both Phones—Business Office 323-1
Editorial Department 323-2

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES—PAYNE & YOUNG
Chicago Office, 749 Marquette Building.
New York Office, 31-34 Thirty-third Street.

THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in La Crosse that has ever submitted to an investigation of its circulation by an actuary.

The Association of American Advertisers (New York City) has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. Only the figures of circulation contained in its report are guaranteed by the Association.

No. 149 Secretary.

THE TRIBUNE'S published circulation statement is verified and vouched for by **THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ADVERTISERS** and by **THE BLUE BOOK of A. A. Siever.**

THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE
Sworn Detailed Circulation for the Month of June, 1911

June Daily Average. **6,880**

1—Thurs	6852	16—Fri.	6881
2—Fri	6887	17—Sat.	6893
3—Sat	6887	18—Sun.	
4—Sun.		19—Mon.	6897
5—Mon.	6861	20—Tues.	6929
6—Tues.	6859	21—Wed.	6912
7—Wed.	6857	22—Thurs.	6881
8—Thurs.	6863	23—Fri.	6887
9—Fri.	6921	24—Sat.	6889
10—Sat.	6870	25—Sun.	
11—Sun.		26—Mon.	6891
12—Mon.	6897	27—Tues.	6872
13—Tues.	6918	28—Wed.	6885
14—Wed.	6912	29—Thurs.	6891
15—Thurs.	6903	30—Fri.	6927

Total 179,122
Average 6,880

Extra Copies Not Included

I, Frank H. Burgess, business manager of the La Crosse Tribune, do solemnly swear that the actual number of copies of the paper named, printed and circulated during the month of June, 1911, was as above stated.

Frank H. Burgess

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1911.

A. E. BLEEKMAN,
Notary Public.

KEEP ONE, SEND ONE

While gathering the data for this issue of The Tribune it has been found that many persons who realized the importance of it for reference, had kept their copy of our END OF THE DECADE EDITION issued one year ago.

This issue will be found to be even more valuable to lay away for reference than the one last year, because it not only covers La Crosse, but it also covers nearly all of the outside towns within fifty to sixty miles of La Crosse.

Within the pages of this issue will be found copious writeups of these towns, containing the names and initials of nearly every business man in each of them. Many of the more important business interests are represented by splendid display advertisements as well. Should it be necessary for you to know the address of some of these business people at any time it will only be necessary for you to refer to this issue.

Keep it! or better still send it to a friend in some other part of the world who will be pleased to get it from you, and who will thereby become familiar with La Crosse.

We have before us a copy of a magazine supplement published by the Winona Republican-Herald on July 26th. It deals with facts about Winona, tersely written, handsomely illustrated and quite comprehensive. The front cover is a work of art, apt and decidedly fetching, and nowhere from kiver to kiver is there a weak spot in the publication. Winona may well be proud of this presentation of its merits, so pleasing and so convincing.

Owing to inability to secure photographs in time the faces of Col. G. M. Woodward and Andrew Lees, George W. Bunge and A. C. Wolfe were omitted from the page of half tones devoted to lawyers. For similar reason Rev. Father Congdon and Sluyter, Rev. A. V. Ingham and Rev. C. N. Moller do not appear in the pastors' page.

FORWARD

One year ago tomorrow The Tribune published its END OF THE DECADE EDITION, an historical review of La Crosse from its infancy. The paper comprised 112 pages, and was made up and edited pursuant to the best judgment of the publishers. Commenting upon the event at that time the editor said:

"Whatever pride the publishers of The Tribune entertain in this END OF THE DECADE EDITION is completely overshadowed by an appreciation of the spirit of progress displayed by the businessmen of La Crosse, whose enterprise and patronage have made it possible."

Today we publish THE TRADE AREA EDITION, a paper designed to emphasize that community of interest which exists over any given section having a common trade center. It is our theory, substantiated we believe by hard facts, that to the same degree to which it profits the man of any city to patronize that city's markets wherever possible, it profits the towns and villages in a scientific TRADE AREA to patronize the logical market center of that area for everything it offers, insofar as this does not conflict with loyal support of the purchaser's immediate home. This TRADE AREA EDITION runs to 140 pages, and in contemplating the achievement we can reflect our sentiments no more accurately than to repeat what we said one year ago: Our pride in it is completely overshadowed by our comprehension of the fact that in it we have but executed the progressive purposes of the live-wire businessmen who make up this community.

But to this we must add one more conclusion: It is that the increase from 112 pages last year to 140 pages this year expresses in exact characters the degree of progress which La Crosse has made in one year. The TRADE AREA EDITION shows an increase of 12 per cent in the volume of old business handled last year, and an additional increase of 14 per cent in the form of new business attracted by this publication. We submit that any city which, measured by the truest index of prosperity and expansion—advertising—shows an increase of 26 per cent in a single year has stamped itself as fully abreast of its opportunities.

Perhaps we may be pardoned here for the one bit of self-appreciation to which we shall give voice: It is a feeling that, despite the zeal and ambition of this public, it would not have endorsed our former undertaking by giving THE TRADE AREA EDITION largely increased support had it not recognized in THE END OF THE DECADE EDITION the fulfillment of a pledge that whatever The Tribune promises and undertakes it will accomplish, and that it is "getting better all the time."

With the advent of August a year of satisfactory progress may be regarded as having been concluded, and before La Crosse lies another year of faith and work, of striving to surmount obstacles and grasp opportunities. That the future will be faced with that manful self-reliance, that unselfishness and that lofty ambition which have, as a whole, characterized this community we implicitly believe. We learn as we strive, and we grow as we learn. But that we have prospered does not fully compensate for the efforts of yesterday; there is due a part payment of the debt in what tomorrow holds in store. Let us extend the hand of cheerful optimism, of conscious power, to grasp what the future owes us.

It has always been the pride of The Tribune to participate in those endeavors that build for the common good in La Crosse, its publishers frankly mingling with the pleasure of conscious right-doing an appreciation of the fact that what is best for the city is best for them, that what profits their neighbors must reflect their own just pro rata of advantage upon them. Making allowance for human error and human deficiencies, they do not hesitate in addressing their readers to point to the past as a pledge of what their share in the future shall be. Presenting this TRADE AREA EDITION to the public as value received for what it has cost all elements of business and society, they leave it, a page in history, to be read by kindly critics, and turn to fall in line with the people of this TRADE SECTION, prepared for the forward march, new battles and new conquests.

AN APPRECIATION

In compiling the data employed in the various sections of THE TRADE AREA EDITION we acknowledge the generous assistance of N. C. Bachellor, Col. G. M. Woodward, Col. F. A. Copeland, Ellis B. Usher, G. M. Heath, John L. Utermoehl, Harry Long, E. M. Wing, Walter S. Woods, Frank Cook, John Coady, James Forrer, F. A. Cotton, Oscar Hulberg and Capt. W. A. Thompson. As much of the material, especially that relating to the interesting picture of the old Rescue Hose Company, was based upon the recollections of contemporaries of its members, mistakes may have been made, and there may be many cases of conflicting memories. On the whole, however, a fair degree of accuracy has probably been attained. This has been achieved at no small effort on the part of those who have so kindly lent their assistance, a circumstance for our appreciation of which we hope to find adequate expression.

OUR LONG ARM

La Crosse furnishes flower seed to the Flowery Kingdom.

There are men who could be hit by a two-bagger from this office who, should there be a crop failure in La Crosse county, would figure that this must be a sad blow to the Salzer Seed Company.

In fact, while doubtless numerous citizens realize that the Salzer company's activities reach beyond the La Crosse horizon, it is probably true that a majority of this community do not appreciate that the seed company not only is not a local concern, but is more than a national institution—that it is a world enterprise.

The other day a Tribune representative was glancing over the shipping orders for last spring, by courtesy of John Salzer.

Society Island, Brazil, Russia, Alberta, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan!

"Please look up Japan, No. 17,-113," said the reporter.

Mr. Salzer called the filing clerk, who in a minute and a half returned with an order. "Flowers," he said.

And so it develops that the John A. Salzer Seed Company, of La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A., furnished an order of flower seeds for the Flowery Kingdom, the blossomful realm of that yellow peril known as The Mikado. More, examination of the files showed numerous orders for flower seed that had been shipped to Japan during the past few years.

Every country under the sun was found listed in that filing cabinet, patrons of Uncle Sam's greatest seed house, the institution that has made the name of Salzer famous wherever the soil produces blossom or grain or tuber.

The Society Islands come here for their catalpa trees and their alfalfa, Brazil buys her grains, Russia grains, coffee berry and flowers, Alberta and the Canadian northwest are heavy buyers of cereals, Mexico buys all kinds of seeds, India seeks rare varieties of grains, Alaska buys cereals and numerous orders such as this: "Daisies, and 'the old fashioned flower garden' "; Cuba calls for watermelons and cucumbers, Turkey buys the complete line. Corea, Germany, Austria, the Philippines, Panama, the Canal Zone, England, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Australia, Nova Scotia, Denmark, Ireland, Central America, Prince Edward Island, Switzerland, Hawaii, the Canary and Fiji Islands, Egypt—but what's the use! This is no geography lesson, and were we to name all the places the world over that order plants and seeds from the Salzer Seed Company, and were our readers to get the atlas and look them up, it would make a geography lesson requiring a whole month for a recitation period.

BY COMPARISON

On Sunday, June 25th., the Illinois State Register published a souvenir edition of 136 pages. So notable did this achievement seem that it was followed by columns of commendatory editorial in leading papers throughout the country, a whole page of which were later republished by The Register, and the publishers received many flattering letters from contemporaries. Herman Ridder, the great German editor of New York, sent an autograph note expressing appreciation of the enterprise.

The Illinois State Register is published in Springfield, Ill., the capital of that state, a town of 51,000 people, the home of Abraham Lincoln. Viewed from every angle, its field of support ought to be double that of a La Crosse newspaper, and we doubt if The Register will admit that such is not the fact.

This 136 page paper issued from The Register office was a splendid contribution. It was profusely illustrated, with reading matter well selected, ably edited and attractively arranged. We coincide with those who have referred to it as a splendid production not the least surprising thing about which was its unusual size, 136 pages.

However, we cannot refrain from suggesting that this issue of The Tribune, containing 140 pages, is a nearly two-fold greater achievement. We believe it is not only the largest newspaper ever published in the state of Wisconsin, but that it is the largest newspaper ever published in any city of 30,000 people in the entire world.

WORTHY OF A TRIAL

Mr. George M. Heath, general manager of the Listman Mill company, recognizes in good road building a strong weapon against the mail order house, but he is positive that local co-operation along certain lines would be effective in combating this sort of competition were it possible for the merchants to get together.

Much has been said about merchants meeting the mail order catalog with individual catalogs of their own covering their specific lines. Mr. Heath urges that the element of failure in this is the incompleteness of such catalogs, and he urges that were the leading merchants of any city, for instance one like La Crosse, to join in a general catalog to the public they would cover practically everything touched by the mail order monopoly, and would reach the people not only on terms of equality as to price but with that impression of good faith which accompanies close acquaintance, an overwhelming advantage over the more distant institution.

For a portion of the park cuts in this edition we are indebted to the Park Commission, by whose courtesy we are privileged to use them. A great majority of the cuts are furnished by the Northern Engraving Company and the print of these shows their uniform excellence. Indeed, we know of no better reason for patronizing any home institution than this: That given the same material to work upon the Northern Engraving company will turn out half-tones of better workmanship than those afforded by most companies, and equal to the best.

Thus doth the little busy bee
  Improve each shining minute:
He climbs upon the The Dutchman's back
  And leaves his stinger in it.

Quips and Cranks and Wanton Wiles

The Practical Joker

Behold the village joker,
  A constant pest is he.
He plays bum jokes on village blokes
  And chortles in his glee.

Cigars with powder loaded
  He blithely gives away,
And when they shoot, the gay galoot
  Goes chuckling all the day.

It is a lifelong habit;
  He always loved to jest.
He had those ways in golden days—
  He always was a pest.

When he was but a youngster
  His fellows came to grief
Whene'er by chance he tied their pants
  And hollered: "Chaw raw bees."
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

An Irishman with one side of his face badly swollen stepped into Dr. Wicten's office and inquired if the dentist was in.

"I am the dentist," said the doctor.

"Well, thin, I want ye to see what's the matter wid me tooth."

The doctor examined the offending molar, and explained:

"The nerve is dead; that's what's the matter."

"Thin, by the powers!" the Irishman exclaimed, "the other teeth must be houldin' a wake over it!"

A Brief Inspection

An Indian judge, when first appointed to his position, was not well acquainted with Hindustani. He was trying a case in which a Hindu was charged with stealing a "nilghai." The judge did not like to betray his ignorance of what a nilghai was, so he said, "Produce the stolen property."

The court was held in an upper room, so the usher gasped, "Please, your lordship, it's down stairs."

"Then bring it up instantly!" sternly ordered the judge.

The official departed and a minute later a loud bumping was heard, mingled with loud and earnest exhortations. Nearer came the noise, the door was pushed open, and the panting official appeared dragging in the blue bull.

"Ah! That will do," said he. "It is always best, when possible, for the judge personally to inspect the stolen property. Remove the stolen property, usher."—Bombay Gazette.

The legislators who are so eager for an extra session must think that the average mortal, knocked down by an automobile, only gets to his feet again for the purpose of hurling himself in front of another machine.

LISTMAN MILL CO.
MARVEL
FLOUR
LA CROSSE, WIS.
MARVEL

MARVEL

That wheat is not grown that will make a better flour than MARVEL; that mill is not in existence that is better equipped than the LISTMAN MILL; therefore that flour is yet to be found that will surpass MARVEL in dependable quality and positive economy.

Listman Mill Co.

SAVE THE COUPONS
ONE IN EVERY SACK

FLOUR

THE PURCHASE PRICE

An American Novel

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of 54-40 or FIGHT, THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE, ETC.

Copyright, 1910, The Bobbs-Merrill Company

Dunwody made no answer except to turn and walk down the deck. The captain, pondering on matters entirely beyond his comprehension, but forced to accept the assurances of men such as these who had appeared as guardians of this mysterious young woman, now returned to his own quarters. "I reckon it's none of my business," he muttered. "Some high-class forger or confidence worker that's beat the government somehow, maybe. But she don't look it—I'll be damned if she looks it. I wonder—?"

Dunwody, left to himself, began moodily to walk up and down the narrow deck, his hands behind his back. On his face was the red fighting flush, but it was backed by no expression of definite purpose, and his walk showed his mental uncertainty. All at once he turned and with decision passed down the stairs to the lower deck. He had heard voices which he recognized.

Judge Clayton had joined the party in charge of the fugitives, and was now in conversation with the overseer, a short man clad in a coarse blue jacket, with high boots and greasy leather trousers. The latter was expatiating exultantly upon his own bravery and shrewdness in effecting the recapture of his prisoners.

"Why, Jedge," said he, "fust off it di'n't look like we'd ever git track of 'em at all. I cotched the trail at Portsmouth at last, and follered 'em back into Ohio. They was shore on the 'underground' and bound for Canada, or leastways Chicago. I found 'em in a house 'way out in the country—midnight it was when we got thar. I'd summoned the sher'f and two constables to go 'long. Farm-house was a underground railway station all right, and the farmer showed fight. We was too much fer him, and we taken 'em out at last, but one of the constables got shot—some one fired right through the winder at us. This Lily gal was the wust of the lot, and I don't put it a-past her to 'a' done some of the shootin' herself. But we brung 'em all along.

"Now, Jedge," he continued, "of co'se, I think I can do something for these two bucks, Bill and Jim—this gal only persuaded 'em to run away with her. But if I was you, I shore would sell that Lily gal south, right away. She's bound fer to make trouble, and nothin' but trouble, fer you as long as you keep her round the place."

The speaker, coarse and ignorant, presented a contrast to the tall, dignified and quiet gentleman whom he accosted, and who now stood, with hands in pockets, looking on with genuine concern on his face.

"Lily," said he at length, "what makes you act this way? Haven't you always been treated well down there at home?"

"Yas, sir, I reckon so," replied the girl sullenly; "well as anybody's niggahs is."

"Then why do you want to run off? This is the third time in the last year. I've been kind to you—I say, Dunwody," he went on, turning suddenly as he saw the latter approach—"haven't I always treated my people right? Haven't I always given them everything in the world they ought to have?"

'Yes, Judge, that's the truth, and any neighbor of yours will say it,' assented Dunwody as he joined the group. "What's wrong then? This Lily girl run off again? Seems to me you told me about her."

"Yes," said Judge Clayton, rubbing a finger across his chin in perturbation, "the poor thing does not know when she's well off. But what am I to do with her, that's the question? I don't believe in whipping; but in this case, I'm going to turn over those two boys to you. I won't have the girl whipped even yet. I'll see you when we get down to Cairo," he added, turning away. "We'll have to change there to the Sally Lee, for the Vernon doesn't stop at our landing. She's going straight through to Memphis."

As Judge Clayton walked away, Dunwody turned to the overseer, whom he had seen before on the Clayton plantations.

"So you had trouble this time?" he ventured.

"Heaps of it, sir," replied the overseer, taking off his cap. "It was that fine yaller lady there that made most of it. She's the one that is a-fomintin' trouble right along. She's a quiet lookin' gal, but she ain't. It's all right what the jedge says to me, but I'm goin' to have a little settlement with this fine lady myself, this time."

The girl heard him plainly enough, but only turned moodily back toward the coil of rope where sat the two blacks who had been her companions. From these she kept her skirt as remote as though they were not of her station. Dunwody approached the overseer, and put a gold double-eagle in his hand.

"Listen here, Wilson," said he, "you seem to be able to handle such people discreetly. Now I've got a prisoner along, up-stairs, myself — never mind who she is or how she comes here. As you know, I'm a United States marshal for this district, and this prisoner has been turned over to me. I'm going on up home, beyond St. Genevieve, and I've got to change down there at Cairo myself, to take the up-river boat."

"Mulattress?" listlessly inquired Wilson, after grinning at the coin. "They're the wust. I'd rather handle straight niggers my own self."

"Well," said Dunwody, "now that you mention it, I don't know but they would be easier to handle. This prisoner is about as tall as that girl yonder, and she's a whole lot lighter, do you understand? Of a dark night—say about the time we'd get down to Cairo, midnight—well wrapped up, and the face of neither showing, it might be hard to tell one of them from the other."

"How'll you trade?" grinned Wilson. "Anybody kin git a mighty good trade for this yaller lady of ours here. If she was mine I'd trade her for a sack of last year's potatoes. I reckon Jedge Clayton'll be sick enough of her, time he gets expenses of this last trip paid, gittin' her back."

"I'm not trading," said Dunwody, frowning and flushing. "But now I'll tell you what I want you to do when we get into Cairo. I may have trouble with my prisoner, and I don't know any better man than yourself to have around in a case like that. Do you think, if I left it all to you, you could handle it?"

"Shore I could—what's the use of your troublin' yourself about it, Colonel Dunwody? This here's more in my line."

(To be Continued.)

It's just as important to know when to begin as it is to know when to quit.

20%
DISCOUNT
SALE
ON ALL
Suits
Extra Trousers
Boys' and Children's Clothing
(Blacks and Blues Excepted)

Don't fail to take advantage of the wonderful bargains this sale affords.

P. NEWBURG
La Crosse's Largest Clothing House

VIROQUA SOLDIERS GRAVE IS FOUND

Sister of John Longmire, Who Enlisted in 1861, Discovers His Grave at Last

DIED IN SOUTH OF TYPHOID

Hunt of Half Century Ends by Looking at Records of National Soldiers' Home

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A long search for the grave of a Wisconsin soldier who went from Viroqua in 1861 to fight his country's battles and died in October of the same year, was ended in Washington when his sister found his grave at the National Soldiers' home.

At the outbreak of the civil war John Longmire, then in his teens, lived with his widowed mother and sister, Miss Helen Longmire of Viroqua. When President Lincoln issued his appeal for volunteers, the boy left his home with Wisconsin troops in April, 1861.

He was a member of company I, Sixth Wisconsin regiment, which enlisted in this city. During the summer, young Longmire was stricken with typhoid fever and died on Oct. 28, 1861, in Washington.

The widowed mother was told that her boy had been buried in Arlington Heights. She was unable to come to Washington or arrange to bring the body of her son to his old home. Thirty years later she died without finding the grave of her soldier boy.

Recently his sister, now Mrs. Helen Decker of Turon, Kas., came to Washington to visit Mrs. Decker. Last Memorial day she went to Arlington cemetery in the hope of finding his grave. A careful search of the records failed to show that the body was buried there.

While sightseeing, Mrs. Decker went to the National Soldiers' home. The sight of the cemetery gave hope that possibly her brother was buried there. She told the superintendent her story of years of search and the superintendent took down old records. Less than two pages were gone over when he said:

"Here it is; John Longmire, Wisconsin; died on Oct. 28, 1861. No. 3644. Come, I will show you his grave."

DOZEN POLICEMEN SHOOT AT GUNMAN

NEW YORK, July 28.—After escaping from the criminal courts building today, Joseph Hall, 37, alleged by the police to be an expert gunman, ran a block, the target for pistols in the hands of a dozen policemen. One shot finally hit him and he is now in the hospital with a bullet in his leg.

Hall was arrested for holding up a bartender and compelling him to produce a can of beer. He was taken to court today to plead to a charge of felonious assault and pending a hearing was locked in a vacant room.

He got out of the opening of a window. As he reached the sidewalk a policeman saw him and fired. Other policemen then took up the shooting and Hall was finally caught.

UNIQUE SERVICE

When you buy a Monarch typewriter there is immediately established for you a most unique service. You are made to realize that the manufacturer who made your machine is going to stay back of it.

The Monarch Typewriter Company does not forget a typewriter as soon as it passes into a customer's hands, but their interest is as keen in the Monarch that has been in use many years as the one on its way to a prospective customer.

MONARCH LIGHT TOUCH

Monarch Service is established for you the moment the machine comes into your office, and continues during all the years it is in use. We are always at your command.—**MONTHLY PAYMENTS.**

Monarch Machines may be purchased on the Monthly. Payment Plan. Send for Monarch Literature. Learn the many reasons for Monarch superiority. A post card will bring full information.

S. J. de Ranitz & Company
205 Main Street
La Crosse, Wis.

MILES OF NEW RAILS ARE LAID

La Crosse City Railway Railway Co. Improves Its Tracks in an Extensive Campaign

SERVICE MATERIALLY BETTER

Thousands of Dollars Spent to Make System One of the Best in the Northwest

During the last two years improvements have been made by the La Crosse City Railway company so that at the present time their system is being operated efficiently on the best tracks while the transportation service offered is the best in the history of that concern. Five miles of new rails including double tracks and several switches have been put in within a period of two years' time thus doing away with many delays which would otherwise be occasioned.

In addition to these improvements, two new 300 kilowatt machines have been installed in the Gas & Electric company plant to furnish the necessary power equipment, while five thirty-two passenger single truck cars which have been purchased from the American Car Co. of St. Louis make better transporting facilities. All this work has cost the company a total of $80,000, but it has made the property and service so much better that the board of directors are greatly pleased with the results and they plan to continue the improvements next year.

In 1912 the directors expect to install seven miles of 20 trolley wire, a mile or a mile and a half of 70 pound standard rail, and two or three new cars, the cost of which will be between $20,000 and $25,000. Thus it will plainly be seen that the directors are willing to do everything in their power to give good street car service to the people of La Crosse and that they are sparing no expense in their efforts to accomplish their purpose.

List of Improvements.

The improvements made by the city railway company during 1910 and 1911 were as follows: five miles of 40 feed wire were put up while 45 piece of special work consisting of installing frogs and switches in the tracks, were added. They renewed the track with 72 pound rail from the south side of Third and Badger down to Third and Cass, up Cass to Fifth, from Fourth and Cass to Fourth and Main, to Fourth and Vine, from Fourth and Vine to Third and Vine, and from Third and Main to Eighth and Main. The double track was extended on Third street from the north side of Badger to the South side of Pine, while on Main street it was extended from the east of Fifth to the west side of Fourth. This made 1057 feet of additional double track installed on the streets abovementioned. The tracks were put in with new standard ties, crushed rock and Portland cement, while the joints were cast welded by the Heyl Welding company of Milwaukee, Wis.

Another extension of double tracks was made in the southern part of the city, from Green Bay street to Seventh and Denton, where 670 pound rail was used. The north side was provided with 1,300 feet of 6 inch 65 pound girder rail, put in starting at the Monitor Brewery and running south on the plank road. New 70 pound standard rail was laid on both tracks on Main street from Eighth to Twelfth, and all new ties, the latest improved continuous joints and forty bonds used in the construction. An 825 foot switch was put in on Sixteenth street from Madison to Market completing the list of improvements.

Work for Next Year.

The new tracks to be installed next year will be laid on Main street from Twelfth to Sixteenth while Sill street will get the balance of the mile or mile and a half to be added. Several thousand dollars will be expended during 1912 for the painting of cars so that all will be in the best of condition for service.

Although the local street car company has its tracks and cars in the best of shape at present, the improvements contemplated by the directors will do a great deal towards making the system more efficient than ever and it will undoubtedly be the equal if not the superior of any line of its kind to be found. It is the aim of the company to furnish citizens of La Crosse with the best service obtainable and as they have succeeded admirably in their efforts before and are constantly striving to better their system, it is certain that an exceptionally high standard will be maintained by them in the future.

FORTUNE FOR FINGER

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 28.—Anyone willing to part with his right index finger can make a fortune. Mrs. Reginald Waldorf, of Philadelphia, had her finger amputated and has advertised for a new one.

LIGHTNING SINGES HAIR

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 28.—Lightning struck a boarding house and each of the twenty guests had his hair singed by the bolt.

FIVE CHILDREN AT 19

FARMINGTON, Mo., July 28.—Mrs. William Knight, 19, is the mother of five children. Her recent triplets at birth, weighed, respective-7, 7, and 5 pounds.

The Old Reliable
KURTZMANN
An acknowledged standard among the world's best pianos, backed by the experience of over 60 years of undisputed progress and reliability
Thousands of satisfied users all over the country.
See me before buying a piano, I can save you money. All I ask is an opportunity for a personal interview.

CARL B. NOELKE
531 MAIN STREET.
HEADQUARTERS FOR VICTOR TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS.

CROWNHART TALKS ON COMPENSATION

Declares Expense of Commission Can Be Saved in Expense of Courts

TAXPAYERS RECEIVE BENEFIT

Says It Costs $100 a Day on Average to Run the Circuit Court

WAUSAU, Wis., July 28.—Charles H. Crownhart, chairman of the industrial commission of Wisconsin, addressed the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' association here this week upon the workmen's compensation act, and declared that the expense of maintaining the commission and its employes can be more than saved to the taxpayers of Wisconsin by the saving in the expense of the courts. It costs $100 a day on the average to run a circuit court with a jury. He declared such expensive trials will be a thing of the past.

"The employe has been harassed by uncertainty and delay," said Mr. Crownhart. "When he and his family have been in the greatest need he has been thrown on the scrap heap like a piece of broken machinery. He wants help to tide him over, to give him a chance to adjust himself to new conditions. He does not want to be set upon by the claim agent, nor does he want to depend upon charity. The individual employe is willing to take less than due him in many cases in order that he and his fellow man may be certain of some compensation.

Employe Better Off.

"The employe is better off in most cases to have his compensation in the shape of a weekly wage than in a lump sum. He is not used to handling money and frequently is the victim of confidence men or of his own foolishness, when his damages come to him in a large amount.

"After all, while the workmen's compensation act is founded on sound economical principles and employers should not hesitate to accept it, for that reason there still remains that sense of fairness inborn in us all, which appeals to us to get away from he present barbarous system, the product of modern industry.

"An investigation recently made shows that in one plant employing a great number of men the average loss of time from accidents per man for the first six months of 1909 was 37 hours, while in the first six months of 1911 the time loss was only 15 hours per man per year. This is a reduction of 60 per cent in two years. The methods adopted by these concerns can be adopted with little expense by anyone.

Mutual Companies.

"In 1908 the employers of this state paid in premiums to liability companies over $600,000, and the companies paid back in the way of damages to employes $296,000. Much of the amount paid to employes went for attorneys fees and costs. Other years have been very much less favorable to the employe.

"Under the laws of the state employers having 200 or more employes may organize mutual companies. By doing this much of the expense of administration may be saved. For instance, while it costs 51 per cent of the premium to administer the fund without liability companies, in Germany with the mutual companies that is done for less than 15 per cent. It is unnecessary to have a very large mutual company. The risk is so well distributed under the law that a comparatively small company may safely undertake this line of business. The industrial commission and the insurance commissioner will co-operate with those desiring to organize mutual companies."

Provisions Explained.

Chairman Crownhart explained all the provisions of the law in detail and brought to the attention of the manufacturers the section of the law requiring employers to do everything reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of the employes. This is a very comprehensive provision of the law and the industrial commission has power to investigate the fact and lay down the rule and enforce it.

BALLONIST FALLS OVER 1,000 FEET

CHICAGO, July 28.—A tiny speck of humanity attached to a balloon 1,000 feet above the ground suddenly dropped from its dizzy perch in the sky last evening and Harry Darnell, veteran balloonist, was dashed to death in the presence of 5,000 horrified men and women.

The tragic death of the aeronaut brought the holiday festivities at Electric park, Plainfield, Ill., to a sudden close.

Every bone in the aeronaut's body was broken.

Darnell's spectacular ascent and trapeze performance in the clouds had been scheduled as the climax of a day's program at the park. It was merchants' day—Joliet's annual business holiday—and half the citizens of the city had gone to the park to take part in the festivities. The aeronaut's particular feat, as advertised, was not so much his ascent in the balloon, but that he turned a double "flip-flop" in the air while high above the earth and caught the cross bar of a trapeze by his toes.

He missed the bar.

You Cannot be a Steady Worker and a Steady Smoker unless you smoke the Mild
ROBERT BURNS
MILD
10¢ CIGAR
The Price and Quality Never Change
LITTLE BOBBIE 5cts
Same Quality — Smaller Size
BEST & RUSSELL CO., Distributors, CHICAGO, ILL.

KICK REGISTERED BY NEW ORLEANS

Plan to Abandon Navy Yard by Governemnt Fought by Trade Exchanges

COAST OPEN TO ATTACK

Say Destruction of Channels to Prevent Invasion Would Be a Calamity

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Because, in case of need, the government may destroy the channels to the sea on the Lower Mississippi, thereby preventing invasion of the Mississippi Valley by foreign warships the navy department has determined to abandon the modern navy yard at New Orleans a few years ago at a cost $3,000,000, move its immense floating dry dock and valuable machinery to Guantanamo, Cuba, and leave the entire Gulf coast unprotected save from a naval base 1,500 miles from the nearest United States source of supplies.

This program has been protested against by the people of New Orleans on the ground that it subjects the only water outlet to the sea enjoyed by more than 50 per cent of the states and by considerably more than 50 per cent of the people of the United States to danger of destruction. This deep water outlet now has two channels known as South Pass, which was made available for large ships by the world famous Eads Jetties, and as southwest pass which the government has just finished improving at a cost of $15,000,000. Ships drawing 30 feet now use these passes regularly.

Sediment to Fill Channels.

By blowing up the revetment that confines the current, sediment would quickly fill these channels. This would also put an end to exports by way of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico during years to come. This would impose immense hardships on the producers, merchants and exporters in all of the states between the two great mountain ranges.

It has required twenty-five years of effort and nearly $20,000,000 of government money to bring these two passes to their present high state of efficiency, all of which might have to be destroyed in case of war as a defensive measure by the Washington war board in the event the Lower Mississippi river be rendered inhospitable for the home fleet through the destruction of the docking and other naval facilities at New Orleans.

In order to combat this policy of destruction, a joint committee of the New Orleans Exchanges is now engaged in telling the people of the Mississippi Valley what the destruction of the New Orleans naval station means to their commercial welfare, and in securing their co-operation and influences in congress in order to bring the navy department to view the matter in a broader light.

The subjoined is a sample of the letters that are being sent out by the committees:

Sample of Letters.

MR. W. L. PARK, Vice President,
Illinois Central Rairoad,
Chicago, Ill.,
Dear Sir.

The secretary of the navy seems determined to eliminate the New Orleans naval station.

Our principal reason for desiring it retained and used by the government, is that in the absence of adequate protection, and especially in the absence of naval repair facilities in the Lower Mississippi river, channel destruction in place of channel defense would, through sheer necessity, be resorted to in time of war by the Unted States war board.

This would mean the elimination during the period of years of the Mississippi Valley's outlet to the sea.

What such a thing would mean to the foreign commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and to the railroads that now handle that commerce, must be apparent to you.

We do not fear a foreign invasion, but we do fear the monster financial losses that would follow in the wake of the destruction of our channel in case invasion should be threatened.

We are appealing to the people of the Mississippi Valley to oppose in their own interest the deliberate destruction of the New Orleans naval station by the secretary of the navy, and we appeal to you on the same grounds.

The government has invested some $3,000,000 in creating this plant, to supply a fresh water harbor where all naval repairs and supplies may be obtained, in order to protect its $15,000,000 channel investment, and from our point of view its destruction for any reason whatsoever, would be a crime against the valley and the western states which must depend on the Mississippi river for their outlet to the sea.

The naval dry dock, which the secretary of the navy wishes to remove from this station, is the only dry dock south of Newport News capable of taking care of the larger class of merchant liners coming to this port, and for that reason is a commercial necessity here.

Your full co-operation in our fight is earnestly desired. Very Truly,
C. H. ELLIS, Chairman,
Joint Committee of New Orleans Exchanges.

DAIRY STUDENTS GRADUATE.

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—Thirty-eight certificates have been granted to graduates of the winter dairy course, who have complied with the necessary requirements of filing monthly statements regarding the factory they have been operating, and having their factory pass a critical inspection by representatives of the dairy department of the University of Wisconsin, where the operators completed their training in dairying.

LOCKER NUMBERS CHANGED

Trainmaster W. B. Hinrichs of the Milwaukee road has issued a bulletin declaring all the lockers in the conductors' room at the South La Crosse depot re-numbered with the numbers of the different Milwaukee trains. Conductors are requested to have private locks for their own use, which are to be removed by them when going out, that the new incoming conductor may use the locker.

Making Homes For Young People

has been our business for so many years that we are entitled to call ourselves specialists in this particular line. So popular has our method of homemaking become that the young couples just starting out in life together instinctively turn to us

And we have never failed them yet. We have made it a point to keep these young folks within their means when buying furniture, for they are so apt to buy furniture that is not practical or too expensive. We know this from experience for we were young once ourselves.

QUALITY IS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

We could buy shoddy goods and boost the prices so as to make big profits; but we could not and would not deserve the confidence of this community by so doing. When we buy our stock, we first consider quality, then price. Consequently goods bought at Nelson's are the very best to be had at the price, and we invite comparison at any time.

Not only do we cater to the young people, but we have everything needed to brighten and freshen the old home. Our stock is very complete and the line of

FURNITURE, RUGS, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, STEWART STOVES AND HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS

IS WORTHY OF YOUR ATTENTION

No Bank Roll Needed at Nelson's

You need not have a pocketful of money when you come here. If you are honest that is all we ask. Make your selection and we will give you from 2 to 12 months to pay for it. Of course, the more you can pay down, the easier the rest of the payments will be.

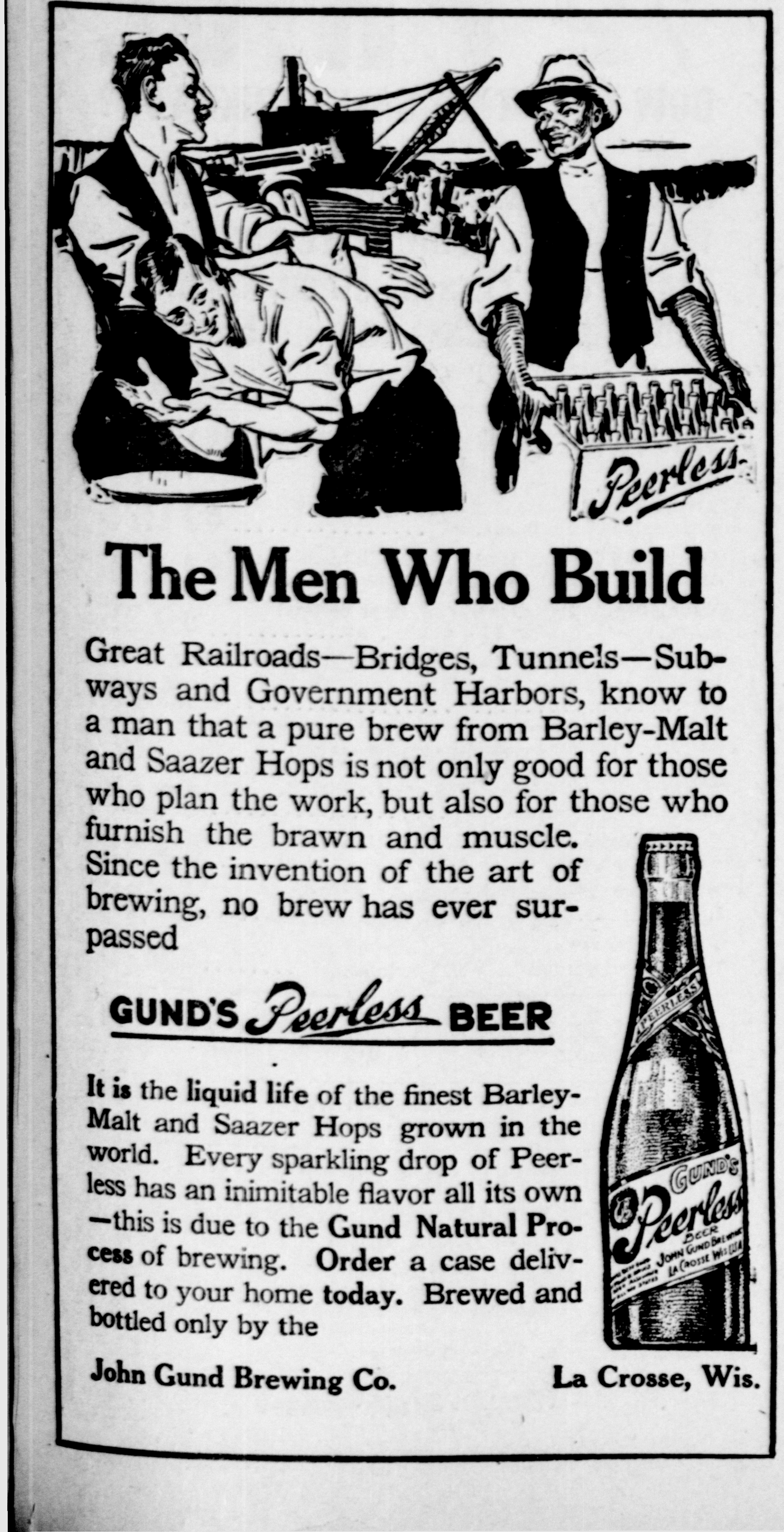
Out of Town Visitors

are invited to make Nelson's their headquarters whether buying furniture or not. We are always glad to meet our old friends and make new ones. Come in and wait for your friends, use us in any way you like—we are here to serve you.

The Store Out of the High Rent District

NELSON'S

206-208 MAIN STREET



The Men Who Build

Great Railroads—Bridges, Tunnels—Subways and Government Harbors, know to a man that a pure brew from Barley-Malt and Saazer Hops is not only good for those who plan the work, but also for those who furnish the brawn and muscle. Since the invention of the art of brewing, no brew has ever surpassed

GUND'S *Peerless* BEER

It is the liquid life of the finest Barley-Malt and Saazer Hops grown in the world. Every sparkling drop of Peerless has an inimitable flavor all its own—this is due to the Gund Natural Process of brewing. Order a case delivered to your home today. Brewed and bottled only by the

John Gund Brewing Co. La Crosse, Wis.

CATTLE DISEASE RAISES PRICES

Theory Advanced by Wisconsin University Professor in Portland Speech

PORTLAND, Ore., July 28.—That the high cost of living is primarily traceable so far, as the cost of meat is concerned, to bovine tuberculosis was the new theory advanced by Dr. M. P. Ravenel, of the department of bacteriology of the University of Wisconsin in his address before the state medical society here. Dr. Revenel is an acknowledged authority on the subject of bovine tuberculosis.

"Out of 35,000,000 hogs examined last year," said Dr. Ravenel, "the government experts found 7,000,000 who were afflicted with the dread disease, tuberculosis, and were rejected by the government. Over three and a half billion dollars are lost annually through the rejection of tubercular cattle."

Packers Don't Stand Loss.

"The packers don't stand this loss, you understand," continued Dr. Ravenel, "It is borne by the consumer and by the farmer who raised the stock. The packer isn't going to run the risk of losing several million dollars worth of meat annually through the rejection of it, without seeing that he will be reimbursed. Undoubtedly, the severe testing of tuberculous animals before slaughter has a great deal to do with the increased cost of meats of all kinds.

"I presume Wisconsin ships more high class cattle than any other state. Buyers from all over the world come there and pay on the average $10 a head more than the market price elsewhere so as to obtain cattle free from tuberculosis. Those stockmen and dairymen who fight the laws declaring that cattle and dairies must be kept clean and that milk must be pure, are in the same position as the anti-vaccinationists."

A Big Fight Ahead.

The opponents of the anti-tuberculosis laws are fighting hard, declared the speaker, and are working hard to bring about a return to old conditions. As an example he cited the case of Illinois, whose present laws he declared are a fitting example of clever manipulation for the benefit of unclean dairymen. The commission reporting on the needs for dairy laws in that state, he went on to say, went so far as to quote Dr. Ravenel as saying that a clean dairy and tests of milk are unnecessary. "On such testimony," said Dr. Ravenel, "Jesus Christ could have been convicted and Judas Iscariot freed from blame."

Stricter Laws Needed.

In referring to the problems that confront those who are fighting bovine tuberculosis, Dr. Ravenel said the problem of locating tuberculous cattle need not be considered because of the enormous num[illegible] of diseased cattle that are to be [illegible] anywhere. He declared he bel[illegible] there should be a system of com[illegible]sory notification whenever a diseased animal was found and such animals as were suffering from open tuberculosis should be slaughtered.

That bovine tuberculosis was not hereditary, was also stated by Dr. Ravenel, who declared however, that calves allowed to run with the cows afflicted with tuberculosis contracted the disease very soon, which has given rise to the general belief that the disease is hereditary.

STRECKFUS BOATS BEST ON RIVER

Operate Between St. Louis and St. Paul, Furnishing Fine Service to Passengers

In spite of the low stage of water now in the Mississippi river, the Streckfus Steamboat line, successors to the Diamond J. Line, continue to run its fine boats between St. Louis and St. Paul with Charles D. Schreiter as the local agent. Between the two points above mentioned is to be found perhaps the most picturesque scenery of this country, many asserting that the trip is one which is superior to a journey up the famous Hudson river.

The steamers which operate between St. Louis and St. Paul are the Quincy, St. Paul, Dubuque, Sidney and the W. W., the last two mentioned being for daylight trips, while the others are packets. On board the Quincy and St. Paul three hundred passengers can be carried while as many can be provided with berths and the Dubuque has a capacity of 280 passengers. Two thousand can be accommodated on the Sidney while the W. W., the other daylight boat, has a capacity of one thousand.

These packets are all comfortable, large and seaworthy crafts which are of the best for transporting people on a long trip on this great river, the Father of Waters. Decks which furnish an excellent opportunity for viewing the scenery, and comfortable spacious and up-to-date cabins are to be found on the steamers thereby insuring passengers a pleasant trip. Meals which are the equal if not the superior of those in the best hotels in the cities, are sreved, thus furnishing all the accommodations one could possibly wish for on a trip of this kind.

Two of the best excursion boats on the river, the Sidney and the W. W., take care of the daylight trips, and these crafts are especially adapted to this kind of service. They are perfectly safe and carrying as many passengers as they do, they give everyone an opportunity to enjoy a short trip on the river. Both boats furnish excursionists with ample accommodations for the most enjoyable daylight trips.

All the boats owned by the Streckfus line have been fitted up with the most modern improvements so that this mode of travel is fast becoming more and more popular with the public. The Diamond Jo company was one of the first to run packets on the river, and although the Streckfus line has been its successor but a comparatively short time a great deal has been done by the latter to make the service as efficient as possible. It is now a recognized fact that the line between St. Louis and St. Paul is as good a one as is to be found anywhere, and the fine country which is passed through as well as the pleasure of a trip on the river offer inducements for a journey which is annually enjoyed by many.

J. F. RUTHERFORD DEAD

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 26.—John F. Rutherford, a millionaire lumberman, and former chairman of the democratic central committee, died at his home here today. He was also a regent of the State university.

Eke Raynolds says that George Wats iz so polite that his dinner won't disagree with him.

Hay's Hair Health

Restores color to Gray or Faded hair—Removes Dandruff and invigorates the Scalp—Promotes a luxuriant, healthy hair growth—Stops its falling out. Is not a dye.

$1.00 and 50c. at Drug Stores or direct upon receipt of price and dealer's name. Send 10c. for sample bottle.—Philo Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

Hay's Harfina Soap is unequaled for Shampooing the hair and keeping the Scalp clean and healthy, also for red, rough chapped hands and face. 25c. at Druggists.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

For sale and recommended by Hoeschler Bros.

"A Mother and Sons of '76"
A thrilling patriotic war drama.

"JANE AND THE HORSE THIEF"
Stirring Cowboy Western.

"THE OPPRESSOR"
Pleasing drama.

"Jimmy, the Fox"
A screaming comedy.

THE BIJOU

THE ELLIOTT LOEFFLER CO.
WHOLESALE
WINES AND LIQUORS
Imported and Domestic Mineral Water, Ginger Ales, Club Soda, Bass Ales, Dublin Stout, Etc.
Full Line of BAR GLASSWARE
Both Phones 198. 322-324 Pearl St

BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS
It's no disgrace if your fowls get lousy—but it is a shame to let them STAY LOUSY! Don't fool with home-made stuff, or waste time trying unknown dopes. GET QUICK AND SURE RESULTS by using
CONKEY'S LICE POWDER
25 cents buys a good, liberal-sized box. It is positive death to lice, ticks, etc. Equally effective for lice on setting hens and young chicks. GETS THEM ALL! Cleans up the coop! Absolutely harmless to even the smallest chick. Easy to apply and does the business or your money back. Get a package today.
HOESCHLER BROS.
Leading and Alive Druggists.

IF YOU DON'T BUY QUALITY IN YOUR PLUMBING AND HEATING, WHY BUY AT ALL?
If it is a matter of how much you can save, save it all, because poor sanitary work is worse than none at all.
Every price we make is guaranteed to include quality.
BAKER & NIEBUHR
Fifth and Jay Phones 250

MORRIS & HARTWELL
LAWYERS
LA CROSSE, WIS.

BASE BALL TOMORROW
LA CROSSE vs. EAU CLAIRE
Game Called at 3:00

CITY MEAT MARKET
121 South Third Street
HOME OF
HIGH GRADE MEATS
The Very Finest the Market Affords
LA CROSSE SAUSAGE FACTORY
313 Pearl Street
We use nothing but the finest meats and purest spices in the manufacture of our sausage. Try some for breakfast.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

New York Stocks

NEW YORK, July 28. — Gains ranging from fractions to more than two points the extreme advance being recorded in Canadian Pacific, were recorded at the opening of the stock market today.

11 a. m.—After maintaining a strong tone the market quieted down with some concessions noted as the first hour ended.

Governments unchanged; other bonds irregular.

Noon—After moderate recessions around the end of the first hour, the tone became steady with trading dull.

Chicago Produce

CHICAGO, July 28. — Butter—Extras 25c; firsts 21c; dairy extras 22c; firsts 20c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 17c; firsts 15c

Cheese—Twins 12 1-4 to 12 1-2c; Young Americas 13 1-4 to 13 1-2c.

Potatoes — New $4.50 to $4.75; old $1.10 to $1.15.

Live Poultry — Fowls 12 1-2 to 13c; spring chicks 15 to 16c; ducks 12 1-2c; geese 7 to 8c.

New York Money

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money on call 2 3-4c.

Time money 3 5-8 to 3 3-4c for six months.

Bar Silver: London 24 d.; New York 52c.

Demand sterling 486:-0

Chicago Livestock

UNION STOCK YARDS, July 28. —Hogs — Receipts 12,000; market higher; mixed and butchers $6.70 to $7.25; good heavy $6.65 to $7.25; rough heavy $6.40 to $6.65; light $6.70 to $7.25; pigs $5.30 to $6.85.

Cattle — Receipts 1,500; market strong; beeves 5.10 to $7.25; cows and heifers $2.10 to $5.85; stockers and feeders $3.00 to $5.85; Texans $4.40 to $6.10; calves $5.50 to $8.00.

Sheep — Receipts 12,000; market slow; native $2.50 to $4.25; western $2.60 to $4.25; lambs $3.75 to $7.10; western $4.50 to $7.15.

Chicago Cash Grain

CHICAGO, July 28.—Cash grain: Wheat—No. 2 red 85 3-4 to 87 3-8c; No. 3 red 84 to 86 3-4c; No. 2 hard 87 1-4 to 89c; No. 3 hard 86 1-4 to 88c; No. 3 spring 89 to 93.

Corn—No. 2 white 66 to 66 1-2c; No. 2 yellow 63 3-8 to 64c; No. 3, 63 to 63 1-4c; No. 3 white 65 1-2 to 66c; No. 3 yellow 63 1-4 to 63 1-2c; No. 4, 62 1-4 to 62 1-2c; No. 4 white 63 to 63 1-2c; No. 4 yellow 62 1-4 to 62 3-4c.

Oats—No. 3 white 39 1-4 to 40 1-2c; standard 39 3-4 to 40 1-2c.

Grain Letter

CHICAGO, July 28.—Bullish wheat news caused that cereal to open strong today. The noon prices for July and September futures were 1 1-4c higher than the opening. There was fear that the black rust was likely to spread over the northwest. Liverpool cables were higher. Private messages say rust is prevalent over a large part of the wheat country. Foreigners just now are interested in wheat.

Corn did not have the opening strength shown by wheat. This was due to rains over a large part of the corn belt west of the Mississippi. Early buying was by commission houses and on the swell some short covering was noted. Selling by the country at the start was light.

Oats had a firm undertone, the feature of the trading being the paucity of offerings. The movement of oats continues fairly heavy. New England dealers were heavy in cash oats yesterday and there was a big total sold for shipment.

Provisions had a firm undertone. There was a good commission house demand.

2 p. m.—A quiet tone prevailed in the afternoon, with fluctuations confined to fractional amounts.

COUNCIL GRANTS ILLEGAL LICENSE

This Is Charge Made Today by Alderman George B. Marvin of the North Side

SUIT MAY BE STARTED

Anti-Saloon Man May Attempt to Have Permit Declared Void by Circuit Court

Declaring that the city council violated the state law when it issued a license to Olaf Larson, proprietor of a saloon at 801 Rose street, Alderman George B. Marvin, Jr., today announced that he may file papers before the circuit court in an effort to have Larson's license declared void.

Marvin charges that Larson is keeping a saloon by virtue of a license issued by the council and further claims that the council acted illegally in granting the license.

Larson formerly occupied a building on the south side and was the owner of a saloon. He sold out his business and applied to the city council for a license a short time ago and as he wished to open on the north side, the council decided to leave the matter in the hands of the north side aldermen. The north side aldermen all decided against issuing the license but despite this fact, the council took the matter into their own hands and issued Larson the required papers.

According to the law of 1907 in regard to issuing license for saloons, no license can be issued to a man wishing to open in a building, not previously used for saloon keepers, unless the person wishing to secure the license was in charge of a saloon, before applying for the license had either been forced to vacate his former stand owing to orders from the owner, by the burning of the building.

As neither of these things happened in the case of Larson, Marvin claims that the city council has no right to issue a license permitting him to keep a saloon and that in so doing they are violating one of the state laws.

In speaking on the subject Alderman Marvin said:

"The license under which Larson is operating is contrary to the state law and is therefore practically worthless.

"My object in bringing suit against him, to have the license declared void, is to set an example for the city council in the matter of issuing saloon license.

"Another state law that is being violated is the open saloon on Sundays and this is one of the things that should be done away with."

Can't Get Fair Deal

Marvin stated that he would take steps in the closing of the saloons on Sunday, but for the fact that he was positive that he would not be given a "square deal."

"On a former occasion," said Alderman Marvin, "this was tried in La Crosse but the jury on the case refused to accept the evidence and as a result the saloons are still wide open on Sundays.

"However, I am positive that the present case will result in a verdict to the effect that the license is illegal."

If the case goes to trial it will come before Judge Higbee during the October term of court.

PEDDLERS PRESENT MONSTER PETITION

CHICAGO, July 28.—A delegation of striking peddlers, who refuse to sell vegetables from their wagons until the council repeals the anti-noise ordinance which prevents them from crying their wares, called on Mayor Harrison today and urged him to suspend the ordinance. At the same time they presented a monster petition, asking for a repeal of the law which they term so obnoxious. Many commission houses have joined with the peddlers in asking for a repeal of the law, declaring that great masses of vegetables are spoiling because the peddlers refuse to permit the wagons to deliver. Italian and Greek peddlers joined in the strike today and few if any wagons are on the streets. Housewives still maintain that grocerymen are taking advantage of the strike to raise the price of green groceries.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Canvassers, lady or gentleman, on household necessity. Salary or commission. Middle aged preferred. Send address to I. G., Tribune office. 7 28 29

Special for Saturday, July 29
Pfund's Highest Grade Pure Cream Caramels, Fresh from our sanitary Candy Kitchen.
29c
Per Pound
THE GLOBE
Northeast Cor. 5th and Main

PLAN PARK FOR MORMON COULEE

Boulevards Will Be Beautified and Telephone Poles Wil Be Removed, Is Announcement

Following the dismissal of the petition of the Wisconsin Telephone company that they be allowed to keep their poles on the Mormon Coulee road it was announced today by Park Commissioner John Forrer that steps would be taken immediately to beautify the boulevards following the road around Third and Front streets and that portion of it in the city limits known as the Mormon Coulee road.

The plat commends a perfect picture of the Mississippi below La Crosse, the entrance to Target Lake, Running Slough and other famous fishing grounds.

A small park and boulevard, which would be a credit to any city is planned. Grass plots will be put in and shrubbery and flowers planted. Benches will be installed to make it a rest spot for the people living in that vicinity.

JONES STARTS FIGHT ON DENEEN TONIGHT

CHICAGO, July 28.—State Senator Walter Clyde Jones, the candidate of the Merriam faction of progressive republicans for the republican nomination for governor, of Chicago, leaves today for East St. Louis, Ill., where he will address a mass meeting tomorrow night in which he will open his candidacy to wrest control of the party from Governor Charles S. Deneen. Illinois politics promise to boil over from now on. It is persistently rumored in political circles today that as a result of the numerous conferences held here yesterday, an understanding has been reached whereby the forces of Deneen have been aligned with forces of United States Senator Cullom, with an effort to return Deneen to Springfield and Cullom to Washington. It is said "the federal crowd around the postoffice have promsed support to this combination. Deneen, it is understood, has been promised the first United States senatorship that becomes vacant, if it is within the power of the combination to get it for him.

UNWRITTEN LAW TO BE DAY'S DEFENSE

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., July 28 —he unwritten law will be the defense of Walter H. Day, a salesman for a St. Louis piano company, who is held under $2,000 bond for shooting Paul Deguire, a jeweler, when he found Deguire and Mrs. Day in their home. Day is held pending the outcome of Deguire's injury. The shooting followed a twenty-four hour vigil by Day from a window in the home of his father, located next door to his own residence. Day had departed ostensibly on a business trip, telling his wife he intended to go to Kansas City.

Day says he watched his wife entertain Deguire and Thomas Brock and his wife, who is Day's sister. Brock and his wife left at 10:00 o'clock, and Day says he saw his wife and Deguire turn out the lights.

As Day rushed into his own house with revolver in hand, he says Mrs. Day screamed: "It's Walter." Deguire passed him in the hall and reached the outside before Day fired and shot him. Deguire's condition is critical.

Don't Neglect Your Watch
A watch is a delicate piece of machinery. It calls for less attention than most machinery, but must be cleaned and oiled occasionally to keep perfect time.
It will pay you well to let us clean your watch every 12 or 18 months.
Parker
JEWELER
Majestic Building.

LA FOLLETTE HITS RECIPROCITY LAW

Says It Was Piece of Private Legislation Ultimate Consumer Is Hit

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—Under the caption "Whose Victory?" Senator La Follette, denounces the Canadian reciprocity pact in the current issue of La Follette's magazine declaring it was a "piece of private legislation," enacted into law "in supine obedience to presidential mandate."

According to La Follette, the treaty will not reduce the cost of living, nor touch "the outrages of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law."

The passage of the bill, he declares, "is a victory for the railroads, which may have the increased traffic as Canadian wheat flows into our mills, and as agricultural implements, motors and other manufacturers go from our factories to the farms and homes of Canada.

"It is a victory for the millers. They are given free access to the great wheat fields of Canada and are handed a club with which to beat down the prices received by the American farmer for his grain. Yet the millers are amply protected from the foreign flour manufacturer.

"It is a victory for the packer. They may bring in free the meat of animals of Canada to compete with our sheep and cattle, yet they continue to receive protection against foreign packers.

"It is a victory for the newspaper publishers They have opened the way as they believe, to get spruce wood and print paper of Canada to help relieve themselves from the oppression of the paper markers' combination.

"It is a victory for big industrial and transportation interests.

"It is not, Mr. and Mrs. Ultimate Consumer, a victory for YOU."

RACE BLANKS SENT

$2,900 HUNG UP IN PRIZES FOR FAIR WEEK IN LA CROSSE IN SEPTEMBER

Entry blanks for the races of the Central Wisconsin Fair circuit are being sent out today from the office of C. S. Van Auken, who is secretary and treasurer of the circuit. The fairs that are included in this circuit are: Menomonie, Chippewa Falls, La Crosse and Elroy.

The races for La Crosse, which will be held throughout the four days that the fair is in progress here, September 26, 27, 28 and 29, comprise a total of eleven races, six of which are for pacers, and the other five for trotting horses. The total sum of the purses that have been hung up for each of the races in La Crosse is $2,900.

Following is the list of the races that will be given here, with the prizes that are offered the winners:

2:10 Pace	$500
2:14 Pace (Inter-State Purse	500
2:18 Pace	500
2:23 Pace (La Crosse Purse)	500
2:30 Pace	500
2:15 Trot	500
2:20 Trot (Merchants' Purse)	500
2:25 Trot (Jobbers' Purse)	500
2:30 Trot	500
3 year old or under trot	200
3 year old or under pace	200

Lem Drake, advertising manager for the Interstate Fair association, left this morning for a trip through Iowa and the southern Wisconsin cities to take care of the publicity end of the fair.

PIANO RECITAL

(I. Tippmann.)

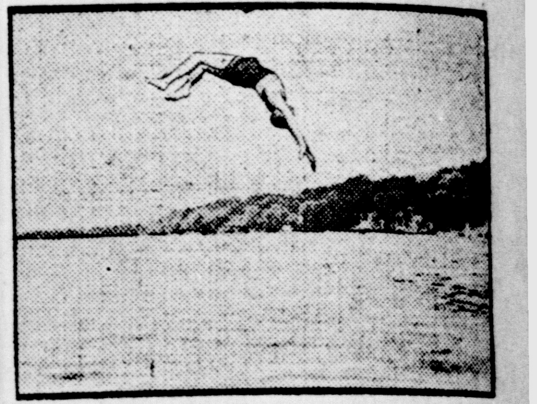
Among the musical occurances a Piano Recitals are a somewhat infrequent offering in this city. And they are certainly not the most enjoyable ones for the average lover of music, unless the recitalist is a musician of fine intellectuality and strong musical individuality. That there must be present a superior technical equipment goes without saying. This happy combination of executive musicianship is certainly in a high degree contained in the personality of Mr. Frank Bibb, who entertained a very appreciative audience at Normal Hall in a well chosen program of high class piano music. Mr. Bibb was particularly interesting in compositions demanding great clarity of execution and purity of style such as the movement from the second violin sonata, and the prelude and Fuge of Bach and the exquisite Menuetto of Mozart. Schumann's Carneval revealed the student of musical detail painting and was a great test of Mr. Bibb's sound musical nature. The Chopin numbers, a waltz, two Etudes and Anclante Spianato ana Potonaise were brilliantly played. The pianist made Debussis "Arabesque" a model of daintiness and Liszt's twelfth Rhapssody, executed with considerable tone coloring in the Hungarian style, closed one of the most interesting piano recitals ever given in this city.

"WHIZ"
PRESTO!
Greatest dirt chaser ever made. Good for hand, bath and household use. Premium coupon in can. All dealers, 10c.

CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT
At no time of the year are the bowels put to a severer test than during the hot weather. Thousands become afflicted with "summer complaint," or running off of the bowels. The cause very often lies in the drinking of impure water, the eating of unripe fruit or tainted food. But whatever the cause it is useless to try to cure the trouble with an astringent remedy, an opiate, or salts and such things. The bowels need not only a thorough cleaning out, but the stomach needs strengthening and toning, so that they may have a new start. All this is best obtained by the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is a great stomach, liver and bowel cleanser. It will quickly stop the unnatural passages, which are so weakening and give rise to vertigo. Thousands of families are using it steadily and thereby avoid all digestive troubles summer and winter. Buy a 50 cent or $1.00 bottle today of your druggist and you will be surprised at the quick and lasting effects. You will find it a mild, gentle laxative, agreeable to young and old. Those who have never tried it can obtain a SAMPLE FOR A TEST FREE OF CHARGE by sending their address to
USE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN
DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 400 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill.

SWIMMING ENCOURAGED AT STATE UNIVERSITY

Some U. of W. Divers


Kodak Catches Cummins

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—(Special.)—Madison is a great university town because it is the home of one of the greatest, if not the greatest university in the world. It is an athletic town because the university of Wisconsin is one of the leading institutions in the promotion of athletics. Among the athletics encouraged here, acquatic play takes a leading part, Lakes Monona and Mendota contributing to the possibilities. The university has developed many strong swimmers, most of them having received their scientific training in the university gymnasium at the start. The accompanying pictures, published in The Tribune through the courtesy of Dr. J. C. Elsom, shows divers and swimmers at the university boat house. Cummins, a nephew of Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, an accomplished swimmer, is shown in both cuts in a combination back somersault and dive. The second picture also shows Reid, Vincent, Franz, Inglehart, Bretspraah and Burns, the latter of La Crosse.

PLAN IMPROVEMENT AT NORMAL SCHOOL

Theodore Kronshage of Milwaukee, and William Kittle of Madison, respectively president and secretary of the state board of normal regents, are in the city consulting with President F. A. Cotton of the state normal school, and Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris in relation to various improvements contemplated by the board.

It is said additions to the equipment and a plan to beautify the normal grounds has occupied the attention of the party, the entire day having been spent at the normal school.

Lieutenant Governor Morris and the visiting members were guests of President Cotton at luncheon today.

CHICAGO, July 28.—D. B. Young of Sterling, Ill., was held up early today and robbed of his watch, diamond stick pin and $5. A policeman appeared on the scene and arrested A. Friedman, 18, with the watch and money on his person. Another officer interrupted two footpads in the act of robbing William Moser and William Poerster. He captured both, but one later escaped.

Wile Bros.
116 N 3rd St.
MEN'S WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ON CREDIT
Wile Bros Credit Plan Worth While Investigating
½ PRICE
HOW DOES THIS SALE STRIKE YOU?
FOR ANY
Ladies', Misses', Juniors or Child's White Dress in the store and for any Ladies' and Misses' Linen, Rajah silk and Black Silk Coats in the store.
AT ONE HALF
$5.25 TO $6.75 NOW SAVED ON MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
Young Men's Suits, medium colored tan cassimeres, $17.50 grade, at $11.75
Men's and Young Men's Suits, light colored grey cassimeres, $18.50 grade, at $12.75
Young Men's Suits, made of light colored cassimeres, regular $15 grades, at........ $9.75
Men's and Young Men's Suits, light colored worsteds and brown cassimeres; $22.50 grade, at $15.75
BOYS' SUIT SALE
Little Fellows' Suits, light colors. Size 4. Regular $3.95 grade, at $2.65
Little Fellows' Suits, size 6, in tan worsted, prettily trimmed, $4.95 grade at $3.35
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, sizes 7 to 16, light colored cassimeres, $3.95 grade, at $2.65
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, strictly all wool, light colored tweeds, $4.95 grades, at $3.25
85c BUYS NOW ANY LADIES' HAT IN OUR STORE
Received new Fall Coats, medium weight, for ladies and misses, with detachable sailor collar.
CREDIT IS LIKE CITIZENSHIP
It Is a Birth-Right to Everyone
An established credit here is like a bank account, you can draw on it when you want to, that is you can make additional purchases right along for any member of your family and have it charged to one account and pay as your income warrants, but get started with the account now during this sale, the rest is easy.
(Hier wird Deutsch geſprochen)
Wile Bros Credit Plan Worth While Investigating

Commencing Tuesday, August 1, this store will open at 7 A. M. and close at 6 P. M., except Mondays, will close at 7 P. M., and Saturdays 10 P. M.

OUR 23rd SEMI-ANNUAL
GREEN TAG CLEARANCE SALE
THE GREAT MERCHANDISING EVENT OF THE SEASON

Commencing Tuesday, August 1, this store will open at 7. A. M. and close at 6 P. M., except Mondays, will close at 7 P. M., and Saturdays 10 P. M.

IMPERFECT 25c SUSPENDERS To Close Out Quick 5c *a pair*

CHOICE OF OUR IMMENSE CLOTHING STOCK AT 20 PER CENT OFF OF FORMER PRICES

$12.50 Continental Suits, Now - - - - - *$10.00*
$15.00 Continental Suits, Now - - - - - *$12.00*
$18.00 Continental Suits, Now - - - - - *$14.40*
$20.00 H. S. & M. Suits, Now - - - - - *$16.00*

Except Blues and Blacks.

20% DISCOUNT

Equivalent and better than the Sale Prices of 30 and 40% Discounts. See the class of merchandise advertised, then use your own judgment in purchasing.

CHOICE OF OUR IMMENSE CLOTHING STOCK AT 20 PER CENT OFF OF FORMER PRICES

$22.50 H. S. & M. or L System Suits, Now $18.00
$24.00 H. S. & M. or L System Suits, Now - - - - - - - *$19.20*
$25.00 H. S. & M. or L System Suits, Now $20.00
$28.00 H. S. & M. or L System Suits, Now $22.40

ANY PAIR of MEN'S TROUSERS, 20% OFF

From $2.50 and up.

$2.50 Trousers now	$2.00
$3.00 Trousers now	$2.40
$3.50 Trousers now	$2.80
$4.00 Trousers now	$3.20
$5.00 Trousers now	$4.00
$6.00 Trousers now	$4.80
$7.00 Trousers now	$5.60

This includes our entire line of Men's and Young Men's Trousers.

STRAW HAT BARGAINS

The new styles of 1911 now on sale at $1.00

SUIT CASE BARGAINS

Metal corners, leather handles, special .... .89c
Reed, imitation alligator and black cases, special ... $1.33

Any Boys' or Child's SUIT, 20% Reduction.

From $1.00 and up.

$1.00 Suit now	.80c
$1.50 Suit now	$1.20
$2.00 Suit now	$1.60
$2.50 Suit now	$2.00
$3.00 Suit now	$2.40
$3.50 Suit now	$2.80
$4.00 Suit now	$3.20
$5.00 Suit now	$4.00

This includes our entire stock of Wash Suits and Woolens.

THE CONTINENTAL

HENRY N. BOEHM, Mgr.

WINDOWS NOW LOADED WITH GREEN TAG BARGAINS

HOW STRONG MEN ARE MADE TODAY

A Glimpse of the Problem of Physical Development of All Classes of Men

Y. M. C. A. IS FOR MEN

Physical Needs of All Classes Studied and Provided for in Entertaining Manner

The Physical Department of the Young Men's Christian association sprung up and developed because of the great growth of city life and a decrease of rural life. The question is often asked "Why do we need to put so much emphasis on physical activity and sports today when in the days of our forefathers little or nothing was said of them." To the superficial thinker physical education appears to be a fad, something that in the course of a few years will pass away like all other fads. But to the person who will take time to go deep into the matter it will be seen that physical education is a vital part of our lives, and as a profession the greatest future is before it. It is still young as a profession and still little understood by the great mass of people.

According to statistics one hundred and twenty years ago less than four per cent of the population of the United States lived in cities, now more than forty-four per cent live in cities. Ninety years of life has produced four hundred cities. A study of the body shows that it has been accustomed to physical activity. The large muscles of the shoulders and thighs and back and abdomen and the large blood vessels and various processes of the bones give evidence of a historic past. Physical activity was the principal thing with our forefathers when the city population was less than 4 per cent. Modern conditions of living have cut down muscular work and the modern invention of machinery and artificial living are cutting it still further. Our forefathers lived naturally, we live artificially therefore the health and strength our forefathers enjoyed must come to us by the teaching of physical training and through the gymnasiums now located in all cities of any size.

New Conditions Met

So it can readily be seen in this brief answer to the question at the beginning that the physical department of the Y. M. C. A. as a city organization is eminently fitted to deal with city conditions. It is now practically the only organization in the United States where scientific training can be had, where the individual can exercise under proper conditions and which is open to all men and boys. The physical work has come then pre-eminently because of the growth of city life.

Many Conditions Formed.

The practical work of the physical department has been studied deeply until at the present time it has come to meet the needs of boys, young men, and businessmen. The problems that face the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. are many because of many reasons. The membership of the Y. M. C. A. is composed of men from various trades and professions. A large number are from the clerical class, bookkeepers, stenographers and salesmen. Men who have some physical activity such as walking but do not as a class have much muscular work to preform. They do not have much mental strain but they do live lives of keen intellectual activity. The result of their living is evidenced by small chests, small arms, more or less round shoulders with little physical endurance or muscular strength with not any too strong hearts and poor digestions.

Skilled workmen form another group whose muscular activity is somewhat greater than the clerical class but this in proportion as their work is skilled involves the smaller and finer muscles rather than the large groups.

A third class is the business man whose life is largely sedentary who range in age from 30 to 50 and sometimes older. The large part of their work is at the desk and we find them often fat, with protruding abdomens and sometimes thin. They do the least muscular work in their daily living of any group.

Then comes the largest and most important group, the boys. Our future men and the hope of the nation. "The nation's greatest asset" as they have been called. The boys are in two groups, the school boy and employed boy.

The school boy sits still five or six hours a day and from twelve to seventeen years of age there is not a great opportunity to participate in games which are necessary for a vigorous body. Then the employed boy, the boy who has to leave school early and go to work. His mind stops working because he is often retarted in his physical work because of lack of opportunity for physical activity. Experience has shown that more effective work can be done with this group than with any other group.

Needs of Various Groups.

With these groups come various needs. We do not need the same things all the time. We grow by stages and not evenly. To give the needs of the various groups we must know the stage of that group. The following is the division of stages made by a special study by scientists.

"The years from seven to twelve are the years in which neuro muscular apparatus ripens, in which all the finer adjustments are made. This is the time for physical education technically." "The years from twelve to seventeen represent more fully the building the individual into the larger life in many different lines. It is the time for games." "The period from seventeen to twenty-five is the time for final organization of the individual power; the development of endurance, vitally, etc., occurs here." "After twenty-five all that the body can do is to keep in thoroughly good, healthy working order so as to be at the prefect command of the mind, to be the efficient servant that shall be able to carry out all the instructions from the mind."

So the association takes the boy from twelve years and if he has not already had the muscular activity gives it now and along with it many games particularly of the group kind where team work is essential for success. Above all he must have a proper carriage; crooked spines and round shoulders and wrong standing position are corrected.

For the boy and young man above seventeen all work tends to the development of strength and vigor, of bodily power and endurance in general health. These are fundamental at this age.

Above twenty-five the evils of a sendentary life show themselves and all work is for the health of the individual, vigor of heart and lungs and digestion and the keeping of the nervous system in good condition.

Work Made Attractive

Now if every man had these different physical activities at the different stages of life it would be a simple matter for him to continue therein but there are other matters to consider. The Y. M. C. A. is a voluntary organization for men to join or not as they will, which makes the attendance on it's physical work also voluntary. For that reason the work is planned to be attractive as well as beneficial. Here it is very easy to make a mistake and make it so attractive that it gives no development to individuals who attend and vice-versa. The work then is given in "sugar coated pill' form.

Then again as a city organization dealing with city conditions we have to take care of a great number in limited space.

The membership is changing continually, men are sometimes with us but a year and move away or drop membership. Some men come steady for a few months and then stop awhile and come in again. The work must be adapted to men who come once a week and those who come five times a week. There can be very little preliminary work, it must be very practical. It must be of benefit to the individual who is with us a year, to him who comes once a week, and to him who comes five times a week.

Taught How to Play

So it can be seen that the simply theoretical manner of laying out work for the different stages of life becomes twisted into many difficult problems when applied practically. Some men are advanced in years when they first use a gymnasium, some do not and never have known how to really play, how to completely forget themselves and work and get into the game. Boys know how to play but have no muscular development while others have the development but do not know how to play.

These problems the Y. M. C. A. is endeavoring to solve in La Crosse so that every man and boy will receive just the work he needs.

Two other matters the association has been a great influence in and they are amateurism in athletics and games and providing means whereby everybody from the smallest child to the oldest one may participate in some sort of physical activity.

Great Change Coming.

A great change is coming slowly but surely in the methods and organization of amateur sports. The Amateur Athletic League of North American, the Y. M. C. A. organization, have just withdrawn from the A. A. U. and a complete re-organization of the Y. M. C. A. athletics and sports is under way. It will probably take the form of States Federation such as Illinois and Wisconsin have started.

The Young Men's Christian association started the great swimming campaign which has spread over the country. Through it's Health league and various Social Service extension work the physical department is keeping abreast of the times. It is backing all movements to teach health to the individual and to communities as well as through sanely conducting gymnasiums to give all men and boys a chance to develop their bodies to be of the greatest efficiency in their chosen life work.

MOVE AGAINST GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Another effort to compel President Gompers, Vice-president Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to submit sworn and specific answer to the rule to show cause why they should not be held a second time for contempt in the Bucks Stove & Range company case, was made today by the prosecuting committee in a motion filed with Justice Wright of the district supreme court.

COOK RECALLS SOME FUN OF OLD

Former Resident Talks of Incidents in Career of Old Rescue Hose Company

HATCH LOST FALSE TEETH

Other Mishaps of the Fire Fighters in the Good Old Days of Earlier Generation

"That old picture is calculated to bring both tears and smiles to us 'boys' to whom it is a message from the past and a reminder of that which we hate to observe—that the ceaseless years are leaving us gray hairs for milestones, if indeed they are leaving us any hair at all."

So said Frank Cook of Minneapolis, a member of the old Rescue Hose company, as he contemplated our picture of that famous organization.

"Doubtless you are getting lots of the tender sentiment that it inspires. For me the humor, the tonic of a laugh.

"I remember one of the early fires we fought, and how it interrupted a wedding. Jake Stirneman was marrying Miss Franckle, daughter of John Franckle, the wholesale grocer of that early day. It was midnight, and needless to say we were all at the wedding in our best bib and tucker, prepared to do honor to the nuptials of our good friends.

The Alarm

"'A thousand eyes looked love to
eyes that spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage
bell.
But hush! Hark! A deep sound
strikes like a rising knell.'

"No, it wasn't 'the cannon's opening roar,' it was the fire bell. We all left the banquet and hiked up the street to find John Gautsch's butcher shop, then located in a frame building on the present site of the Frank Frye shoe store, entertaining a merry blaze. I went with another volunteer up a stairway to see if we could get nearer the seat of the flames. There was a hole near the top of the stairway, and just as we got there some valiant fire fighter turned the hose our way. The stream came splash through the hole, and with unerring aim the fellow kept it coming until we had beat a full and ignominious retreat.

Talk About Nerve

"But that wasn't all. We later found our way into the kitchen. And there, with excited firemen climbing onto the roof and pouring water on that sizzling structure, what do you suppose we found?

"Just Joe Scott and Theo. Rudolph eating John Gautsch's supper, where he had left it untasted on the table. Composed, and smiling, and discussing the merit of the food as nonchalantly as though they were at a Sunday school picnic. And would you believe it, they actually had the nerve to ask us to step out and bring them a nip of something.

Hatch Left at the Post

"Then there was the night of the Zeisler Brewery fire. Capt. Hatch was chief then, but for some reason he didn't show up, and didn't know anything about the fire until the force, under Asst. Chief Mark Watson, had been putting in its best licks for some time. Finally Hatch rounded to and hit the fire station like a hurricane. He rushed to the alarm and what he did to that fire bell was plenty. Then he jumped for the engine room, and what he said to himself when he found the apparatus was gone and he was left at the switch was plenty.

"Well, Hatch beat it to the fire, and when he got there he found everybody too busy to laugh and he didn't have to square himself. Mr. Zeisler was worrying a lot about a quantity of beer in a sub-cellar, which he feared would be destroyed. This appealed to Hatch. The idea of all that beer going up in steam was a tragedy he didn't want to stand for.

He Took a Chance

"Hatch wouldn't let anybody else take a chance on it, but he went into the sub-cellar alone. We made him let us tie a rope to him, and we yanked it at intervals to make sure he was still alive. He stuck to it like a Trojan, and he saved that beer, but when he came out sweating and fuming his bark was worse than his bite—he had lost his false teeth, upper and lower sets, and he carried no insurance on them.

"I remember that after the fire Mark Watson found the fire horses were played out, and he sent a fireman to Mayor Dave Law to get a team. He couldn't find Dave, and so finally he went to Dave's barn and grabbed a team. We had been waiting for over an hour when he returned, and it was no glad news when we heard Mark shout:

"'Hanged if he isn't bringing the horses without a harness.'

Who Mentioned Harnesses?

"'You didn't say nothin' about no harness,' was the best Mark could get out of him. So he waited another half hour up there on La Crosse river, wet and disgusted, until that bright and shining light took the team back and harnessed them.

Let Him "Set"

"It always seemed to happen that when a fire broke out we had our party clothes on and were at some shindig. One night we were returning from a fire bedecked in our best, and had reached the spot where a new building was going up where Farlan's millinery store is now, when Will Milton fell off the foot board of the hose card and landed flat on his back in a box of mortar. He stuck and couldn't get out, so he yelled for help. We stopped right there and took a vote on it, and the result was a unanimous decision to let Will stay in the mortar 'until it set.'"

EXPAND RURAL SCHOOL COURSES

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The state board of regents for normal schools took steps at a recent meeting to strengthen the rural school courses. The legislature of 1909 authorized in the normal schools a new course for the training of teachers for the rural schools. This course has been established at the normal schools at La Crosse, Oshkosh, River Falls and Whitewater. About 150 students are enrolled.

The four schools in question were authorized at the recent meeting to employ additional teachers, and three country schools were established for practice and observation by the students in the course. It has been planned to employ competent directors for these schools. They will visit the country schools, study the actual conditions, give addresses in rural communities and do all that is possible to know the country schools and to improve their work.

These new courses will not in any way conflict with the county training school because, by law, the county training school has never been established in a county where there is a normal school. In fact, it is held that the rural schools course in the normal schools should aid the county training school because both are in exactly the same work.

Besides the new rural school course in the four rural normal schools, a large number of students in the normal school, before and after graduation go out to teach in the rural schools.

In Michigan this course is a decided feature of the normal schools. At Kalamazoo and Mount Pleasant, Mich., such students number about one-fourth of the total enrollment. The course is kept steadily to its main purpose and the sudents are required to teach in the rural schools after graduation. The course is not allowed to become the feeder to the other courses until after the student has gone out and taught in the country schools. The same policy is being pursued in the Wisconsin normal schools. The aim is to give direct help to improve the rural schools of the state.

Ennybody can get a lawyer's honest opinion for nothin', but it costs somethin' to get his professional opinion.

TELLS STORY OF COUPON BALLOT

Moncena Dunn Discusses Things that Led Him to His Famous Invention

IT'S A DUPLICATE SYSTEM

What You Leave in Voting Is a Check Upon the Names You Voted

(By Moncena Dunn)

The idea that a better method of balloting and counting ballots was an absolute necessity for the perpetuity of popular government, came to me a few days after the first defeat of William J. Bryan for president in 1896.

I was one of many who had supported Mr. Bryan enthusiastically and was so much disappointed with the outcome of that election that a deep-seated suspicion that the democrats had been counted out in Ohio and possibly other states crept into my mind. I found that the same suspicion was in the minds of many others who belonged to the vanquished host.

At that time such things as illegal voting, ballot changing, identification of ballots, the "endless-chain-fraud," the rendering of false election returns, holding back returns from outlying precincts, the cold-deck-fraud, and tampering with voting machines which have become so common recently, had not been heard of.

As the days wore on and I began to be able to again sit up and take a little nourishment out of Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the future I began to think deeply about the neessity of a plan of conducting elections whereby the minority might not have any reason for suspicion. It seemed to me that it was all too easy to do things to the system that we were using with which to ascertain the will of the people. Why should there not be some manner that would be at least as reliable as our system of banking and bookkeeping that we used in our every day business? I asked myself.

Trouble Always Possible

What would be the result should a large number of the defeated party entertain the same suspicion that I did? I asked. Suppose such a condition should exist, and a few cases of fraud were actually discovered? What would be the result if, under such an impression, they should rise up and undertake to seat their candidate by force? Would the idea of popular government stand the strain or would the prophesy of Lord McAuley when he said that our constitution was "all sail and no anchor" be verified.

I had only to wait a few short years to have the question answered when the Cubans failed in their first attempt at an election, fell out among themselves about counting the ballots, and had to have the strong arm of another nation to put them once more on their feet.

Hit Upon Method

However it was some years after that before a method of solving the question came into my mind. I had been giving the matter considerable thought and had watched the fruitless efforts of several legislatures in trying to provide a form of SECRET BALLOT which would be better. All of them were trying to solve the riddle by changing the METHOD OF MARKING. Finally it occurred to me that it was not necessary for the voter to mark his ballot at all and still preserve a SECRET ballot.

I turned to the dictionaries and encyclopedias and sought the definition of the "Australian Ballot." I found that it read something like this: "A ballot in which the voter is furnished an opportunity to choose from all the candidates, SECRETLY." This very naturally suggested the thought that if I were to choose twenty men to do picket duty from a company of a hundred men I would not take a piece of chalk with me and mark them on the back with little crosses, I would, of all things easy and natural, stand them aside from the rst. March them out in front and say here are the men that I want for this duty, THERE are those that I do not want.

A Simple System

So the idea of furnishing the voter with all the names of the candidates, in such a manner that he could easily take the names he chose, AWAY FROM THE REST, presented itself for consideration. Of course this must be done secretly so we simply give the voter two envelopes, a large one and a small one, to take into the booth with him. Into the small he will naturally put the names he wants as that is the smaller part of the whole. Into the larger he will naturally put the remaining portion.

Of course it will only be necessary for the election board to open the smaller envelopes and count their contents thus, much simplifying the work of counting ballots. Of course, it takes but a passing thought to see that the count could also be made from the other or remaining parts of the ballots. Just as the captain of the company could have told which of his men I chose for picket duty even if he did not see those that I actually took away with me, by calling the roll and noting the missing ones.

A Duplicate Plan

This it will be easily seen I think that The Coupon Ballot is not only a SECRET ballot, and a SIMPLE BALLOT, but that when voted it becomes a DUPLICATE BALLOT. One part can be counted by the election boards and the other part can be allowed to remain sealed from the time that the voter sees the two parts attached together and deposited in the ballot box until the necessity for a RECOUNT presents itself, should there be suspicion or necessity for such.

Since the use of the Coupon Ballot in parts of Wisconsin at the last election several minor improvements have been made in the plan of legislation which should surround it. The bill which was presented in the Ohio legislature by Senator Dore at the suggestion and request of Governor Harmon of that state and which came very near passing upon the first vote on it, is considerable better than the Wisconsin law. It was drafted after actual use and demonstration had shown the places for improvement.

The Coupon Ballot now has the endorsement of ninety-five per cent of all the public men who have expressed themselves concerning it who have taken the trouble to see the results that will flow from such an opportunity for the businesslike handling of elections that it presents.

Senate Adopts Memorial

Perhaps I cannot do better than to attach a part of a memorial which was adopted by the United States Senate at its last session at the request of Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma: * * * * * * *t

"A businesslike method of balloting and counting ballots is the essential feature now lacking in our governmental system. Confidence in the ballot is a vital necessity of popular government. This can be maintained only by the employment of businesslike methods. The Coupon Ballot presents opportunities for the improvement of our election laws so numerous and far-reaching as to merit recognition, approval, and legislative encouragement by our government, looking toward its general adoption, in support of which the following is submitted:

"The opportunities for fraudulent practices in voting and counting ballots under the prevailing methods are so numerous and convenient as to invite their employment. Ballots can instantly be changed or destroyed by the addition of marks. They may be identified for the benefit of the briber by the writing in of names. The briber can be certain that he gets value received by the use of the 'endless-chain fraud' in most of the states without the possible knowledge of the election officers.

"The ballots and tally sheets in common use afford no means of detecting fraudulent counting by a recount. They present no method for tracing errors to the official who made them. They leave no record of how a particular ballot was counted. After many years of effort, which have brought forth hundreds of fruitless changes and much bewilderment of the voters, there are still thousands of ballots cast which do not make plain the intention of their voters. It frequently happens, in close elections, that a few ballots unintelligibly marked are placed in the hands of a judicial officer as the only means from which to determine who has been elected.

"These defects tend to discourage voters in the exercise of the franchise, and to destroy that faith in government which is dependent upon confidence in the ballot. The use of the coupon ballot in La Crosse and Eau Claire counties November 8, 1910, made manifest the superior ease and accuracy with which it is made to convey their intentions by all classes of voters.

"The coupon ballot was voted more intelligently by all classes the first time it was used than the 'mark system' ever was voted during the 25 years of its use in La Crosse and Eau Claire counties in Wisconsin. The percentage of split votes was unprecedentedly large. There was no confusion as to the intention of the voter in any case. The number of defective ballots was less than 10 per cent of the number rejected in the last previous election.

"The method of voting the coupon ballot can be learned in from one to five minutes and so fixed upon the mind that it will never be forgotten.

"Each official ballot folder is opened, contents counted and reinclosed separately, concentration of all upon a single ballot preventing fraud. The tally sheets when completed present a detailed account of how each and every ballot was counted. An error can be traced to the individual election official who made it. Some of the election boards completed the count in this manner in one-half the time previously consumed. An essential feature is the recount, which is had by reference to the envelope in which are sealed the coupons bearing the names of the candidates for whom the voter did not vote and which shall be opened only in the presence of a reviewing court.

"The coupon ballot cost less in both counties in which it was used at the general election November 8, 1910, than the previous average cost of ballots in those counties. This was true because only half as many are needed, owing to the fact that a voter can not spoil a coupon ballot.

"All of the opportunities for fraudulent practices presented by the methods in general use are nullified by the coupon ballot. The 'endless-chain fraud' is rendered valueless because the voter can instantly change the 'fixed' ballot while in the booth, owing to the fact that he does not seal it until he returns to the presence of the election officers. The identification fraud is prevented by requiring the voter to vote all written names independently of the coupon ballot. The changing of ballots by dishonest election officers is prevented by the method of handling only one at a time in the count and by the fact that the 'remainder' portions of the ballots are sealed by the voters, not to be opened except by the courts. Each remainder envelope contains a virtual duplicate of the voted portion of its ballot, because it is easy to see what has been taken away from it."

PASTORS GET OUTING ON MADISON LAKES

MADISON, Wis., July 28. — The summer school of religion being conducted by the University Pastors' association, during the summer school of the University of Wisconsin, is attracting clergymen from all over the country. The second week of the school was devoted almost exclusively to the interests of the country pastors of all denominations. A camp has been established on the shore of Lake Mendota near the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, where the visiting pastors will discuss the problems of the country clergyman and also enjoy a few days' outing, living close to nature.

CHEESE ENTRIES AT "U." BREAK RECORDS

MADISON, Wis., July 28. — The distinction of being the best cheese ever made in Wisconsin has been awarded to an exhibit of June brick cheese received for the monthly scoring exhibits conducted by the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

G. Mrty, the instructor in foreign cheese making at the university, declared that the ten entries which composed the exhibit, were the finest in flavor, texture, and workmanship that have ever come under his observation. Four of the ten entries were made in factories which received milk once a day, while the remaining six came from factories which received their milk twice a day.

Cheddar cheese in the monthly exhibit broke the year's record for the largest number of entries.

This is the time of the year when many a man proposes to a girl, simply because he can't think of anything else interesting to say to her.

A man can make considerable fool ov himself by only half tryin', and then by tryin' some more he can become a humorist.

DRESS UP

in one of our Suits, give yourself a good "look-over" in front of our mirror, and you will see why our clothes are the satisfactory kind.

THE L SYSTEM

Clothes for young men are the finest in make, material and fit that are to be had at any price. They are not freakish or foppish, but have a style, a snap, a distinction that are exclusive, and gives the young man who wears them the "dressed-up" feeling that is so desirable.

"L" SYSTEM CLOTHES

$22.50 to $40.00

Other good brands from $10.00 to $20.00.

OUR OUT OF TOWN FRIENDS

will find "Newburg's Corner" a good place to make their headquarters. No matter whether you intend buying clothes or not, we want you to feel welcome. We have every convenience and we want you to use them. Come in and say "How-do-do."

M. & C. NEWBURG

NEWBURG'S CORNER THIRD AND PEARL

The Purchasing Power of Your Dollar Is What You Make It.

If we show you during the (2) remaining days of our July Clearance Sale how you can buy $3.00 worth for $2, it's your own fault if you don't take advantage of it.

Our entire stock of Oxfords is now offered at unusual price reductions. Here is your chance to buy Shoes and Oxfords of the very finest kind at the price of the commonest kind.

The qualities are so high and the prices so low that you cannot afford to miss them.

Men's Oxfords, worth $4.00 and $3.50, now—

$2.48 and $1.98

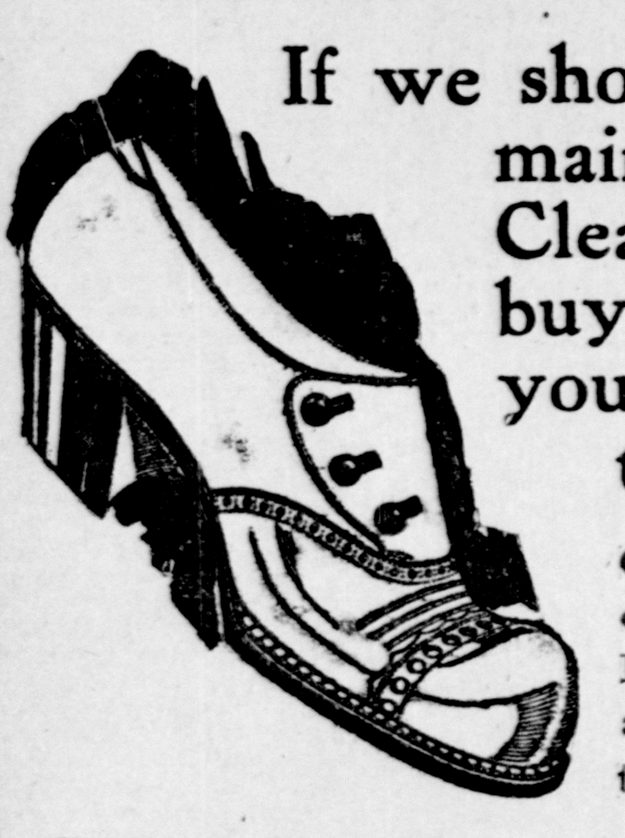
Ladies' Pumps and Oxfords worth up to $3.00, cut to—

$1.48

PAULSEN SHOE CO.

Wm. C. Schlaefer, Mgr.

312 Pearl Street. La Crosse, Wis.



SPLENDID PLAN FOR PLAYFIELD

West Avenue Playfield to Be Parked and Improved in Most Up-to date Style

IDEAL RECREATION GROUND

Shade Trees, a Race Track, Flower Gardens, a Wading Pool, Swings, Sand-boxes, Etc.

Within the next year it is the plan of park commission to so improve West Avenue playfield as to make it a most attractive recreation ground for the people of the south side of this city of La Crosse.

A fence of heavily galvanized woven wire, supported by concrete posts will enclose the grounds. Four massive entrances will be provided, one at each cornor and there will also be a minor entrance on each of the street sides, half way between the others.

These entrances will be very imposing in appearance, being planned on the lines of those to be seen in the old French and Italian gardens. Four massive terminals, seven and one half feet in height and two feet square, built of Venetian red and colored brick, and surmounted by white capstones, five inches thick and thirty inches square will form the main entrances. The arrangement will be such as to form a semi-circular recessed entrance, approximately ten feet in depth. On each of the capstones will be placed an ornamental plant jar of pleasing design and color, in keeping with the brick work. These jars will be of deep red potters clay, and will be filled with flowering plants and trailing vines.

An Ideal Ground.

But the grounds beyond these entrances will not lack embellishment, for all parts will be in unity and harmony, so worked together as to form an ideal recreation ground.

There will be attractive borders of the best and choicest flowering shrubs, which are able to withstand the winters of this region, and the parkway will extend completely around the playfield which is within and which is of good size.

No Lack of Shade.

Playfields, it will be noticed, lack shade as a rule, but on the West Avenue grounds shade will be well provided. Sixty-three shade trees will be planted within the grounds, the greater part being American basswood and Norway maple, and planted sufficiently far apart so as to allow proper development of the tops. Sufficient shade being provided will be an inducement to children to make use of the playground all day long in the warmest of weather, and will also be an inducement to mothers to seek these shady spots and watch the little ones. Benches will be numerous.

The Main Field.

The main playfield covers an area 250x200 feet and includes a running track of seven laps to the mile two tennis courts, two indoor baseball diamond, basketball and volley ball courts, space for high and brought jumping, quoits, shot put, and various other sports. There will be no trees on this area but the basswoods will be planted just outside of the running track on a grass plot similar to a boulevard strip fifteen feet wide.

About 35 feet south of the track there will be built a wading pool for the children. This will be about 75x35 feet in area, and will vary in depth from six inches to two and one half feet. This will be a feature which has proven tremendously popular in all cities where wading pools have been established on the playgrounds. Several vine covered arbors will be provided in the immediate vicinity of the pools in addition to the shade trees close at hand.

Two Small Areas.

In addition to the large playground there are two smallerf areas at the extreme south end, one of which will be equipped with swings, slides, flying rings, horizontal bars, teeters, climbing ropes, etc. The other plot will be reserved for the children about six years of age and will contain sand boxes and such other play as will benefit and give joy to youngsters of that age. These areas will be about 60x60 feet.

A Social Center.

A shelter house, dimensions 25x35 feet approximately, will be built at the south end of the grounds and will be situated just about half way between the two minor playgrounds, and surrounded on three sides by a fine lawn containing pretty flower beds. This building will serve as a sort of a social center during the whole year, and as in other cities winter games, both indoor and outdoor, will serve to make the grounds an endless source of pleasure for the boys and girls of the south side of La Crosse.

The skating rink will be provided as heretofore, but will not be so large owing to the fact that a part of the grounds will have been given to other purposes. Spacious walks built of some good material will be numerous on the grounds and will lead to every part of it.

Skating Rink Also.

There's a certain kind of self-control that denotes selfishness!

STARCH BROS. CO. SUCCESSFUL FIRM

Only Concern Making Cream Separators in the Northwest; Business Is Growing

Unique among business institutions in La Crosse is that of the Starch Bros. Co., manufacturers of Wisconsin Dairy Cream Separators, it being the only institution of its kind in La Crosse or the northwest.

The enterprise was launched in 1901, under the style of Starch Bros., a partnership between Emil and Benjamin Starch, their first location being 203-205 South Front street. They manufactured a machine of their own design and under their own patents and so successful were their efforts that in 1903 the business had developed to such an extent that more factory room was needed, and they obtained an additional building at 106-108 Pearl street.

In October, 1907, the business was incorporated under the firm name of Starch Bros. Co. The output continued to grow until it was again necessary to increase quarters, and the four story factory building on the corner of Front and Pearl streets was purchased.

The Wisconsin Dairy Separators are made in both hand and power machines and are used in almost every state in the union and in all the dairy districts of Canada. The distributing points in Canada are Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatchewan and Calgary. The separators are also sold in Australia and other foreign countries.

The firm, in addition to manufacturing Cream Separators, also operate a rebuilding and repair department for all other makes of separators. This department saves the farmers in the northwest and immediate vicinity much time and money, as it was formerly necessary to send all work of the nature east to the Atlantic states, no other concern in the west being equipped to do this kind of work.

The equipment used is of the very best and is of the latest and most improved patterns, many of the machines used in the factory being the only ones of their kind in the northwest.

The skimming device of the Wisconsin Dairy Separator—the invention of the firm—is recognized as being the very best and most efficient ever produced anywhere. The Wisconsin Dairy has many other features of merit, which gives the machine a decided advantage over all competing separators. The dairyman who is thoroughly posted is using the Wisconsin Dairy.

EMPLOYERS SEEK BENEFITS OF LAW

Many File Election to Become Subject to New Compensation Act

FORM INSURANCE COMPANIES

Take Steps to Protect Themselves Against Accident or Illness of Employes

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The employers of Wisconsin are taking active steps to accept the benefits of the workmen's compensation act. Judge R. D. Marshall of the state supreme court has filed his election to become subject to the act. The judge has a large farm in Sauk county and is desirous of having his employes protected in case of accident.

Last week a large manufacturing concern at Kenosha employing upwards of 100 men filed its election and several other employers have done likewise. The indications are that a large number of employers will file their elections long before the time the defenses are taken away, Sept. 1, 1911.

Insurance Companies.

Word has come to the commission that employers in various parts of the state are taking steps toward organizing mutual insurance companies to protect themselves under the law. The industrial commission is encouraging this work and will issue a compilation of the insurance laws in reference to mutual companies within a few days.

Many of the large employers of labor propose to carry their own insurance, because under the law the benefits to be paid to the employes are distributed over a considerable period of time. The benefits are based upon loss of wage and are paid weekly. In case of accident 65 per cent of the loss of wage is paid to the employe until recovery, or in case of permanent injury, until four times his average yearly earnings has been paid. Similar provision is made in case of death, in which case the average wage is figured at not less than $375 a year or more than $750 a year.

Calls for Information.

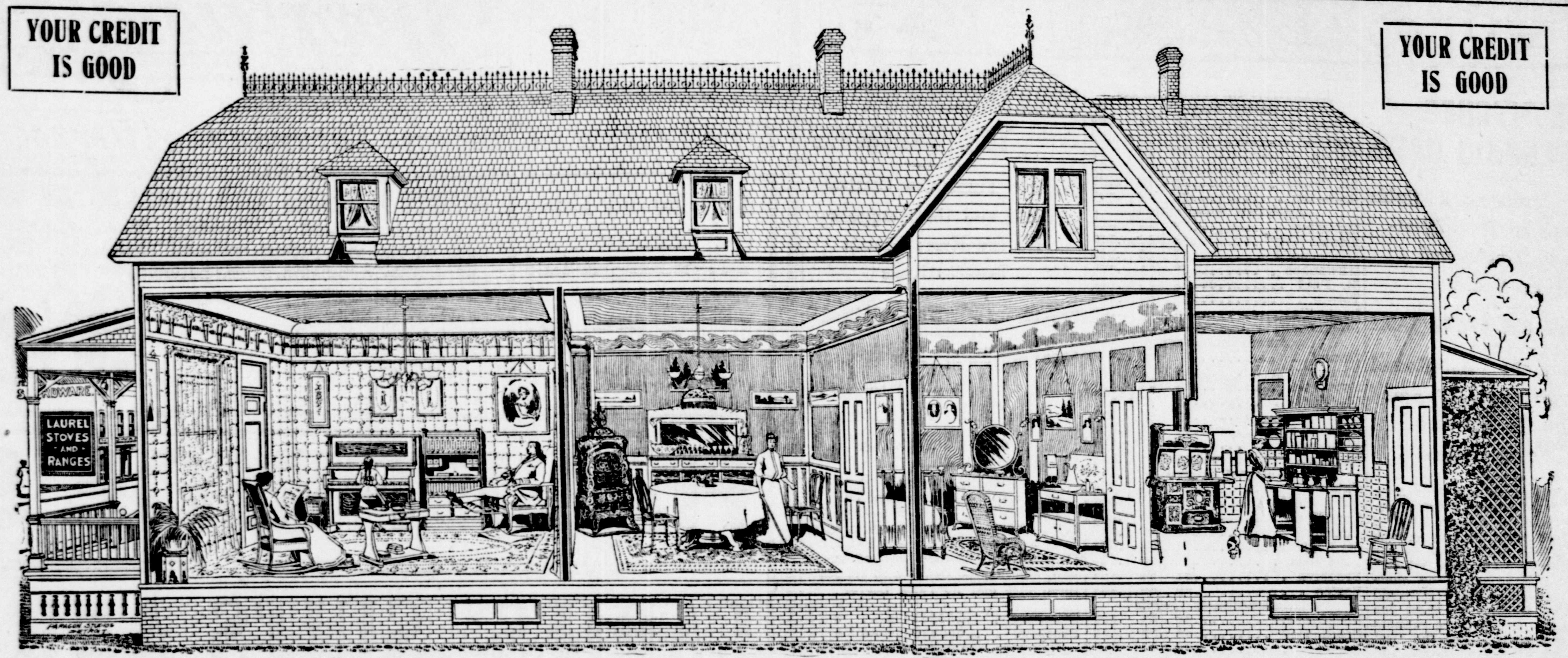
The commission is receiving calls for information with reference to the law every day, and is also being sought for addresses in various parts of the state to explain the provisions of the law. One member of the commission addressed the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturer's association at Wausau. The commission will accept these invitations in order to assist the employers in getting a proper understanding of the law.

The commission will also discuss the provisions of the industrial commission law with respect to safety devices and measures for the prevention of accidents, and this can be done with little expense.

The municipalities are already under the law, and a report of accident has been received from Manitowoc, showing that the city is taking care of the employe satisfactorily.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD



WE FURNISH YOUR HOME COMPLETE

Our terms are 10 per cent cash and 10 per cent per month

DIVIDED INTO WEEKLY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED

Our Prices are Marked in Plain Figures for Your Comparison. One Price to All and that the Lowest

BOYER-FURBER FURNITURE CO.

511-513 Main Street La Crosse, Wisconsin

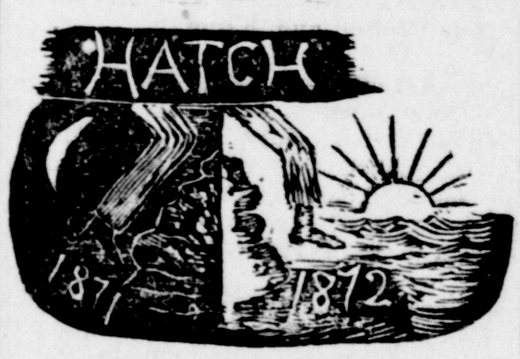
CUT THIS OUT

This Coupon is worth 50c with every purchase of $2.00 or over, if presented at ARENZ SHOE STORE, not later than Oct. 1st, 1911.

J. S. ARENZ & CO.,
No. 323 Pearl Street.

Visitors to the Interstate Fair are especially invited to take advantage of this offer.

CAPTAIN HATCH'S CARD



Contemporaries of Capt. Frank Hatch remember that among other things that versatile citizen was an artist. That he was also an optimist is indicated by a calling card the pen and ink sketch for which he drew. The accompanying cut, which is a reproduction, shows positively the only remaining evidence of his genius. It is reproduced by permission of Mr. Ellis B. Usher, who counts it among his treasured relics of early La Crosse.

McGREGOR, IOWA

Mrs. James Edwards has returned from Minneapolis and Albert Lea, Minn., after spending several weeks with Mr. Edwards and her nieces and nephews.

Paul Kussoch returned from Postville the first of the week.

The Catholic ladies held their society meeting in the park Wednesday afternoon.

Elmer Benton has returned from his western trip.

Mrs. I. H. Miles returned from Elkader on Tuesday.

Frank Kinsley and wife are camping on the farm.

Miss Marie Phillips has returned from her visit to Pleasant iRdge.

T. M. Davidson of Elkader has been visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Lusk.

Miss Viola Sass of Monona, is the guest of her cousin, Esther Henry.

Miss Hallie Washburn returned from West Union, after a pleasant visit with relatives.

Mrs. Herman Kussock has returned from Kansas City, after a pleasant visit with her daughter and mother.

Mrs. Jessie Hollenbeck of Chicago has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Will Quigly.

Mr. and Mrs. John Heilman spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. Heilman's mother, Mrs. K. Becker.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Howe of Waukon spent the past week on the Heights the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jane.

Max Heck is enjoying a visit with home folks.

Miss Eva Clandy departed Tuesday for Dennison, Iowa, for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Ruth Pollock.

E. N. Rice was a business caller at Prairie du Chien Tuesday.

Albert Henry has returned from Plankenton, South Dakota.

Harry Clark is at home from San Francisco.

Miss Loraine Day has returned from Minneapolis, after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. James Henderson.

Harry Ekendorf departed for Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Kennedy and family of Cedar Rapids, are enjoying camping on the Heights.

Russel Knee and Don Peick have returned from their Chicago visit.

Miss Lizzie McCall arrived from Rockfort for a visit with her mother and brother, Chales Kutz.

Our home baseball team will go to Lansing Sunday.

Mrs. Dr. Thomas and children have returned from Waukon.

Mrs. John Orr returned to her home at Mason City.

The Misses Mabel and Dorothy Munson of Manchester, nieces of Mrs. C. F. Morse, are guests at the Morse home.

Miss Ida Gay of Grand Rapids, Mich., is enjoying a visit with Geo. McLanahan and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Brookins and son, Jean, have returned from their visit at Gay Mills, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Adney have returned to their home in Chicago, after several weeks' visit among friends and relatives.

Miss Amelia Dehn of Clayton, has been the guest of the Misses Martha and Susie Haltinger.

The Freeze property on upper Main street, has been greatly improved by the additions of two large plate glass windows on the front and west side.

Mrs. Q. A. Sloan and Mrs. Daniel Davis will entertain the Industrial Society at the home of the former Friday afternoon from three to five.

Hi Sawrell has returned from his trip to Wall, South Dakota, helping his son to load stock for shipment back to his farm in Iowa.

Walter and J. E. Jesome of Clayton were calling on ald time friends the fore part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks of Dubuque,and son, Ray, and wife, are camping near McGregor for a couple of weeks.

Adam Erbie, the road boss, has his force of men fixing and grading the roads.

Quite a delegation of McGregor ladies took in the social at North McGregor, Thursday.

C. W. Bean started out on one of his regular trips Tuesday.

Miss Anna Sawrell departed for Dubuque Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Deiley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leviness of Pleasant Ridge, were guests at the L. Jenning's home.

Miss Edna Dickens left Thursday for Chicago, where she is occupied as special nurse in a case there.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sparks spent several days at the Amel Kersten home on Pleasant Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bertsinger have purchased a farm in New York and will move there the coming fall. We are sorry to lose this family, but wish them success in their new home.

Mrs. Kadlac and family have returned from a visit to her daughter on Pleasant Ridge.

Ray Maloney and Miss Edith Kramer have returned from their Chicago visit.

Miss Freda Cox is the guest of her aunt at Elkader.

The W. R. C. gave a picture show at the Theatre Delight Wednesday evening, which was well attended.

J. K. Gray returned home from La Crosse Wednesday.

VELVETY CREAM IN GREAT DEMAND

Wisconsin Dairy Product Company Wins Success by Using Modern Methods

The Wisconsin Dairy Product company opened a factory for business but six months ago, with modern equipment and determination to make but one grade of ice cream and to give its patrons the very best. It has built a remarkable business within such short time.

By using the most up-to-date disc Continuous Freezer, the cream is frozen under glass, and through the entire process, is visible without opening any part of the machine, doing away with any stopping of the machine for testing, thereby making a much smoother and more velvety product.

All cream used is shipped from Trempealeap county, a rich grazing country, where Jersey cows are numerous, thus insuring a richer and cheamier milk than otherwise procurable.

Creamery butter and Pimento Cheese is manufactured by this concern.

$1,370,000,000 IN COUNTY

CHICAGO, July 28.—The total wealth of Cook county—real and personal property — approximates $1,370,000,000, according to an estimate made today based on realty figures of the board of assessors.

POINTER HAS 105 PUPS

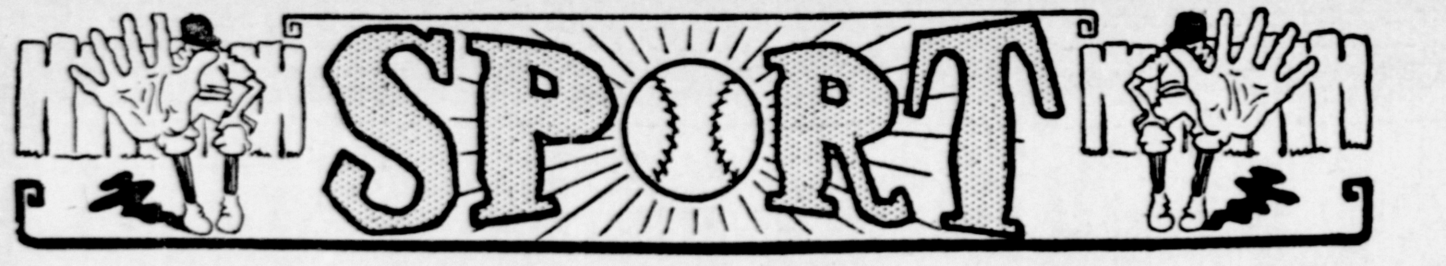
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—Sis Hopkins, a bench show pointer, owned by C. P. Lommel, has been the mother of 105 pups in her seven years of life. They sold for $10 each. She now has a litter of fifteen.

WANTS FIVE PENSIONS

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Claiming that she is the widow of five husbands, all of whom fought in the Civil war, Mrs. Jane Malcolm asks five pensions, of $60 a month.

We call it "good" advice only when it's exactly in line with what we want to do.

The craven fear of ridicule keeps a lot of us in the rut.



PRICE PITCHES SPLENDID GAME

Former Lumberjack Holds Champs to Three Scattered Bingles and Wins Contest

SLUGGING BEE OPENS GAME

Hitting in the First Round Places Game on Ice; Eau Claire Is Blanked; Malloy an Outcast

The Eau Claire champs went down to defeat at the hands of Price yesterday afternoon by a score of 3 to 0, which was probably one of the fastest and best exhibitions of the game presented on the sand lot this summer. The Bondies swung their clubs like demons in the first round of the battle, landing on short for three hits and sending three runners home for the count. After the first round Mr. Short settled down and sent the sphere sliding over the rubber in such a fashion that the Outcasts failed to locate it for safe ones more than two times and these were in different innings.

With the exception of the first round, the game proved to be a battle for supremacy between the contending twirlers. Price, however, seemed to have all that a twirler could have and the champs failed to register. In fact Eau Claire managed to make but three safe bingles during the entire contest and six failed to connect with the former Lumberjack's shoots at all. Short tightened after the first and held the locals helplessly at his mercy.

The old outfield, Malloy, Safford and Klein of the first club of the Minny league filled the gardens yesterday. Mike, who is one of the most popular players on the Minny league circuit, has been released by Rochester and signed by Manager Bond. The old time Outcast filled left garden in grand style and opened the game by annexing a bingle off Short. Following this Klein reached first on an error by Short and Kelly sacrificed sending Malloy and Klein to third and second.

At this point of the game, Joe Safford came to bat. As Joe was about to step into the box, Umpire Schuler presented him with a $50 check for hitting the bull. Evidently the check looked good to Joe, who landed on the ball for a clean hit. He didn't hit the bull again, but he did send Malloy and Klein over the rubber for the first two runs of the game.

Safford went to second on a wild pitch and Kernan landed on a shoot for one base and sent Safford over the pan for the third and last run of the game. Wais then sent a grounder to Kading on first who threw to second, getting Kernan on a forced run. Wais reached first on the throw to second but was thrown out a moment later when trying to steal.

From then on the twirlers reigned supreme and the would-be sluggers were stowed away as fast as they trotted up to the rubber. Black hurt his leg in sliding to the initial sack in the second round and for a while it was thought that he would have to retire and that Bond would have to cover his old time position at the third cushion. However, Bond had to change suits and by the time he had completed his toilet, Black had recovered and gone back to his position.

"The Kick" that never kicks, pulled off several splendid plays in yesterday's game, covering the ground between second and third in a fashion that would make old Honus himself sit up and take notice.

Snyder learned a new trick in the base stealing line when Benrude slammed the ball to the pitcher with a can on third, and Short threw to Kick, catching the Outcast with ease.

Box score:

Eau Claire—	R	H	PO	A	E
Kick, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Moore, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Sours, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Benrude, c	0	1	6	3	0
Bailey, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Kading, 1b	0	0	7	4	0
Chappelle, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Schoonhoven, 2b	0	2	3	2	1
Short, p	0	0	3	4	1
Totals	0	3	24	15	2
La Crosse—	R	H	PO	A	E
Malloy, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Klein, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Safford, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Kernan, 2b	0	1	2	4	1
Wais, c	0	0	6	0	0
Black, 3b	0	0	1	0	2
Snyder, ss	0	0	3	3	1
Price, p	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	3	5	27	10	5

Eau Claire ....000 000 000—0
La Crosse ....300 000 00x—3

Summary: Stolen bases—Moore, Kelly, Klein 3. Sacrifice hits—Klein, Kelly. Double plays—Kernan to Snyder to Kelly; Price to Snyder to elly. Strikeouts—By Short, 6; by Price, 6. Base on balls—Of Short, 2; off Price, 4. Wild pitch—Short. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Schuler.

After a man has been married and divorced the fashionable number of times, it takes more than ordinary trifles, like a panic in Wall street or a dynamite explosion, to make him nervous.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Minny League

Winona	51	26	.662
Superior	45	29	.608
Duluth	38	36	.514
Eau Claire	36	38	.486
La Crosse	**35**	**40**	**.467**
Rochester	27	46	.370

American Association

Columbus	56	43	.566
Kansas City	53	44	.546
Minneapolis	54	45	.545
Milwaukee	50	51	.495
St. Paul	48	50	.490
Toledo	48	52	.480
Louisville	45	54	.455
Indianapolis	45	56	.446

American League

Detroit	61	29	.678
Philadelphia	56	32	.636
New York	48	42	.533
Cleveland	50	47	.515
Boston	47	45	.511
Chicago	44	43	.506
Washington	31	60	.341
St. Louis	26	64	.289

National League

Chicago	54	31	.635
Philadelphia	54	35	.607
New York	53	35	.602
Pittsburg	51	37	.580
St. Louis	51	38	.573
Cincinnati	37	50	.425
Brooklyn	31	54	.365
Boston	20	69	.225

Wisconsin-Illinois League

Rockford	46	31	.597
Green Bay	40	32	.556
Appleton	42	34	.553
Madison	41	37	.526
Racine	38	38	.500
Oshkosh	34	42	.447
Fond du Lac	32	44	.427
Aurora	33	48	.407

GAMES YESTERDAY

Minny League

Superior, 2; Winona, 1.
La Crosse, 3; Eau Claire, 0.
Duluth, 2; Rochester, 0.

American Association

Milwaukee, 15; Columbus, 12.
Kansas City-Louisville, postponed.
Indianapolis-St. Paul, postponed.
Toledo-Minneapolis, postponed.

American League

Boston, 9; Chicago, 4.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.

National League

Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; New York, 4.

Wisconsin-Illinois League

Aurora, 6; Rockford, 3.
Fond du Lac, 5; Appleton, 1.
Racine, 3-0; Madison, 0-5.
Oshkosh, 5-0; Green Bay, 1-6.

GAMES TODAY

Minny League

Winona at Superior.
Rochester at Duluth.
Eau Claire at La Crosse.

American Association

Toledo at Milwaukee.
Columbus at St. Paul.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.
Louisville at Minneapolis.

American League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

National League

Boston at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Wisconsin-Illnois League

Oshkosh at Appleton.
Fond du Lac at Green Bay.
Aurora at Madison.
Racine at Rockford.

DIAMOND DUST

Young Mr. Keefe of the Reds, after a slight lapse, is back on the job of making the Giants eat out of his hand. One of Griffith's two Cuban stars, however, put the game on ice.

Apparently having made good with the Reds, Almeida and Marsans will probably next be heard in some other major league team; you cannot keep a good man down, nor have the Reds ever shown a special aptitude for keeping good ones.

Although the Senators outhit the Ty Cobbs, 11 to 7, costly errors made Walter Johnson's pitching record go down.

Pittsburg and Chicago both made it clean sweeps from Brooklyn and Boston but that's no reason they should claim the pennant.

Without Charley Dooin to receive his slants, Alexander the Great took the Cardinals into camp and the leaderless Phillies went back into second place.

Muggsy McGraw has been suspended again. It has been so long since McGraw has been suspended that this is really a bit of news.

They do say that Spendthrift Barney Dreyfuss has paid $7,500 and a good catcher for Kelly, the battery mate of O'Toole.

Comiskey is congratulating himself that he got Ping Bodie before the craze for ball players got to be more costly than the diamond and postage stamp fad. He might have attempted to pay a big prize for the "fence buster," who is NOT setting the league afire.

Chance gave Toney a chance to go the full route and the big Kentuckian made good.

This Gregg is no slouch of a pitcher, take it from the Athletics.

Beck, whom the Reds sent back to Philadelphia, made only four hits against St. Louis. He might have made more but he didn't get to bat again.

PIRATES BLANK THE BROOKIES

Leifield Turns the Shut-out Trick and the Sluggers Do the Rest; Giants Lose to Reds

PHILLIES DOWN CARDINALS

Quakers Take Heavy Hitting Contest from Louies; Cubs Are Victorious; Senators Downed

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburg 7, Brooklyn 0

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The Pirates won from Brooklyn yesterday, 7 to 0, making it four straight from the Dodgers. Leifield pitched great ball, holding the Dodgers to six scattered hits and no runs. Score:

		R	H	E
Pittsburg	25000000x	7	8	3
Brooklyn	000000000	0	6	3

Batteries—Leifield and Simon; Rucker, Knetzer, Bergen and O. Miller.

Cincinnati 7, New York 4

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Cincinnati beat New York yesterday by a score of 7 to 4. Both Keefe and Drucke were knocked out of the box but the former pitched much the better game, being hit hard only in the seventh. Drucke was relieved by Crandall, and Keefe by Smith. The score:

		R	H	E
Cincinnati	20000041x	7	11	1
New York	000200200	4	6	2

Batteries—Keefe, Smith and McLean; Drucke, Crandall and Wilson.

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Philadelphia won from St. Louis yesterday, 4 to 3. Alexander was sent back, and outside of one inning, the eighth, pitched great ball. Harmon was wild and was hit hard, especially in the second and third innings. Score:

		R	H	E
St. Louis	000000030	3	7	2
Philadelphia	022000000	4	9	1

Batteries — Harmon, Woodburn, McAdams and Bliss; Alexander and Moran.

Chicago 8, Boston 2

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Cubs kept up their winning streak by defeating the Doves yesterday, 8 to 2. Fred Toney pitched his first full game of the season and after the first inning with three singles resulted in two runs he had the visitors at his mercy. Score:

		R	H	E
Chicago	12101210x	8	11	1
Boston	200000000	2	8	0

Batteries—Toney and Archer; Griffin, Pfeffer and Kling.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 5, St. Louis 4

NEW YORK, July 28.—A volley of well placed hits in the third inning enabled the Yanks to take the fourth game of the series from the Browns, 5 to 4 yesterday. Score:

		R	H	E
New York	00500000x	5	10	2
St. Louis	000000130	4	8	0

Batteries—Fish and Sweeney; Nelson and Stephens.

Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 3

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—All that was faulty in judgment, all that was bungling in execution, the Athletics crowded into the game yesterday, and as a result Cleveland captured in ten innings, 6 to 3. Score:

		R	H	E
Phil'delphia	0000003000	3	5	2
Cleveland	0000021003	6	11	3

Batteries—Morgan, Leonard, Livingston and Thomas; Gregg and Smith.

Detroit 7, Washington 1

WASHINGTON, July 28. — By bunching hits and taking advantage of Washington's errors in the sixth inning, the Tigers rolled up half a dozen runs, more than enough to win, as Willett was a puzzle throughout. The final score was 7 to 1. The score:

		R	H	E
Washington	000000001	1	10	4
Detroit	000006010	7	7	0

Batteries—Johnson and Ainsmith; Willett and Stanage.

Boston 9, Chicago 4

BOSTON, July 28.—The Red Sox made it three straight by walloping the White Sox to the tune of 9 to 4. Up to the seventh it was a pitchers' battle between Karger and White, but the latter blew up at this period and the Bostons hammered out five runs. Score:

		R	H	E
Boston	20000052x	9	12	5
Chicago	200010100	4	9	1

Batteries—Karger and Carrigan; White, Young and Sullivan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 15, Columbus 12

Score:

		R	H	E
Milwaukee	14600040x	15	18	4
Columbus	131021220	12	12	5

Batteries—Gilligan, Harrington, McLean, Nicholson and Marshall; Lessard, Cook and Walsh.

MANAGERS TO POST COIN

NEW YORK, July 28.—Local fight promoters have already begun adjusting their affairs to the rule of the new commission. Tom O'Rourke, National Sporting club, and Billy Gibson, Fairmont Athletic club, have already filed their bonds of $10,000 and other managers are about to comply with the new regulations.

CARBONATED WATER
Pure sparkling Carbonated Water, per glass .. 1c
Ice Cream Dept. Basement

Doerflinger's
WE MAKE NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR QUALITY

GINGER SNAPS
Fresh Baked Per Pound.... 5c

Orchestra Concert Saturday Afternoon and Evening.

Men's 25c Silk Lisle Socks, 15c
Men's 25c silk lisle and mercerized lisle socks in a variety of colors, also a few in black, to close out at per pair 15c

WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS AT 98c
A large assortment of Women's Shoes and Oxfords in vici kid, patent and calf leathers, single and double extension soles, patent tips. Blucher, straight and button patterns, sizes 3 to 8, widths D, E and EE. Values to $2.25, at 98c

LADIES' SILK HOSE at 49c
Another shipment of those full fashioned silk boot hose, with lisle tops, double lisle soles, heels and toes, the best values on the market at ... 49c

HALF PRICE SALE
of
LADIES' SUITS AND COATS

French Ginghams Yard 25c
A remarkable collection bright, new imported patterns exclusive in La Crosse at this store; 50 pieces of our best 50c quality, yard at .. 25c

COTTON FOULARDS AT 25 CENTS
Our stock of imported cotton foulards is not surpassed for beauty by the pure silk foulards, and we show an unusual assemblage of all colors and shades worth up to 50c; at your choice, per yard 25c

Cleanup in Men's Socks
A lot of odds and ends in men's plain and fancy socks. Values up to 15c a pair, choice while they last at per pair 5c

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY
10 Pounds of Best Gran. Cane Sugar 49c
With 50c Grocery Order.

Bitter Chocolate, ½ lb. cakes each	15c	Salted Pretzels, 2 lbs. for	15c
Lenox Soap, 8 bars for	25c	Breakfast Cocoa, per pound	25c
Mixed Pickeling Spices, per pound	19c	Shredded Cocoanut, per pound	15c
Corn Starch, 1 lb. package, each	5c	Yeast Foam, 3 pkgs. for	10c
Parafine Wax per lb. cake	9c	Broken Macaroni, 2 lbs. for	9c
Vanilla and Lemon Extracts, per bottle	9c	Prepared Mustard, 26 oz. Mason jar, each	11c
Uneeda Biscuits, 2 packages for	9c	Pure Lard, per pound	12c
Samoseth Biscuits, a fine soda Cracker, full 1 lb. package, each	9c	Summer Sausage, per lb. 15c and	23c
Arm & Hammer Soda, 1 lb. package, each	6c	Herring, 3 for 5c; 7 for	10c
Red Salmon, per 1 lb. can each	15c	Red Alaska Salmon, per pound	12c
Fresh Baked Soda Crackers, 2 lbs. for	15c	Codfish, per lb.	8c
		Lake Herring, per lb.	6c
		Holland Herring, per keg	75c

Men's Suits, Values to $12.50
Just 27 in the Lot—Coming excellent grade grey worsteds — some dark patterns, stylish and serviceable, made in a variety of styles. All best workmanship. Good range of sizes to 39, nothing larger. Values up to $12.50, priced to close $4.98

Men's Suits, Values to $18.00
Just 37 in the Lot —All high grade light and dark patterned materials. Coats hand made, collar and button holes; serge lined and flexible shape retaining shoulder pads. Good range of sizes up to 42. Values to $18.00, choice $7.95

Men's Suits, Values to $22.50
Just 43 in the Lot —All are highest perfection of workmanship in high grade pure wool, green, tan and a few black materials. Coats are silk lined, shape retaining fronts and pads. Pants come peg and semi-peg top. Good sizes to 42. Values range to $22.50, choice from lot $11.95

MARKET BASKETS
Covered split Market Baskets; three sizes—7x8, 8x9, 9x10. Choice 5c
Three sizes — 10x12, 10x14, 12x16, choice 10c

Palm Olive Soap, a 10c cake at 7½c

20 Mule Team Borax, 1 lb. package at 10c

Colgate's Toilet Water, 25c bottle at 19c

4 oz. bottle of Peroxide for 7c

La Crosse Made Hammocks
Four ply, hard spun yarn, size of bed 34x80 inches. Regular $1.00 value at only .. 79c

ONE HUNDRED NOTABLE :: :: :: :: :: :: FIGURES IN BASEBALL

NO. 52.

JOHN J. McCLOSKEY

Who was the Baseball Paragon of Perseverance

A trier ever and a quitter never. For which quality there must be given a heaping measure of praise. Certain of the unappreciative might couple the characterization "stubborn" with the endeavors of this genius, but this would be ungenerous. Doggedness, if you like, but stubbornness never.

Mr. McCloskey may be remembered as the manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, and the man who, for the sake of a principle, sent in a record number of willing hombres to bunt the ball.

McCloskey had what the hackwriters would justifiably term the courage of his convictions. When he fancied an entry, the odds made no difference. He'd as soon set in his stack on a fifty-to-one outsider as to dump his wad on a six-to-five favorite. Mac wasn't playing the other fellow's figures—he was backing his own judgment. Opposition was not distasteful for him, for if he won out, his victory was all the more notable. He fancied such players, for example, as Fred Clarke, Bugs Raymond and Ed Konetchy, the large. Some folk tried to tout him off these selections, but McCloskey stuck to his choices, was instrumental in the joining of Clark and the Pirates, Koney and St. Louis and The Germ and The Giants. He who laughs last, etc.

McCloskey spread his endeavors all over the baseball map, from Texas to the Pacific coast, from St. Joe to Sacramento, and always managed to stir up opposition, wonder and finally, admiration. He would inaugurate a policy that caused his players to stare and the opposing players to laugh in his face. When he brought about the final triumph —when he made his hand stand up, as he himself expressed it—that was all, the reward he asked. A lot of times this didn't happen, but you don't think for one minute failure cast down this volatile general! Nary a cast.

The most famous instance of McCloskey's insistency came off when he was managing St. Louis and the game was to be played against the hard-hitting, puzzle-pitching Chicagoes. Reulbach was in the box. "Lay it down, Kiddo," counselled McCloskey to his batting leader, and there came a bunt that was gobbled before it fairly hit the ground "Fine-o," encouraged McCloskey to his next man, "Bunt it, baby, bunt it." Baby bunted it—and bunted out. McCloskey gave the word to bunt to the third man—and that was all the man to have a chance in that inning, and to the fourth man and the fifth man, and the sixth man, and even up to the seventeenth man, which, you must admit is considerable stick-to-itness.

For six innings, there wasn't a sign of a St. Louis run, and, gentleman, the boys were sore. Gentlemen, they wanted to lam the ball out. Gentlemen, they said things under their breath, and looked hard at McCloskey out of the tail of their eye. But then along came two bunts in succession and both of them safe. The next was laid down in the direction of first and a wild throw to the plate let in two runs. McCloskey smiled loudly, and when St. Louis kept on bunting and running and beating the reputable Reulbach, and finally won the game, well—old boy McCloskey just reared up on his hind legs and beamed his approval of his own policies. There is something admirable in the spectacle of a manager who can cheerfully sacrifice seventeen men in a row for Principle—and then wint out.

DOUBLE HEADER ON FOR SUNDAY

The Nelson Clothing company baseball club will meet the Bangor team at League park Sunday afternoon in what promises to be a fast game. The Clothiers were scheduled to play the Viroqua club Sunday afternoon but owing to some trouble in the schedule of the latter club the game has been postponed. However, Bangor has a club that is considered one of the best amateur teams in this section and the spectators will not be disappointed by witnessing an inferior exhibition.

Previous to the Clothier-Bangar game, the Summit Stove company club and the North La Crosse team will cross bats in a nine inning contest. Both clubs are in splendid condition and a hard fought battle is anticipated.

The Summits and North Siders will open their game at 2 o'clock and the main battle will follow.

The girl who says "I can't kick" gets no job in the chorus.

Millinery
Department
2nd Floor

SCOTT-ROSE COMPANY
418-420 MAIN STREET

Drapery
Department
3rd Floor

THIRD ANNIVERSARY SALE

Saturday marks the close of our Third Year in La Crosse. To emphasize our appreciation of the liberal patronage you have bestowed on us, and to induce you to come and celebrate with us, we offer

An Unprecedented Array of Bargains

That will be Interesting and Valuable to Everyone Who Pays us a Visit TOMORROW.

Ladies' Coats

Ladies' long coats of fine all wool serges, in black and navy, also fancy mixtures and checks.

Coats up to $16.50 each, Anniversary Sale, each **$7.50**

Coats up to $25.00 each, Anniversary Sale, each ... **$10.00**

Ladies' Suits

Just 50 suits in the lot, they are made of best all wool materials, in black, navy, grey, tan, cream and mixtures. They sold up to $25.00 each. Anniversay Sale, each **$8.75**

Silk Petticoats

Ladies' finest silk taffeta and messaline petticoats, in black and best colors; the regular $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 ones. Anniversary Sale, each **$3.50**

Ladies' Waists

Ladies' tailored and lingerie waists, made of best materials. This lot contains our best selling waists at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 each. Anniversary Sale, choice each **75c**

The famous Reed white tailored waists and Geisha tailored waists, the best made waists in the country, always sold at $3.00 and $3.50 each. Anniversary Sale, each **$2.25**

Dress Skirts

Ladies' finest dress skirts, made of black French voile, pure wool panama, plain and fancy serges in black and the best colors. Skirts that sell regularly up to $18.00 each. Anniversary Sale, each **$7.75**

Drapery Dept.

Muslin Curtains, some with ruffles; others flat; value 95c pair. Anniversary Sale price, pair **59c**

Extending Curtain Rods, with silver ends; value 9c. Anniversary Sale price, each **5c**

Novelty Curtain Scrim, with a single border, ivory color; value 35c. Anniversary Sale price, yard **19c**

Scotch Lace Curtains, value 85c. Anniversary Sale price, a pair **59c**

Scrim Curtains, lace trimmed; value $1.50. Anniversary Sale price, pair **98c**

Embroideries

Fine flouncings and corset coverings, embroidered in beautiful designs on finest Swiss and nainsook, 18 inches wide; values in this lot up to 50c a yard. Anniversary Sale, yard **18c**

Linen Department

Damask Cloths

2 yards by 2½ yards all pure linen satin Damask table cloths, regular values $3.25 and $3.50. Anniversary Sale, only each **$1.98**

Damask

$1.25 silver bleached German Damask, every thread linen. Anniversary Sale, a big bargain, yd........ **89c**

Toweling

12½c bleached crash toweling, all pure linen. Anniversary Sale, only yard **7½c**

Scarfs

17x50 embroidered bureau scarfs, also a few with lace trimming; regular 50c values. Anniversary Sale only each **25c**

Waisting Linen

36 inch medium weight waisting linen, our regular 65c quality. Anniversary Sale, only yard **39c**

Stamped Linens

45x36 Pillow Tubing Cases, stamped ....
20x38 figured Huck Towels, stamped ....
ANNIVERSARY SALE **25c Each**

Jewelry

Brilliant rhinestone hat pins and novelty hat pins, bar pins, belt pins and coral necklaces, regular 50c and 75c values. Anniversary sale, choice ... **25c**

Ladies' Neckwear

Fine lace and embroidered jabots, rabats, Dutch collars, sailor collars, lace and silk shield bows. Regular 25c, 35c and 50c neckwear. Anniversary Sále, each **15c**

Ribbons

Heavy silk taffeta ribbons, plain and moire, also cord edge taffetas and pretty woven floral ribbons, widths up to 6 inches, values up to 35c a yard. Anniversary Sale, yard **15c**

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' fine embroidered handkerchiefs, hemstitched edges, scallopd edges and lace trimmed edges, finest embroidery in very dainty designs. Values up to 50c. Anniversary Sale, each....... **19c**

Muslin Underwear

Ladies' Night Gowns, Combination Suits, Skirts and Drawers, made of fine muslin and nainsook, daintily trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 garments in this lot. Anniversary Sale, each **75c**

White Dresses

Ladies' white dresses, made of fine sheer materials, trimmed with beautiful laces and embroideries; they sold at $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $20 and $25, choice of any white dress in our stock for the Anniversary Sale at just . **½ Price**

Children's Dresses

Children's dresses, made of best wash materials in plain colors, plaids, checks, stripes and fancies, ages 6 to 14 years; dresses that sold up to $3.00 each, in one big lot for the Anniversary Sale, each **$1.35**

Union Suits

Ladies' high grade silk lisle union suits, low neck and no sleeves, lace trimmed umbrella drawer. Our regular $1 quality. Anniversary Sale, each.......... **69c**

Hosiery

Ladies' Onyx stockings, fine silk lisle, plain, embroidered and fancy checks, tan, white, pink, blue, champagne, grey and navy. They are regular 50c Onyx stockings. Anniversary sale, pair .. **29c**

CLEANUP IN WASH GOODS

Luna Silk, Queen Silk, Ruff Silk, Striped Voiles, that sold for 35c and 50c .... Anniversary Sale **15c Yard**

Imported Dimities, Ginghams, Colored Linens, Ramie, short lengths of Serpentine Crepes, etc., that sold for 18c to 35c .... ANNIVERSARY SALE **10c Yard**

Short lengths of all Colored Wash Goods that sold from 12½c to 25c; lengths from 1½ to 5 yards .... Anniversary Sale **6c a Yard**

Extra Towels Extra

18x36 inch bleached huck towels, with fast color red borders, soft and absorbent, just 50 dozen in the lot. 12½c towels. Anniversary sale, each....... **7½c**

BASEMENT

Light and dark Calicoes, Apron Ginghams, all colors and checks ..
17 inch bleached Crash, Figured Challies ....
ANNIVERSARY SALE ONLY **4½c Yard**

72x90 best seamless Sheets ....
81x90 seamless Sheets ....
These are hemmed and full bleached, sell regularly for 75c and 79c each. ....
ANNIVERSARY SALE **Each 59c**

45x36 and 42x36 hemmed Pillow Cases, regular 16c quality. Anniversary Sale, each **12½c**

9-4 Pepperel unbleached Sheeting;. regular price 29c a yard. Anniversary Sale, yard **23c**

MILLINERY
SECOND FLOOR
TAKE ELEVATOR.

TRIMMED HATS sacrificed for the Anniversary Sale. Every Trimmed Summer Hat in our Store up to $10.00 each, at

ANNIVERSRRY SALE EACH **$1.50**

ANNIVERSARY SALE CONTINUED MONDAY

SAD TALE OF THE WAR EAGLE FIRE

"Bach" Saw Disaster and Made Boy's "Fortune" Selling Extras to Excited Citizens

"I am just going to tell you one more story about these old timers," said N. C. Bachellor. "Detective John Coady could tell it better, for he was the city marshal at the time, and was one of the first men on the job when the big bother was pulled off. The yarn is all the more interesting because the Rescue Hose company the picture of which you have elsewhere in this paper, figured in it. I think it was in 1869. I was then selling papers. L. A. and H. A. (Hod) Taylor, the latter father-in-law of Judge Ray S. Reid and assistant secretary of the United States treasury, were the publishers. At that time the Milwaukee depot, the only one in town, was located up about where the old Cargill elevator, recently torn down, stood for years afterward. There was a boat landing alongside the train sheds. The old War Eagle had landed with a heavy cargo of freight and a large passenger list. In those days they used to stand torches of pitch and tar alongside the gang plank to light the way for the roustabouts who unloaded the boats at night. The War Eagle had some barrels of kerosene aboard, and in some way one of these became ignited by a torch, and a big explosion and fire followed. The passengers became panic stricken and many of them leaped into the river. How many were drowned is not known, but it is believed that a score at least lost their lives. The exact number could not be told because many of them were strangers from down the river and the books of the boat were lost. A sister of John Ulrich, later connected with the German publication of the city, was among the drowned. The pilot of the boat leaped overboard and swam down to a point which is now the foot of State street before landing. The fire occurred about 3 o'clock in the morning and the Rescue Hose company came to the rescue, but it had a big job on its hands. The fire leaped from the boat and soon the depot was in flames. A line of crude elevators belonging to the Milwaukee company was also destroyed, and freight sheds containing many cars and one old passenger train were licked up by the fire. The War Eagle went down in the deep water which then existed in that portion of Black river, and the hull was never raised. The ribs of the old boat can be found buried in the sand there today.

"The morning paper sold for 5c per copy, and you can imagine the excitement that prevailed when I tell you that by 9 o'clock the next morning I had $10 in my pocket which I had accumulated from sales of the sheet. Hod told me when I went out to sell all I could and keep the money, and the horrors of the situation could not suppress in my boy's soul the thought, inspired by untold wealth, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

YAWN SAVES DIAMONDS

CHICAGO, July 28.—Mrs. Skriwaak, walking with her husband, met two holdup men. She yawned, put her hand to her mouth and saved two valuable diamonds rings.

HOLLAND VOTES ON SCHOOL TOMORROW

A special election will be held in the Town of Holland today for the purpose of bonding the town for the erection of the proposed high school. That a strong fight will be made to defeat the proposition is evident from the manner in which the naturalization papers of the voters are being looked up. Every person who has not taken out his second papers will be challenged at the booths. At the first election, three weeks ago, the proposition was carried by eight votes. The new building, if carried through, will be built near the Holmen school.

AVIATOR'S HOPES DASHED

MINEOLA, L. I., July 28.—Sailing round and round a specially surveyed course of four and one-half miles, St. Croix Johnstone today endeavored to establish a new American record for continuous flight. He went up in his monoplane at 5:14 o'clock and, maintaining a steady pace, kept his machine humming along. He had fifty gallons in his tank and hoped to continue until all of the fluid was exhausted. He was compelled to come to earth at 9:16 when his motor began to miss, and his hopes of setting a new record came a cropper. His time of four houre, two minutes, was a new American record, but far short of the foreign mark.

SAYS PRAYERS FOR SOLONS DIDN'T HELP

MADICON, Wis., July 28.—(Special.)—Rev. A. L. Tull, a retired Methodist preacher of this city, returned his check for $3 to State Treasurer Dahl and declared that payment for prayer in the legislature is commercialism. "Really," he added, "it seems as if the $652 paid for prayers during the session was lost money as the legislature did such rotten business on all temperance measures. It indicates not a single prayer reached the Lord for the promotion of temperance, or that he favored the brewers and saloon keepers. I have been sick in bed for fifteen weeks and needed money worse than any of them but not such money."

THIRTY DAYS FOR FALSE ALARMS

After working on the case for nearly a month, the police finally discovered the party responsible for a false alarm of fire rung in on the night of July 5, and as a result, Joe Motylinski is serving thirty days in the "cooler." Motylinski became frightened soon after he learned that the police were after the man who pulled the box and left town. He returned yesterday, and was promptly taken into custody. He was given his sentence Wednesday.

WILL PROBE MONEY TRUST

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An investigation of the "money trust" was today authorized by the house rules committee, which reported favorably on the resolution of Representative Lindburgh (Rep., Minn.,) to that end.

FISHERMEN FIND BODY

SEA CLIFF, L. I., N. Y., July 28.—A man's body, believed to be that of Lorimer Denike of Mount Vernon, who has been missing since Tuesday afternoon, was picked up about a mile off shore by a fisherman today. No trace of Lillian Swain, who was with Denike in his sailboat, has been found.

CUT RATES IN FINES

NEW YORK, July 28.—Taking advantage of Judge Archbald's cut rates for breakers of the Sherman Anti-trust law, Philip S. Dyer, one of the men indicted in connection with the operations of the Horseshoe Manufacturers' association appeared in court today, admitted his guilt and was fined $1,000 which he promptly paid.

CELL FOR CRUEL MOTHER

LONDON, July 28.—Mrs. Mabel Thompson was taken to Old Bailey prison today to serve a sentence of twelve months for having administered punishment to her young stepson by cuttting his hands with a knife and then rubbing pepper in the wounds. Neighbors testified to the awful screams of the child. The father of the boy was given three months for neglect.

Be sure you're right, then get corroborative evidence.

Moonlight Excursion

ON THE

STEAMER BEN HUR

Boat will leave dock at La Crosse
Saturday Evening, July 29
at 8:30 p. m.
Dancing Free. Refreshments
Tickets 25 Cents

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION

The Steamer Ben Hur will run an excursion

SUNDAY, JULY 30th
—from—
La Crosse to Winona
and Return

Tickets 50c. Children 25c
No Liquor Sold.

FARMERS RENT "U" SILO FORMS

New Plan Tried at the University to Meet Big Demand for Silos

MADISON, Wis., July—To meet the big demand among the farmers of the state for concrete silos, the department of agriculture engineering of the University of Wisconsin has made seven sets of forms for the building of concrete silos and is renting them to farmers throughout the state. The university requires that at least three silos be built in a community and a price of $10 for each silo is charged. Professor C. A. Ocock who has this work in charge says that thirty-five silos from these forms will be built this season.

The forms are located at Superior, Ashland, Wittenburg, Hortonville, Burlington, Baraboo and Cottage Grove and arrangements to have them sent out to the farmers around these places can be made by writing the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

Five silos, one each at Portage, Baraboo, Hortonville, South Milwaukee and Cottage Grove, have already been completed from the forms. The first of the forms was sent out in March. In May four were in the field, in June five were ready for use, and this month all seven are being used. There are now more applications than can be filled this season, but orders are still being taken for next season, which will open in March.

An elaborate explanation of how to make the silos from the forms is contained in the new bulletin on Concrete Silo Construction, just issued by Professor C. A. Ocock of the college of agriculture.

GIRL'S WATCH IN ALLIGATOR

FORSYTH, Ga., July 28. — A gold watch bearing the monogram "J. T." was found in the stomach of a giant alligator killed near here. Residents believe this explains the disappearance of Janet Thornton, 12, two years ago.

DONAGHOE PUT ONE OVER ON LAW

Typical Irishman of Early Day Handed Practical Jokers a Fancy Package

BROKE DAVE'S $1,000 BILL

Former Mayor Obliged to Carry a Hatful of Small Change Up the Street

Probably the most amusing story recollection of which has been created by the exhibition of the old Rescue Hose company picture, which appears in this issue of The Tribune, is a practical joke indulged in by the late David Law and a party of friends in which the tables were turned upon Mr. Law in a laughable manner.

At that time John Donaghoe's place on lower Main street was a rendezvous of all the gentleman class who cultivated the spare half hour. John was a "character," the type of thoroughbred Irishman who mixes Hibernian eccentricities with a sturdy brand of manhood, and he was therefore entertaining and popular. Incidentally, he was the "banker" of most of the lumberjacks and log sharks who followed the river in his day.

Put Up a Job

It was upon a holiday, and early in the morning the elite began to foregather at Donaghoe's. Finally Mr. Law dropped in, accompanied by Capt. Dan, Charlie and Jennings McDonald, Capt. W. A. Roosevelt, John Coady, Mike Lynch, Charles Hewett and others. It was a lighthearted crowd, and Mr. Law and Captain Roosevelt, on mischief bent, held a whispered conversation in the corner. Then the word was passed around, and an animated discussion of some mysterious outrage was begun, the voices being nicely modulated to reach Donaghoe's ears.

"Phwat's the trouble?" asked John when he could contain his curiosity no longer.

Donaghoe Fell for It

"Why, a fellow went into Alex Werner's (Werner, otherwise 'Mustache Mike,' was Donaghoe's competitor) and ordered. The bill was seven cents. He laid down a ten dollar bill. Alex couldn't make the change and the man took his bill and walked out. Then Alex had him arrested and Judge Steinlein fined him $25 and costs. I call that a shame; if the man couldn't make the change he hadn't ought to get his money."

"Roight yez are," said Donaghoe. "If I couldn't change a bill I wouldn't charge a man a cint."

By this time the crowd had accumulated an indebtedness to Donaghoe of $4.20. The wink was passed around, and Mr. Law laid down a $1,000 bill.

The Last Laugh

"John, take your change out of that," he said, while all his companions laughed uproariously at the anticipated discomfiture of Mr. Donaghoe.

Right here is where John Donaghoe put one over on the crowd. He took Mr. Law's thousand dollar note and opening the door into his sleeping apartment he reached under the bed and drew forth a little black box out of which he counted $995.60 in silver and small currency. It made a heaping hatfull, and Mr. Law had to carry away his change as best he could.

BANKERS WILL HELP WISCONSIN FARMERS

MADISON, Wis., July 28. — The State Bankers' association has voted to aid the college of agriculture of the university will involve the the distribution of pure seed grains among the farmers of the state and to assist the college in spreading knowledge of agriculture among rural communities by holding farmers' meetings and exhibitions.

The plan, as outlined by the department of agricultural extension of the university will involve the division of the state into circuits three to five banks composing each circuit. The dates of meeting of each circuit are to be determined by the college of agriculture and upon these days a representative of the college will attend the gathering. Exhibits of grain and other farm produce will be exhibited at the meetings and prizes awarded for the best products.

At the first meeting of the circuits, scrub and inferior grains will be exhibited. After a talk on how to improve seeds, each exhibitor will be presented with a supply of purebred grain grown at the college of agriculture, which he is expected to grow and exhibit the next year alongside of his scrub grain. Winners in the local circuits will exhibit their produce at the annual bankers' show which will be held at Madison during the winter farmers' course.

BRANDEIS ENGAGED TO BUST SHOE TRUST

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who was engaged to conduct the Controller Bay inquiry before that investigation was postponed, will assist the government through the "Shoe Manufacturers' alliance," in breaking up the shoe machinery trust. His appointment as chief counsel for the alliance was announced here today by Jackson Johnson, president of the alliance, and also president of the Roberts, Johnson, Rand Shoe company of St. Louis.

Brandeis will appear before the special grand jury in Boston and offer evidence of trust methods enforced by the machinery manufacturers upon the shoe makers. In describing an iron-bound contract demanded from manufacturers by the machinery trust, Brandeis will tell the jury of a contract which he himself outlined as attorney for the machinery trust.

Brandeis withdrew as counsel for the machinery men several years ago when he became convinced that the form of contract demanding high royalties from manufacturers on every pair of shoes was not equitable and should not be enforced. He had devised the form as requested by the machinery trust.

The shoe manufacturers' alliance reports makers throughout the country who are revolting against a contract that virtually prevents them from buying outright shoe making machinery.

DAKOTA RESIDENT FUNERAL TOMORROW

Hilkiah Lilly, age 88 years, one of the oldest residents of Dakota, Minn., died at his home at 10 o'clock Wednesday night of old age. The funeral services were held at the Dakota church at 1 o'clock this afternoon and burial was made in the Dakota cemetery.

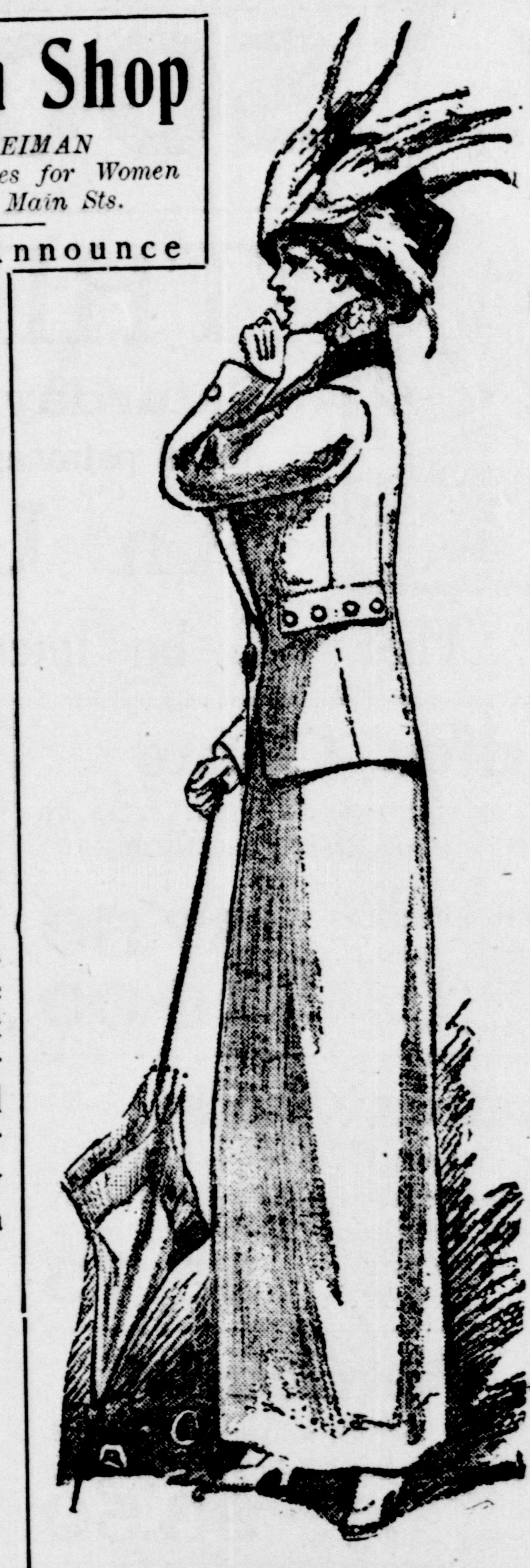
When a man wants to do anything against his better judgment, he first gets his wife to encourage him to do it, and then soothes his conscience with the thought that he did it to please her.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale
OF ALL
Pumps and Oxfords

A Great Clearance embracing every pair of Pumps and Oxfords in stock. A great opportunity to get a Real Bargain in Summer Footwear.

$4.00 Oxfords or Pumps $3.45
$3.50 Oxfords or Pumps $2.95
$3.00 Oxfords or Pumps $2.45

Nothing Held Back
FRED HEIL SHOE CO.
Fourth and Main



The Fashion Shop

F. A. REIMAN
Exclusive Styles for Women
Fifth and Main Sts.

Wish To Announce The arrival of 100 new fall SUITS that are now on display, ready for your inspection. We have made it a point to have early arrivals this year for the person who expects to take their vacation late. We have just the suit for the cool weather we are now having from

$20
to
$60

General Clearance Sale of all Summer Suits, Coats, Skirts, Dresses and Waists now in progress

HIS EXPERIENCES MANY AND VARIED

Phil Langdon, One of La Crosse's Early Firemen, Had Interesting Career

SERVED IN BRITISH NAVY

After Deserting from That Service, Enlists in the American Navy; Was Later Pardoned

Phil Langdon, one of the paid members of the Rescue Hose Company, a picture of which appears in this edition, was born in England and at an early age was apprenticed into the English navy, serving a good many years as man-of-war's man. He went around the world in the English ship Conqueror. He left Valparaiso, Chile, for Portsmouth, England, on the Conqueror with a crew of nearly a thousand men. The ship was wrecked on Rumkey Island in the Caribbean Sea. Part of the men got ashore and part did not. Phil lived on the beach for several weeks until taken off by a British man-of-war. He was taken from there to Portsmouth where he was in a hospital for some time.

He was then sent out on a gunboat to China and was stationed up the Yang tse Kiang river about 300 miles. He says it was a most lonely and intolerable place and after he had been there for some months he made up his mind to desert. He saved up some money, dressed himself in some Chinese clothes and got a Chinaman to take him down the river in a lorches, a Chinese boat. He reached the mouth of the river safely after he had been searched for, the crew covering him up with some of the cargo.

After Langdon got to the mout of the Yang tse Kiang he made his way to Hongkong and went to a sailors' boarding house, where he got some white man's clothes. Being a deserter, he did not dare ship under his own name, so he bought from a crimp who ran a sailors' boarding house a discharge paper which had been given to a man by the name of George Barry from the British ship Bristol Castle for the sum of five pounds.

From Hongkong he went to Yokohama and shipped in the American ship Flying Yankee under the name of George Barry. He landed in the city of New York. The Civil war in progress at that time and he immediately enlisted in the United States navy, being assigned to Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford. He was at the reduction of Fort Fisher and the battle of Mobile Bay on the Hartford under Farragut as gunner's mate. At the battle of Mobile Bay his foot was run over by a gun carriage through the recoil of a gun and badly crushed. He was always more or less lame after that. He was sent to a hospital at New York, where he remained until his brother, James Langdon, sent for him to come to La Crosse. Shortly afterward he entered the employ of the city of La Crosse, remaining in the employ of the city until his death.

During the Queen's Jubilee he received a pardon from the British government for his desertion from the gunboat on the Yang tse Kiang. He dropped dead at a fire on Isle la Plume some year ago while acting as engineer of the fire steamer, T. B. Stoddard.

He drew a small pension from the United States under the name of George Barry alias Phil Langdon, late of the Flying Yankee.

U. S. COURT UPHOLDS THE RULE OF REASON

NEW YORK, July 28.—That the United States circuit court for this circuit, which will pass upon the reorganization plan of the Tobacco trust, is a firm believer in the "rule of reason" laid down by the supreme court, was made very plain today.

The majority of that court, Judges Noyes Lacombe, in an opinion filed with the clerk, refused a verdict the district court found against the Union Castle Steamship company, and in doing so ruled that such action was compulsory under the supreme court decision in the oil and tobacco cases.

Hugo Alberto Thomsen, a merchant and shipper, sued the steamship company under the Sherman anti-trust law, alleging that it granted privileges to certain shippers which were refused to him. A verdict in his favor was returned but the circuit court today set it aside. Judge Cox filed a dissenting opinion.

ROOSEVELT TO BE HONORED

WASHINGTON, July 28.—That Theodore Roosevelt, aboard a United States warship, should lead the naval parade planned to mark the formal opening of the Panama canal was the plan brought forward today by friends of the former president. It was urged that Roosevelt, more than any other man, was responsible for the construction of the canal by the United States.

BERGER VISITS TAFT

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Representative Berger (Soc., Wis.) made his initial appearance at the White House yesterday and appealed to the president for the repeal of the order prohibiting government clerks from unionizing. he president said he opposed affiliation of the clerks with the American Federation of Labor, on account of its belief in strikes, but would consider the question of modifying the order.

SUPERIOR CENSUS TAKERS INDICTED

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 28.—After being in session here for two weeks the grand jury finished its work this morning and was discharged by Judge A. L. Sanborn. Fifty-nine indictments were returned. The last five days the jury spent in investigating the alleged census padding at Superior and it understood several of the indictments found were against Superior men on census fraud charges. Fifty-five witnesses from Superior, among them city officers and leading business men, as well as census enumerators were examined before the jury during the investigation. Cleveland A. Newton, special assistant to U. S. attorney general in the census fraud cases, examined the witnesses before the jury.

POPE'S CONDITION BETTER

ROME, July 28.—Pope Pius X, who is suffering from laryngitis and whose condition has caused considerable uneasiness at the Vatican, is reported today to be somewhat better. His temperature has gone down and is almost normal, but those about him still fear heart complications.

DELEGATES ARE NAMED

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—Delegates to the second annual session of the negro educational congress at Denver, Col., Aug 12-15 were appointed by Gov. McGovern yesterday as follows: Rev. O. M. Roberts, Milwaukee; Rev. Ray Reed, Superior; Rev. J. P. Peterson, Beloit; Rev. H. G. Jackson, Madison; Dr. A. L. Herron, Milwaukee; Dr. Clifton A. Johnson, Milwaukee; W. T. Green, Milwaukee. Mr. Green is a well known colored attorney of Milwaukee. Most of the others are pastors of African Methodist churches.

SLAYER KILLED IN BATTLE

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 28.—Anna Dudley, a stenographer employed in the office of the state engineer, was murdered yesterday by an unknown man, who was later killed in a battle with the police. During the fight, two bystanders were shot and seriously wounded. The police have not been able to identify the slayer or to ascribe a motive for his act. Miss Dudley was formerly employed in the offices of former Governor Gillette at Eureka.

All the little boys are heartily in favor of a strap-hanging ordinance.

SAULT STE MARIE
MACKINAC ISL.
ESCANABA
GREEN BAY
WASHINGTON ISL.
SISTER BAY
EPHRAIM
FISH CREEK
MENOMINEE
MARINETTE
STURGEON BAY
ALGOMA
GREEN BAY
KEWAUNEE
MANITOWOC
SHEBOYGAN
WHITEHALL
WHITE LAKE
MUSKEGON
GRAND HAVEN
MILWAUKEE
RACINE
CHICAGO
LAKE MICHIGAN

GOODRICH BOATS

4 AND 5 DAY LAKE TRIPS

To Mackinac Island
$19 ROUND TRIP $10.50 ONE WAY
MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED
To The Soo $23.50 Round Trip
$13 ONE WAY MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED
Four sailings a week from Milwaukee
Route through **Beautiful Green Bay** and along the West Shore of Lake Michigan, making a number of stops en route.
MILWAUKEE to CHICAGO, $1
Leave Milwaukee 4:30 p. m. and 9 p. m. daily
Write for illustrated folder of resorts and trips.
R. C. DAVIS, G. P. A., Foot of Michigan Ave., Chicago

See Holley & Leinfelder, 311 Main St., La Crosse, Wis.

STAVRUM & HULBERG

Clothiers and Tailors

228-230 MAIN STREET

Home of Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothing

Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven and Shaw Knit Hosiery

Knox and Longley Hats
Superior and Cooper Union Suits

EVERYTHING IN BEST QUALITY FURNISHINGS

FIRE LOSS SHOWS HEAVY INCREASE

Wisconsin Insurance Department Report Explains Constantly Growing Losses

SINCE 1905, $23,534,508

Dry Season Blamed for 1910 Figures Reaching $5,529,142; New Law Is Urged

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—A constantly increasing year-by-year loss in fire insurance in Wisconsin is shown by a comparison of the losses for a period of forty years. This fact is a feature of the annual report of the Wisconsin insurance department on fire and marine insurance, issued this week. The losses are declared to be proportionately heavier than during any preceding five-year period, and the losses of the most favorable year of the three years just past exceed all but five of the preceding forty year; while those of the preceding year the last year equal any preceding year, and those of the last year any preceding year by almost one-third.

The aggregate losses paid in Wisconsin during the last six years are shown by the following table:

1905	$3,427,645.69
1906	3,160,534.00
1907	3,495,575.48
1908	4,209,556.38
1909	3,712,054.23
1910	5,529,142.37
Total	$23,334,508.23

Blame Dry Season.

"It is clear," says the report, "that any claim that the fire loss in this state has been reduced recently is absolutely without foundation. Undoubtedly a part of the excessive loss in the last year was due to the extremely dry season. It does not appear that the element of arson or other moral hazard was a large factor. Out of 2,340 fires, only 27 were deemed worthy of investigation. The conclusion follows that our excessive fire loss is very largely due to defeats in plans and construction and perhaps in a large part to a lack of recognition of duty and of information in regard to the prevention of fires."

The department urges economy in expenditures, citing that the average of losses paid to premiums received, during a period of forty years, in 49.27 per cent. "Besides," says the department, "the anxiety of companies to obtain the so-called preferred or dwelling house business and the high commissions paid for it indicate that the rates on this business must at least be very profitable and considerably in excess of what are necessary."

The report calls attention to the fact that by an amendment o the law, mutual companies of other states may now be admitted to transact business upon the same conditions as mutual companies of this state.

Agents Commissions.

The payment of commissions to an agent upon his own insurance is now prohibited, unless during the twelve months preceding he has written insurance for others, the premiums on which exceed the premium on his own risk. The insured is subject to fine and imprisonment for receiving or offering to receive a rebate, and the policy issued to him is valid only in the proportions which the premium actually paid, deducting the rebate, bears to the premium which should have been paid.

The report shows state insurance fund (for insuring state property) is $160,193.90. The number of companies transacting business by authority of the department includes six Wisconsin stock fire companies, two Wisconsin mutual fire companies, 118 stock fire companies of other states, twelve mutual fire companies of other states, one Lloyds company, twenty-six fire and marine insurance companies of foreign governments, and six foreign marine companies, making a total of 171. Eight outside companies were admitted during the year 1910, and four since Jan. 1, 1911. Wisconsin stock fire companies paid total taxes and fees of $15,740.04 to the insurance department in 1910, and Wisconsin mutual fire companes paid $1,100.10. Stock fire companies of other states paid a total of $146,580.14, and the Lloyds company (marine) paid $407.24. Mutual fire companies of other states paid $3,405.86; foreign fire companies $37,052.36, and foreign marine companies $1,041.29. The department received total taxes and fees in 1910 of $728,472.75. The total expenses of the department were $33,161.15.

Fire Department Dues.

Fire department dues are payable through the state department.

The percentage of fire losses to collection from policyholders was 89.56 per cent against 72.4 per cent the year before. The per cent age of expenses to collections from policyholders was 17.59, against the preceding year.

Total assessments and income of city and village companies for 1910 were $902,942.30, total disbursements $519,139.66, total insurance $103,779,742; in force at the of the year, $64,208,881; and admitted assets at end of the year, $398,085.73; liablities at end of year, $57,448.61.

Confectionery
and
Handy Store

ICE CREAM,
BAKED GOODS,
CIGARS AND
TOBACCO

514 S. 9th St. L. M. Cole

BOYD BOAT FIRE NOT INCENDIARY

That the fire which early on the morning of July 9 destroyed the boathouse and boat of Andrew Boyd was not of incendiary origin, but began from a fire in the launch itself, probably from spontaneous combustion, is the belief of all who have viewed the charred remains of the launch, which was yesterday hauled from its repose at the bottom of the river, and drawn upon the bank for examination.

The boat itself is burned on the outside to the waterline, nothing but the ribs being left, with a few bits of charred planking clinging to them. Inside the fire had worked down below the water line, and the hull is a complete loss. The engine is a mass of rust from its stay under water, and is warped and damaged by the heat. The brass fittings were melted by the heat, as are the glass oil-cups.

The boat was hauled out yesterday afternoon by the combined efforts of half a dozen men, after a grappling hook had been fixed in the wreck.

CAUCUS FORECASTS CLOSE OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Leaders in the house and senate were today almost unanimous in the belief that action of the democratic caucuses at both ends of the capitol last night, forecasted adjournment of the present session by August 15, if not before.

The house democrats overwhelmingly voted down a plan to continue tariff revision at the present session; the minority senators, while being unable to agree, were so divided on support of a wool bill that the prediction was made today that both the Underwood bill and the La Follette substitute, would be voted down tomorrow. Under agreement final vote on a wool bill must be taken tomorrow.

The democratic senators will continue their conference tonight.

WOULD EXEMPT MONEY FROM TAX

State Tax Commission Favors Remedy for Shifting the Burden of Taxes

LAW IS NOT ENFORCED

Responsibility for Situation Laid on Communities Which Tolerate "Dodging"

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The Wisconsin state tax commission is strongly in favor of exemption of moneys and credits from taxation. Recommendations to this effect embodied in a chapter on the general property tax in its biennial report just issued. The law relating to the assessment of moneys and credits is almost universally disregarded and the result, according to the commission, is the shifting of the tax burden upon innocent shoulders. The responsibility for this situation is laid upon the communities themselves which have tolerated non-enforcement of the law.

Kenosha county is cited as a fair illustration of what good assessors are capable of doing when this question is approached in the proper law-abiding spirit. Kenosha county presents local assessments of money and credits amounting to $2,271,058, over one-third that of Milwaukee, and more than the value by the commission in Kenosha county in the state assessment. In that respect it stands alone. With the exception of Milwaukee it exceeds that of any other county, the next being La Crosse with a local assessment of $1,687,366.

Commission Comments.

Upon this subject the commission comments as follows:

"The greatest evil in our present methods of taxation grows out of the unequal assessments within the district. The property in sight pays not only the tax due on it but also that which ought to rest on intangible property, such as moneys and credit. This is true in the local tax which in the state approximates three-fourths of all taxes. When, in addition to this already unfair tax, the tax commission under the present law is obliged to multiply many times over the local assessors' valuations of this class of property, this additional burden is added, not to be the tax of the party the laws aim to hit, but to that of the innocent bystander whose few articles of visible property never escape the assessor and who is already paying more than his share. This situation has been aggravated since the practical exemption of mortgages in 1903."

In states which have given this class of property a low rate it has yielded a reasonable amount of revenue. In 1909 the four-mill tax on credits yielded Pennsylvania over $4,000,000.

Personal Property.

Next to moneys and credits, the classs called "all other personal property" is the lowest assessed. It includes farm machinery and implements, milk separators, threshing machines, engines, household goods and furnishings, etc. Some of it, says the commission, might be expressly classified and the remainder should not be considered taxable. This would bring more uniformity. Merchants and manufacturers' stocks is the largest single item of personal property and is one of the lowest in the local assessors' valuations. The local assessment in 1909 amounted to $81,465,277 and the corresponding state assessment to $185,727,215, or a ratio local to state of 43.87 per cent. This assessment is reported better in the smaller cities and villages and in the country than in the larger cities. The assessor is able to arrive at better valuations of the smaller stocks. The commission believes such property can be reached better by either an excise tax or an income tax. The commission recommends that merchants' stock be separated from manufacturers' stock. They are now combined under one head.

Law is Upheld.

The report mentions with gratification the upholding of the law providing for reassessments, by the state supreme court in state ex rel Hessey vs. Daniels. This law was passed at the commission's recommendation in order to enable that body to exercise supervisory jurisdiction over the work of the local assessors and make its jurisdiction effectual.

"Knowledge that an assessment not in substantial compliance with law is liable to be made over at the expense of the district will go far, it is believed, toward creating a demand on the part of property owners and district officers for observance of the law—a mandate more likely to be heeded by local officers than the commands of the law itself," concludes the commission.

The commission further recommends amendment to this reassessment law to allow extension of the period for the completion of the assessment. It is suggested that the act should be so amended that when a reassessment is not completed in time to serve as the basis for the tax roll of the current year, the resulting differences in taxes to individual property owners may be adjusted and carried out upon the tax roll next following the completion of the reassessment. This would be closely analagous to the present law in regard to appeals to the commission from the county assessments made by county boards.

SUMMER STUDENTS TO PLAY ROBIN HOOD

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—At the annual picnic of the students of the summer session of the University of Wisconsin, July 28, the students in the course on old English festivals will give an open air production of the old pastoral "Sweetbriar," which dates back to the thirteenth century. The characters of the pastoral are Robin Hood and his merry outlaws, and ladies and knights, as well as the old English country lads and lasses. The festival is under the direction of Dr. P. W. Dykema and Prof. H. K. Bassett of the summer school faculty.

WISCONSIN TAKEN AS CLUBS' MODEL

MADISON, Wis., July 28. — A pure-bred sire league for the improvement of livestock of the state, has just been organized by the live-stock breeders of Illinois, who modeled their organization along the lines suggested by Dr. A. S. Alexander of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, who started the movement in the United States a few months ago, when he organized the Wisconsin Purebred Sire league. Clubs are also being organized in Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana and other states, the plan being to make the league a national organization.

In joining the club each farmer or breeder pledges himself to use only pure-bred registered sires in the production of farm animals, and to work for the improvement of the nation's livestock by discouraging the use of grade, mongrel, or scrub sires, and dams that are diseased, hereditarily unsound, unfit, or undesirable in conformation or character.

PASSENGERS FIGHT ROBBERS

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 26.—Three masked robbers tried to hold up the Burlington passenger train for Albia as it left the union station here at eight o'clock this morning. One unknown farmer was knocked down in the rear coach, but when the passengers showed fight the robbers bolted and escaped.

Special 25 Per Cent Off on Stransky Ware

Paragon Lion Brand, positively the best imported Enamel Ware.

This ware has been sold the past 25 years under the name of

Stransky Ware

To clean up our stock of Stransky Ware before the new stock of Paragon arrives, we are offering it at 25 per cent discount. This brings it below the price of the best American ware.

Josten Hardware Co.
306-308 PEARL STREET

STOP!

Before throwing away that couch, chair or old piece of furniture, mattress, etc., let us look it over. We can make it look like new at a low cost to you.

Refinishing a specialty.

A. GILBERTSON

New Phone *813 Caledonia St.*

Koblitz & Schnell Grocery Company

Can furnish you with the best of eatables at the most reasonable prices. We can not prove this to you unless you give us a trial. Now is the time. Start now.

815 Rose Street

Old Phone 7153 **New Phone 219**

NEWSBOYS START AT HEAD OF COLUMN

In a one-sided game of ball, the Newsboys of the Junior league, defeated the Pirates on the Copeland Park diamond last night, by a score of 27 to 5. The game was replete with errors on the part of the Pirates and hard hitting on the part of the Newsboys. This was the first official game played in the new league which was formed for the benefit of the younger baseball enthusiasts of the city. The Pirates and Buicks will battle tonight while tomorrow will be the first double-header to be played in the league. The Stars will meet the Midgets and the Newsboys will try to hold their place against the Giants.

The standing of the clubs is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Newsboys	1	0	1,000
Giants	0	0	.000
Midgets	0	0	.000
Pirates	0	1	.000
Buicks	0	0	.000
Stars	0	0	.000

A Spring Hope.

The buds have started in to shoot
In field and park.
My only hope for spring is that
They hit the mark.

It's better to have a man hand yaou a lemon than go to the trouble of raising your own lemons.

BASE BALL

SUNDAY, JULY 30.

Summits vs. North La Crosse

Bangor vs. Nelson Clothing Co.

First game called at 2 P. M.

Admission, 25c both games

League Park

NORTH SIDE NEWS

CHANGE IN TIME OF LOCAL TRAINS

Southern Minnesota Train to Leave Earlier; Local Trains for River Division

It is expected that within a short time there will be several changes in the time of the local trains of the C. M. & St. P. railway which will make it much more convenient for the residents of the small towns in this vicinity to get to La Crosse. It is understood that these changes will go into effect shortly for they have been desired for some time. For quite a while Winona merchants have wanted an early morning train into that city and a return train in the evening so that the people could go there and have ample time to do their shopping.

Superintendent E. G. Perkins announced that passenger train No. 1 of the Southern Minnesota division would leave La Crosse at 7:50 p. m. instead of 11:25 as at present so that connections with the Preston stub line could be made at Isinours. This change has been wanted for a long time by the people of the towns along that line, as it furnishes better accommodations for all passengers and it makes it possible to get to Preston the same evening without staying over night at Isinours.

In accordance with the wishes of the towns between here and Winona, including Dresbach, Dakota, La Moille and Homer, it is thought that their demands for a local train have been acceded to and that a daily train will be run through these places beginning on Monday, July 31.

Trains No. 30 and 31 will be the ones changed in the revised schedule of the river division according to the plans. No. 31 will leave La Crosse at 5:50 a. m., thus making this one comewhat later as it heretofore left Winona at 6:30. No. 31 will reach Minneapolis at about 11 o'clock. Prior to this No. 30, southbound from Minneapolis, which has been going to Winona, will now get to La Crosse at about 7:30 p. m. and will make connections with the Southern Minnesota division.

NEW BAGGAGE RULES ARE BEING ENFORCED

Conforming to the suggestion made by the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago, western railroads are bulleting uniform baggage rules which are being strictly enforced. Although it will probably be the middle of winter before all lines will have their new tariffs filed, some are already "juggling trunks" under the new system.

Under the new laws, there is little if any loss in proportion to the volume handled. The carrying of baggage has been brought as near to a science as possible, say the officials of the roads who are enforcing the new rules. The traveling public is becoming more and more exacting every year which accounts for the suggestions made by the Interstate Commerce commission.

PACKERS PUSH THE ROLLERS TO BOTTOM

In the Copeland park league the two cellar teams battled against last place. After the fog arose the Packers had defeated the Rollers by a score of 16 to 4. The latter were thereby humiliated from seventh to eighth position.

The Copeland Stars played a snappy game against the leaders for the pennant and won from the Generals, with 10 tallies chalked up against 5 for the Generals. The result of last night's game leaves the Generals only one game ahead of the Infants and Jamesson's Colts, who are tied for second place.

The standing of the league is now as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Generals	11	6	.647
Jamesson's Colts	10	6	.625
Infants	10	6	.625
Copeland Park Stars	10	8	.555
Benedicts	7	9	.437
Slashers	6	9	.400
Packers	5	9	.357
Rollers	6	12	.333

Beginning Monday, July 31, and ending Friday, August 4, the following schedule will be in force:

Monday, July 31—Slashers vs. Infants; Generals vs. Packers.

Tuesday, August 1—Benedicts vs. Copeland Park Stars; Jamesson's Colts vs. Rollers.

Wednesday, August 2—Slashers vs. Rollers; Infants vs. Generals.

Thursday, August 3—Packers vs. Benedicts; Copeland Park Stars vs. Slashers.

Friday, August 4—Packers vs. Infants; Generals vs. Jamesson's Colts.

The First "Lady in Trade."

Perhaps the most notable instance on record of the feminine street trader is that of the "white widow," otherwise the duchess of Ty-connell, the Frances Jennings of the De Grammont memoirs, who, at the time of the revolution in 1688, according to Horace Walpole, "being reduced to absolute want on her arrival in England and unable for some time to procure secret access to her family, hired one of the stalls under the Royal Exchange and maintained herself by the sale of small articles of haberdashery. She wore a white dress wrapping her whole person and a white mask, which she never removed, and excited much interest and curiosity."—London Chronicle.

EXCURSION
ON STEAMER
LA CROSSE
AND BARGE
SUN. JULY 30

To Winona and Return.

Refreshments of all kinds Served on the Boat.

GOOD MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE

DANCING FREE.

Adults 50c; Children 25c

Boat leaves La Crosse at 10 a. m.
Arrives at Winona at 3 p. m.
Leaves Winona at 5 p. m.
Arrives at La Crosse at 8:30 p.m.

Bring your lunch baskets and have a good time.

Where Cupid Does His Shopping
EVERYTHINC
FOR THE
HOME

In order to Clean Up we offer many Great Bargains in Furniture, Etc.

Any one going into housekeeping will save money by letting us figure on the outfit. We furnish the home complete with the best that is made, the cheapest that is good in everything pertaining to **FURNITURE, RUGS, LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, STEEL RANGES, HEATING STOVES, GASOLINE STOVES, PICTURES, ETC.**

Picture Frames made to order. Furniture Refinished and Repaired.

A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS

Rugs, 9x12 Tapestry	$10.80
Rugs, 9x11 Velvets	$13.50
Rugs, 9x12 Body Brussels	$19.75
Rugs, 9x12 Wilton Velvets	$19.75
Rugs, 9x12 Shulleworth Wilton	$31.50
Rugs, 9x12 Burtworth Wiltons	$39.75
Linoleums, good quality, 12 feet wide, floral and block patterns, in 12 foot widths, per yd, laid	65c
6 foot widths, per yard, laid	50c
Dining Room Chairs, box seat, genuine leather upholstered, quarter oak, worth $3.00, at	$2.25
Dining Room Tables, 48 inch top, 8 feet long, 12 inch column, quarter oak, a $20 table at	$14.85
We are especially strong on Bed Davenports, genuine No. 1 leather, very heavy quarter oak frame, tufted or plain, can be turnd into a bed in an instant. The finest, most serviceable piece of furniture for the money, at	$39.75
Others at	$18.00 to $35.00
Genuine leather upholstered back and seat Oak Rocking Chairs, the massive kind, at	$9.00 to $25

ALSO MANY OTHER BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, RUGS, ETC.

BOTH PHONES **A. & O. SLETTEN** 1217-19 Caledonia

NORTH SIDE IN BRIEF

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Weida who have been residents of St. Paul for the past three years, are moving back to the north side again.

Master Kenyon of Waukesha, Wis., is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Gear, of 1230 Charles street.

Mrs. Merle Kenyon of Savanna, Ill., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Hayes, 1645 Kane street, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Herman Haiden has been removed from the Lutheran hospital to her home, 1408 Wood street.

The Young People's society of the Bethel Lutheran church will be entertained in the church parlors tonight by Miss Mary Halseth.

Miss Vera Jones has accepted a position as clerk in a notion store at 1230 Caledonia street.

C. L. Engen of West Salem, Wis., was in the city yesterday calling on friends.

Mrs. Lizzie Wittenberg has moved from 927 Wall street to 919 Rose street.

Harry O'Brien left Sunday for Minneapolis where he has accepted a position as stenographer for a large publishing house. He was accompanied by his mother, who will spend a few days in the Twin Cities.

Mrs. Boyle and children, 1210 Caledonia street and Mrs. George Stuhr, spent yesterday out in the country at their brother's.

Mrs. R. Long, 1218 Caledonia street, has gone to Sparta to visit her mother.

Mrs. D. DeColan and son, John, of Dakota, Minn., was a La Crosse visitor yesterday.

Mrs. Geo. Phillips, 1218 Avon street, has gone camping on French Island.

Mrs. Manke and daughter Dorothy went to Bostwick Valley for a few days.

Mr. Flem Norcross, a former resident of La Crosse, now of New England, Mont., was scratched on the arm by a dog last week, causing blood poison.

Mr. Arthur Schneider, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pat Finn of 1432 Charles street, has returned to his home in New York.

Mr and Mrs. A. N. Robinson, who left the first part of July for an extended visit with friends through the west, were enjoying a very delightful time until Mrs. Robinson was stricken with paralysis, while visiting with friends in Idaho. Mrs. Robinson was brought here yesterday morning and taken to the St. Francis hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

Mr. George Nutting of 911 Gilette street, will leave tomorrow for Whitehall, Wis., for a visit with friends.

Miss L. Sevenson has returned to her home at 1640 Charles street, after a visit with relatives at Caledonia.

Miss Edna Lamon is visiting with friends at Campbell, Wis.

Mrs. Pat Boyle has returned from Midway, where she has been visiting the past two weeks.

Mr. Arthur Van Vource, who has been visiting friends on the north side, has returned to his home in Rockford, Ill.

June Hauge of Campbell is visiting north side friends.

James Cassidy, who has been visiting here, has returned to his home in Waukon, Iowa.

Ernest Herring is visiting relatives and friends at Wilton, Wis.

Mrs. W. H. Preston has returned to her home in Bangor after a visit with relatives here.

Mrs. J. Alfred of Davenport, Ia., is the guest of north side friends.

Mrs. P. Pilger of 1823 Wood street, and Mrs. L. Jojade of 1818 Charles street, have returned after visiting friends at Hokah, Minn.

Mrs. Egan, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Montana, has returned to her home at 1606 Wood street.

Mrs. Freeman of 1333 Caledonia street, has returned to her home after being the guest of friends in Sparta and Bangor.

Miss Laura Post has returned to her home here after a visit with friends at La Crescent, Minn.

Mr. Rathburn is visiting relatives and friends in Milwaukee, Wis.

The Wiles, Fletcher and Lawrence families are camping up Black River near Onalaska.

Bert Nelson has gone to Bangor for a few days' visit with friends.

Siguard Erickson, who has been visiting relatives in Purdy, has returned to his home on the north side.

Full Justice Not Done to Gift.

When Lawrence Barrett's daughter was married Stuart Robson sent a check for $5,000 to the bridegroom. The comedian's daughter, Felicia Robson, who attended the wedding, conveyed the gift. "Felicia," said her father upon her return, "did you give him the check?" "Yes, father," answered the daughter. "What did he say?" asked Robson. "He didn't say anything," replied Miss Felicia, "but he shed tears." 'How long did he cry?" "Why, father, I didn't time him. I should say, however, that he wept fully a minute." "Fully a minute," mused Robson. "Why, daughter, I cried an hour after I signed it."

Merry Name.

The Honduran soldiers stood on a hill.

"Hurrah for Santa Claus!" they shouted, excitedly. "Hurrah for Santa Claus!"

The moving picture man stroked his chin.

"By jinks," he said, dubiously, "those fellows must be crazy."

"Not at all," laughed the young captain. "They are so happy they have things mixed. They mean Gen. Chrismas."

MAJESTIC
Always The Best

CHANGE OF PROGRAM DAILY.

TODAY

A DELIGHTFUL AND UNIQUE COMEDY.

"Summer Madness"

AN INDIAN WESTERN.

'Blacksnake's Treachery'

THRILLING! EXCITING!

"Only The Master Shall Judge"

A PASTORAL DRAMA — A STORY OF THE MINES.

"Beneath Southern Skies"

A POWERFUL PICTURE PLAY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

2—Illustrated Songs—2

"LET ME HAVE A KISS UNTIL TOMORROW."

"I WANT TO BUY ALITTLE BIT OF LOVE" THE KIND THAT SEND YOU HOME WHISTLING.

WALTER GOETZINGER, PIANIST.

5c Children Under 12 Yrs. **PRICES: Adults 10c**

Matinee at 3:00 P. M Evening, 7:30 to 10:30

IF AT THE MAJESTIC IT'S GOOD.

WAS HATER OF CONNECTICUT

Lewis Morris Carried to His Grave a Bitter Grudge Against That State.

A grudge against Connecticut seems to have been the ruling passion, strong in death, of Lewis Morris of Morrisania, who died in 1816. Part of the will of this Connecticut hater is printed in Case and Comment as follows:

"My desire is, that nothing be mentioned about me, not so much as a single line in a News Paper, to tell the World I am dead; it is my Desire that my son Gouverneur Morris may have the best Education that so it be had in England or America, but my Exinterwoven in their constitutions, that he never be sent for that purpose to the Colony of Connecticut, Least he should imbibe in his Youth that Low Craft and Cunning, so Incident to the People of that Country, which is so interwoven in hteir constitutions, that all their art cannot Disguise it from the World. Tho' many of them under the Sanctified Garb of Religion have endeavour'd to Impose themselves on the World for Honest Men."

Diplomacy.

"He proposed to her on a rainy night."

"Did the gentle patter of the rain on the roof make him sentimental?"

"No. I suspect that was just a scheme of his to borrow an umbrella."

Precise.

Mrs. Hoyle—Who was the best man at your wedding? Mrs. Doyle—There were only two in the wedding party, and so it is proper to call one the better man.

Powerful Cosmic Process.

"Let us understand, once for all, that the ethical progress of society depends, not on imitating the cosmic process, still less in running away from it, but in combating it. The cosmic process born with us and, to a large extent, necessary for our maintenance, is the outcome of millions of years of severe training, and it would be folly to imagine that a few centuries will suffice to subdue its masterfulness to purely ethical ends. Ethical nature may count upon having to reckon with a tenacious and powerful enemy as long as the world lasts."—Huxley.

A Cure.

Judge—"Why did you steal the gentleman's purse?" Prisoner—"I thought the change would do me good."—Washington Star.

The One Best Method.

There are innumerable methods of courting, but the best method is to be rich.—Frank Richardson.

GRANKE'S TRANSFER LINE

Furniture Moved and Stored.
Jobbing of All Kinds.
Buildings Bought and Sold.

See us about Cement work. Let us figure on your Sidewalk, Cement Blocks, Curbing, Bricks, etc.

Let us figure on your cement porch.

Cement and Gravel for Sale.

Both Phones. 833 Rose Street

A Cool Proposition

We are headquarters for the best that is good.

Try our Bulk and Brick Ice Cream. We have the best in the city.

We also have a fine line of Candies, Cigars, Fruits, Cookies and Bread.

Full line of Papers, Magazines, Stationery, etc.

Just received full line of Stockings, Hose and Handkerchiefs.

H. COOLIDGE

1820 George St. Both Phones

California Fruit
Peaches, Plums, Pears.

For Saturday we will have Fancy Irish Cobbler Potatoes, Cantaloupe, Head Lettuce, Cukes, Oranges and Lemons.

California Fruit is in fine condition now for preserving. Southern Peaches are almost over. Do up California Peaches this year. See us on Peaches.

JOHN C. BURNS
FRUIT HOUSE

THE ICE CREAM AND BUTTER CO.

MAPLE AND VANILLA
In Quart Bricks
ICE CREAM AND BUTTER COMPANY

JOHN KREUTZ
Barber Shop
221 S. THIRD STREET
Shaving 10c Hair Cut 15c
Except Saturdays and Holidays.

TAKE CARE
Of Your Dollars

Today—

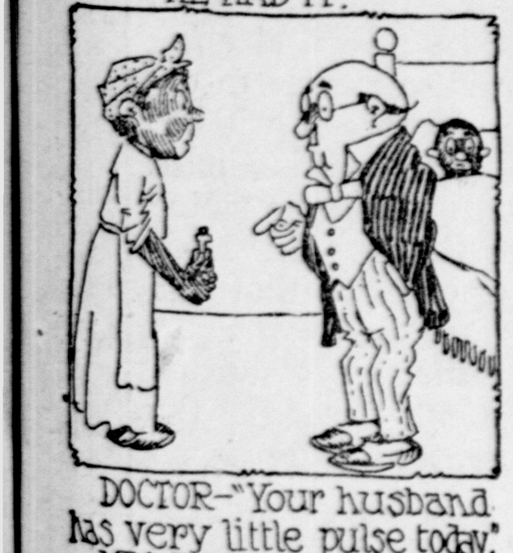
and they'll take care of you when unable to earn.

Place them on deposit regularly at Our Savings Department and they'll not only be safe but will earn 3 per cent interest compounded.

Start or ADD to your account today in

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK
La Crosse, Wis.
110 North Fourth Street

HE HAD IT.



DOCTOR—"Your husband has very little pulse today."
MRS. RASTUS—"Yes, but doan yo' remember yo' done took it when yo' was heah yestidday?"

ALFONSO IN ENGLAND

LONDON, July 28.—King Alfonso of Spain, who arrived at Cowes Wednesday on the royal yacht Giralda, proceeded today to the estate of the Duke of Westminster. He probably will be joined here by Queen Victoria Ena, who took their youngest son, Prince Don Jaime, to Fribourg, Switzerland, for an operation.

Not So Much.

"It is a far cry, isn't it, from a saloon and a carouse to home and a baby?"

"No, it is a very near cry, if the baby happens to have the colic."

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE FASHION SHOP
F. A. REIMAN
EXCLUSIVE GARMENT STORE.
CORNER FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS

DR. OSCAR HOUCK
Physician and Surgeon.
Hours—10:30 to 12:15; 1:30 to 5:00; evenings, 7:30; Sundays, 11 to 12.
New phone 1241. Old phone 50.
Residence, 816 Main street.

Crown Lithia
A Pure Mineral Water

made from pure distilled water treated with Lithia and Carbon Dioxide.

The public is rapidly being educated to know that fresh air, wholesome food and pure water are the agents whereby health is retained and restored.

Handsome Crown Lithia folder sent you upon request.

North Side Bottling Works
La Crosse, Wis.

MRS. FRANK DAVIS
President of the Twentieth Century Club

It's all right to be cognizant of our delinquencies; but that doesn't mean brooding over them.

Fine Tableware

Our silver knives, forks and spoons are made for us by the oldest and most responsible makers: R. Wallace, Roger Bros., Gorham, Meridan Cutlery Co., and other highly responsible concerns.

We are now showing some new and attractive patterns.

Rogers triple plated Knives and Forks $3.50
R. Wallace triple plated Knives and Forks $3.75
Hollow handle triple plated Knives and Forks $7.50 to $12
Above prices are for six knives and six forks.
Tea Spoons, six .$1.00 to $2.75
Dessert Spoons, six........ ....$1.80 to $3.50
Table Spoons, six.$2.50 to $4.75

Our best grades of silver plated knves, forks and spoons are warranted for 25 years service.

W. T. IRVINE, Jeweler.

PERSONAL

When in doubt go to the Bijou.

W. Hintgen of Rockland, Wis., spent the day in La Crosse to attend the county board meeting.

Dr. Will Powell, diseases of women.

Vira Merwin is visiting relatives in Trempealeau.

Carpenter's Harp orchestra dance, Linker hall, Saturday, July 29. Cars after dance.

Mrs. Wm. Steele and son, James, of Sparta, are visiting in the city.

Miss Ruth Van Kirk is visiting relatives in Sparta.

Horace Bradley is spending a few days with home folks in Sparta.

Miss Daisy Stringer of Osage, Ia., is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Hans Johnson is visiting her brother in Whitehall.

Thor Bellerue is visiting his brother in Blair.

Jacob Tenneson is visiting his uncle in Blair.

Dr. Geo. Powell, consulting physician and surgeon.

Peter Johnson is visiting friends in Ettrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Dulay and children, are enjoying their vacation near Peterson, Minn.

Clarence Rugstad is visiting with friends in Cashton.

Thomas Schroeder who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city during the past few days, has returned to his home at Viola.

F. Pierce, Westby, has departed for his home after spending a few days visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Excellent carriages. Gateway City Transfer line. Phone 179.

Court Reporter Harrison has returned to his home in this city after spending a few days visiting with relatives in Milwaukee.

Charles Hauge, Viroqua, arrived here this morning and will remain the guest of friends during the next few days.

Carpenter's Harp orchestra dance, Linker hall, Saturday, July 29. Cars after dance.

Claude Gibble has returned to his home at Viola after a short visit with friends in this city.

G. B. Cooper, Houston, Minn., who has been the guest of friends and relatives while transacting business in this city during the past week has departed for his home.

Moonlight excursion on the steamer Sidney, Wednesday, August 2. Leaves 8 p. m. Return 11.30 p. m. Fare, 50c gentlemen, 25c ladies. Music and dancing.

John Bender, Houston, Minn., is a guest of the Jefferson hotel today.

L. Thompson, Fond du Lac, arrived here for a short visit with friends and relatives today.

A. H. Meyer who has been spending the past few days visiting with friends and relatives while transacting business in this city has departed for his home at Dubuque.

The event of the season will be the moonlight excursion on the steamer Sidney, Aug. 2, at 8 p. m.

Meet me at the steamer Sidney moonlight, August 2.

W. Cutter, Austin, Minn., is the guest of La Crosse relatives today.

M. Morson has departed for his home at Cashton after spending several days visiting friends and relatives while transacting business in La Crosse.

Fred W. Allen has departed for his home at West Salem after a short visit with La Crosse relatives.

Mrs. L. Kleeber entertained a number of friends at a dinner today.

B. A. Yeomen dues must be paid at Strauss' shoe store, 320 Pearl, by last of month.

A. Nuttlestad has returned to his home at Dubuque after remaining the guest of friends and relatives during the past few days.

William Hottenhow, who has been transacting business in this city during the past few days, returned for his home at Trempealeau this morning.

Attend the ' 'Moose" picnic at Onalaska, Sunday, Aug. 6. Fare for round trip, 25 cents.

Miss Marguerite Weston entertained at her home today in honor of her thirteenth birthday.

William Sheldon, Bangor, was transacting business in this city yesterday.

T. H. Wulie, Nielsville, has applied for a return from bankruptcy.

The great dissolution sale which starts at Greene's tomorrow morning marks the beginning of the end of the store as it is now known. Mr. Greene, who retired from active participation in the affairs of the business last February, has withdrawn entirely, his stock being purchased by Messrs. D. S. Romiss and J. R. Robertson. On September 10 the firm name will be changed to "Komiss-Robertson Co.," the store will be entirely remodeled, and everything will be made practically new. Room is needed, and the entire stock will be sold at prices that are unapproachable for real values. Remember—the dissolution sale starts tomorrow. Read the circular carefully—it is full of interesting store news.

Doubling Up.

"And you do not love the gentle, joyous spring?" asked the idealist.

"No," replied Mr. Sirius Barker. "It's the time of year when both the refrigerator and the furnace keep busy."

Just Adapted.

"That rooster play in New York certainly has started some nonsense. Here is the sewing society wants to have a barnyard entertainment to start an aged woman's home."

"Well, why shouldn't they? Just the idea for a lot of old hens."

Some people are as particular about water as if they had to bathe in it.

:: SOCIETY ::

PLEASANT SURPRISE

Mrs. M. Lander, 509 King street, was pleasantly surprised yesterday afternoon by about twenty of her friends, who spent the afternoon with her. Mrs. Lander is soon to leave this city for Dubuque, Ia.

LAUNCH RIDE

There was a pleasant launch ride given yesterday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, who are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wilmer. They camped just above Eagle Bluff, where they spent the day. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, the Misses Ruth, Dorris, Grace and Canlance Gardiner, Laura Lewis, Daisy Stringer, of Osage, Iowa, Miss Laura Anderson of Onalaska, Rev. and Mrs. Magin, and Mrs. Magin, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. W. W. Collins and son, Mr. Ray Collins, Mrs. Thomas Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodey and daughter, Marguerite, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wilmer, Mrs. Harry Wilmer and Mrs. Helen Eddy.

FAMILY PARTY

Mrs. Slowther and the Misses Slowther entertained at a family picnic yesterday upon the lawn at their home.

ENTERTAINS FOR FRIENDS

Miss Georgina Young entertained a number of her friends at a six o'clock dinner uesday, the guest of honor being Miss Agnes McLindon, of Cleveland, Ohio. Those being entertained were Misses Helen Koller, Olga Gundlach, Ruth Bradfield, Helen Klosheim, Elizabeth Kerrigan, Carmel Young, Georgina Young and Agnes McLindon.

SOCIAL BIREFS

Miss Edna Tarbox is staying at the Holley cottage at Eagle Bluff during the absence of her father on a business trip to the Pacific coast.

Mrs. E. L. Colman and daughter, Miss Ruth Colman , have returned from their trip abroad.

Mrs. E. E. Marston has returned from a month's stay at Albert Lea with friends.

Prof. N. C. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Pammel.

Mrs. A. B Crawford of Seattle, Wash., is the guest of Mrs A E. Mann.

MORE APPOINTMENTS FOR FACULTY OF "U"

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The regents of the University of Wisconsin have made the following additions to the instructional force: W. P. Robeman, district representative in the extension divisions; R. W. Hargraven, instructor in mechanical engineering and in manual arts in the Oshkosh district in the extension division; E. R. Finner, assistant in geology; Marion E. Ryan, assistant in sub-Freshman English.

L. R. Finley and E. C. White, well known as "Prep" White of the University of Illinois, were appointed assistants in physical education, White to take charge of the freshman football team as coach.

Louis P. Lechner, for the last two years alumni fellow in journalism and editor of the Alumni Magazine, was appointed to compile and maintain a catalogue of the graduates and non-graduates of the university, the purpose being to publish complete directories of alumni and former students of the institution. The material for the directory of graduates has been placed in the hands of the printer and the book will be published this fall.

LECTURES ON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—Four lectures on English school conditions are the feature of the week at the summer session of the University of Wisconsin. The lectures will be given by Professor John J. Findlay of the University, of Manchester, England, and will deal with the children of the neglected classes, local patriotism and the school, the family and the school, and corporate life in the school society. An illustrated lecture on the explorations of the atmosphere, by the United States weather bureau forecaster, Eric Miller, promises to attract many. For the benefit of the many teachers of manual arts who are attending the summer session, Professor F. D. Crawshaw of the university, will discuss the proper way to undertake the organization of a manual arts course in high schools.

Appropriate.

"Your neighbor, the cranky old single gentleman, has strict ideas of the fitness of things."

"How do you mean?"

"When I passed his garden this morning, he was sowing bachelor's buttons in it."

More So.

Kicker—There is nothing that makes a woman so happy as to get a $4 hat for $3.85.

Snicker—Oh, yes, there is.

Kicker—What?

Snicker—To get an $8 hat for $7.89!

—Puck.

Our Watch Repairing Department is always busy. Merit wins. Owners of good watches rely upon us when their watches are broken or fail to keep time. Highest quality of mainsprings, jewels, etc., used. Every watch we repair is timed and adjusted to second.

W. T. IRVINE, Jeweler.

WINDY CITY MEN LEAD GOLF MEET

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—Two thirty-seven hole matches enlivened the second round for the western amateur golf championship on the Detroit golf links here yesterday, and Chicago men got away with victories in both cases.

Mason E. Phelps of Midlothian, after being 3 down at noon, turned on Henry Heyburn and beat him, 1 up, 37 holes. R. A. Gardner of Hinsdale, who had a lead at noon, dropped part of it until he was all square at the last hole in the afternoon, then won the extra hole from J. B. Schlotman of Detroit.

Paul Hunter of Midlothian defeated Holden Wilson of Cincinnati, 7 and 5; Albert Seckel of Riverside defeated Willie Howland of Glenview, 4 and 3; W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburg defeated Harold Weber of Toledo, 2 and 1; J. D. Standish, Jr., of the home club, defeated J. K. Bole of Cinti, 1 up; E. M. Emers of Pittsburg defeated W. W. Carhart of Detroit, 9 and 8; Dr. M. D. Ritchie of Pittsburg defeated G. W. Bunn of Springfield, 3 to 2.

DISTURBER II IS TO BE REPAIRED

PEORIA, Ill., July 28. — The Disturber II, James A. Pugh's fast motor boat which established a new record for forty-footers in competition and which went down during a sensational free-for-all race, is today above the waters. It will be placed on barges and taken back to Chicago for repairs.

LIGHTWEIGHT BOUT ON SEPTEMBER 15

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—The Wolgast-McFarland battle will take place in Milwaukee on September 15 in lieu of September 18, it was announced today. This arrangement, according to Promoter Frank Mulkern, will bring the battle at the closing day of the Wisconsin State fair and will insure a better patronage.

ATTY. A. C. WOLFE

AGAIN TEMPERANCE GETS A BODY BLOW

Temperance has received another setback.

This time it is a blow square into the pit of the stomach and when the bearers of the white ribbons recover there is bound to arise a howl that hasn't been equalled since the local water supply went on the bump.

No more will the business man journey around the corner to the nearby soda fountain or buffet for a "schooner" of buttermilk. No more will he quaff it, smacking his lips and averring that "that puts flesh on your bones."

Yes, it's a fact, you can't buy buttermilk any more unless it comes in bottles, sealed, the same as milk and cream.

The pure food laws, locally and otherwise, have written a taboo on the sale of the farmer's beverage.

CAN I DO MORE?

Yes? Because I am prepared to furnish more knowledge and my eye examinations just begin where others leave off.

An eye examination is more than finding a pair of lenses you can see through.

The incompetent man just tests your eyes and calls it a free examination.

Imagine the results.

"THEN YOU'LL COME TO ME"

H. C. EVENSON
Eyesight Specialist
500 MAIN STREET, UPSTAIRS

YOUR hour for action is here; we want to post you on shoe values such as we think your money should buy—and right now have spread through our enormous window display a showing of shoe styles—and shoe values—that you'll never see duplicated—remember this selling includes both oxfords and shoes—for Men, Women, Boys and Girls; every line; complete range of sizes—many new early autumn styles included.

MEN'S
$2.95 for any oxford or shoe, values $3.50 to $5.00
$2.45 for any oxford or shoe, values $3.00 to $3.50
$1.95 for any oxford or shoe, values $2.50 to $3.00

WOMEN'S
$2.35 for any oxford or shoe, values $3.50 to $4.00
$1.95 for any oxford or shoe, values $2.50 to $3.00
$1.45 for any oxford or shoe, values $2.00 to $2.50

GIRLS'
$1.45 for any oxford or shoe, values $2.00 to $2.25
98c for any oxford or shoe, values $1.25 to $1.75
69c for any white canvas two-strap Slipper, sizes 8½ to 2. Values...............$1.25 to $1.50

SEE MY WINDOW.

ADAMS, THE SHOEMAN
At J. E. Willing's Store.

Selling Pianos

has been our business for many years. Our customers say that we know our business. We think we do. The **Weber, Emerson, Sohmer, Steck, Schaff Bros.** and other leading makes are instruments that any person might be proud to own. We guarantee the maker's guarantee, and will send one anywhere subject to approval.

Also headquarters for

Victor Talking Machines and Edison Phonographs

ALL THE LATEST RECORDS.
You are invited to call and hear them.

Fred Leithold Piano Co.
325 Main Street

Elysian Mineral Water

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IT WILL PAY TO READ THE TRIBUNE WANT ADS

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Several Associations Organized for Social, Educational and Benevolent Purposes

ACTIVE FOR GOOD OF CITY

Many Philanthropic Enterprises and Civic Improvements Fostered by Women Workers

(Alice Wheeler, Society Editor.)

The La Crosse Woman's club has the distinction of being the oldest woman's club in the city now in existence. It was established March 15, 1895, incorporated and federated the following year. There were eighteen members of whom Mrs. M. M. Mathews is the only charter member left. It was organized for literary and scientific pursuits. It has been active in civic and philantropic work. It assisted in establishing the north side reading room and came nobly to the front on "tag day" and doing good work in selling stamps for the tuberculosis fund.

It was instrumental in sending several pupils through the high school and was interested in the back yard improvement. The members have made a study of United States history, interspersing it with lessons on art, current events and miscellaneous literature. The membership was limited to forty. On account of many of the members having left the city or removed by death the number has been depleted to twenty-eight. This however does not lessen the interest felt by those left. Besides their literary work many pleasant social gatherings are held during the year.

The First Officers.

The presiding officers for the first year were: President, Mrs. W. R. McMillan, Vice President, Mrs. C. R. Conrow, Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Mathews; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Suiter; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Tarbox. The following women have served as presidents, Mrs. W. R. McMillan, Mrs. D. A. Kendall, Mrs. Oscar Houck, Mrs. F. C. Suiter, Mrs. W. H. Tarbox, Mrs. W. E. Kittridge, Mrs. J. L. Callahan, Mrs. H. L. Partridge, Mrs. W. P. Long, Mrs. F. H. Pope, Mrs. M. M. Mathews, Mrs. G. W. Lueck, and Mrs. H. J. Bullock. The charter members were Mesdames S. H. Russell, R. C. Marshall, W. R. McMillan, D. A. Kendall, W. E. Kittridge, N. S. Donaldson, O. M. Mitchell, J. S. Wisely, G. H. Taylor, W. H. Tarbox, C. R. Conrow, J. L. Callahan, G. H. Isham, D. G. Whyte, M. M. Mathews, Miss Elizabeth Suiter and Miss Barbara Russell.

Present Officers.

The officers for the present year are: President, Mrs. G. W. Lueck; Vice President, Mrs. R. B. Lowery; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. G. Mell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Mathews; Treasurer, Mrs. George Bond.

Board of directors: Mrs. H. J. Bullock, Mrs. D. C. Bice and Mrs. De Sautelle. Program committee Mesdames Lowery, Olsen and Chubb.

Program Is Unique.

The program of the La Crosse Woman's club seems to be unique in that it is related almost entirely to the subject of schools. The programs of the year cover a course in the history of educating talks on some of leading women's colleges of the United States, biographies of prominent living women educators, reports on some of the state schools of Wisconsin, papers on systems of education in the United States and reviews of educational magazines. Letters from the honorary members are distributed through the program.

Program of Year.

The year's program is as follows:

September 13—A reception will be tendered the members of the club by the incoming officers and leaders.

September 27—Education among primitive people and savages; University of Wis., (co-educational); Mary D. Bradford; elementary schools; elementary school teacher. Letter from Mrs. Conrow.

October 11—Education among Chinese, Hindoos and Hebrews; Smith college; Susan E. Blow; kindergartens; school arts book; school for the deaf.

October 25—Guests' Day. Education in Greece; Kate D. Wiggins; our city; defective classes; school for the blind; the American city.

November 8—Social day in charge of Mrs. A. Chubb; letter from Mrs. Kendall: report from convention.

November 29—Roman education; Wellesley; Caroline Hazard. the history of magazines; educational review; home for the feeble minded.

December 13—Early Christian education; Mount Holyoke college; Mary E. Wolley; learned societies and associations; education; public school for dependent children.

January 3—Renaissance, Saraceus, later middle ages; Radcliffe college; Ellen M. Richards; libraries; school educations; Superior Normal school.

January 17—The reformation and elementary Roman Catholis schools; Bryn Mawr college; summer schools; Wisconsin Journal of education; Wisconsin state reformatory; prison reforms; letter from Mrs. Russell.

January 31—Social day in charge of Mrs. R. B. Lowry.

February 14—Negro education; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Washington; What Girls are Taught at Tuskegee; the race problem in the south; Music, negro melodies; Abraham Lincoln's work in relation to the slave.

February 28—Realistic education; disciplinary education; Barnard college; Nora A. Smith; education in schools of Theology, Law, Medicine; Popular Educational magazine; Whitewater Normal; letter from Mrs. McKee.

March 13—Naturalistic, psychological, scientific and sociological movements; The Randolph-Macon Woman's college; Mary Lynn (deceased); education of women; higher education of Women; school review; industrial school for girls.

March 27—Social day in charge of Mrs. G. M. Olson.

April 10—Education in the United States; Elmira college; dramatic art in the schools of La Crosse; co-education; the Normal instructors; Milwaukee Normal; letter from Mrs. Crosby.

April 24—Industrial program beginnings' in industrial education; trial statistics; Popular MechanicstH Manual Training; Emily Huntington; Our Board of Trade; Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics; Popular Mechanics; Industrial school for Boys.

May 8—Indian education; Rockford college; Ella Flagg Young; Correspondence scools; Debate: Resolved that co-educational schools give better results in the way of an education for girls than do colleges for women only. Stevens Point Normal; letter from Mrs. W. P. Long.

May 22—Club picnic at Myrick park.

Twentieth Century Club.

(Contributed.)

Ten years ago thirteen women who had formerly been members of the old Fortnightly club, an active club in work as well as study, met at the home of Mrs. Elsie Gile Scott to discuss plans for a new club for study only. After some discussion it was decided to form a small club whose membership should comprise of those present.

A line of study for that year was decided on, a few by-laws and a simple constitution drawn up to which all subscribed. A few rules were made, among others that temperance, religion, politics or any other subject upon which we had strong personal feelings should not be brought into the club. The motto chosen was "Loyalty to our club and to each other"—the club name to be the Twentieth Century club. It was decided the club was to be for study only, and the membership limited to the charter members. It is needless to say that selfish rule did not last long, as our present membership of over fifty testifies. We had belonged to a working club that we felt had accomplished much. Other clubs were at work as far as possible to help better conditions, and we felt we were needed, as only in the combined strength of the clubs working in unison could anything be accomplished.

So we took hold with a will and soon were confronting the same old problem, and some new ones added. The Child Labor law, library improvement, Clean City league, Pure Food laws, Penny Savings banks White Plague and the deadly drinking cup.

Took up Problems.

In all of these we were interested and what has been accomplished by the women's clubs seems almost beyond belief. This has not been done by neglecting house duties, but when the need was presented the appeal of wives and mothers all over the land has been heeded, and many reforms made in consequence.

In La Crosse we have never asked assistance and moral support from any of our city officials, school board, teachers or library trustees and representatives, and been refused. All have been ready and willing to do all in their power to help.

There was formerly an idea that a woman must be neglecting home duties and grasping for the reins of power if she was a club woman, but that false notion was long ago exploded, and women's clubs are now formed all over the civilized world, all working for the betterment of conditions. The wife is in fact a better wife, as she fits herself to be a companion as well as wife by becoming posted on the current topics of the day. She is also a better mother for she learns to care for her child not only with love but with a knowledge of their needs.

Yet Much to Be Done.

There is much yet to be done, and we hope that our increasing membership is a promise of increasing power for good and that we shall continue to work together in harmony asking nothing for self, but content to give ourselves to help in the general progress.

Of our original members, one only has been removed by death, Mrs. A. H. Mitchell. Four have removed from the city, Mrs. Ada Elmore, Mrs. Alice Foster, Mrs. Hannah Whyte and Mrs. Burnham. Two, Mrs. F. G. Tiffany and Mrs. Levi Withee have resigned because of ill health or absence from the city during much of the club year.

Six Charter Members.

The six charter members now in the club are our president, Mrs. F. E. Davis, Mrs. Elsie Gile Scott, Mrs. Emma I. Law, Mrs. Agnes Vincent, Mrs. W. R. Finch and Mrs. Gatterdam.

There have been only six presidents during the ten years the Twentieth Century club has been in existence. They are as follows:

Mrs. Elsie Gile Scott, Mrs. Emma F. Mitchell, Mrs. W. R. Finch, Mrs. Alice M. Foster, Mrs. W. R. Finch and Mrs. F. E. Davis.

A MEMBER.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

This society was organized Dec. 1896, by Mrs. James Sidney Peck of Milwaukee who was the state regent. The first meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of the late Mrs. Angus Cameron with fifteen members. The first few years it was more a social club but as it increased in numbers, interest also increased and it was decided to work with some object in view. This was about the time of the Spanish American war so all went to work with a will and collected hospital supplies and sent the boxes to Miss Blanche Hart who was a nurse at Chatanooga, Tenn. At the time of the Porto Rico hurricane boxes of clothing were also sent to those who lost their all. Magazines books and papers were sent to the soldiers who were ever eager to get them.

When the childrens' department in the public library was established the Chapter contributed $50.00 toward that. They also offered prizes to the pupils of the eight grade in the public schools for historical compositions. That was abandoned soon after the advent of manual training and domestic science into the schools.

Aniversaries Observed.

Washington's birthday, Flag day and anniversaries of important battles are generally observed by some social event, a river excursion, or banquet, at which interesting programs are given outlining some of the work done by the members.

A large sum of money has been subscribed for the Memorial Continental hall at Washington which is to be a very elegant structure. Money was raised for a boulder to mark the site of the first building in La Crosse, Myrick trading post which will be placed at the intersection of Front and State streets.

There are at present 49 members, ten of them being non-residents. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. D. S. McArthur, Vice Regent, Mrs. Orlando Holway; Secretary Miss Margaret Crosby; Treasurer, Mrs. George W. Burton; Register, Mrs. George Scott; Historian, Mrs. Frank Winter.

Christ Church Shakespeare Club.

The Christ Church Shakespeare club was organized Dec. 1902, with about dozen members, under the leadership of Mrs. Moller wife of Rev. C. N., rector of Christ Episcopal church. The meetings begin in October and close at the advent of lent. All of the time has been given up to the study of Shakespearian plays, except two years when Dante was taken up. All of the plays with the exception of six have been studied. Mrs. Moller is well versed in Shakespeare and makes the lesson intensely interesting. The class now numbers sixteen. Mrs. James Hogan has the distinction of being the only charter member here.

As You Like It Club.

The "As You Like It" club has a record of nine years and was started by Mrs. A. E. Bleekman and Mrs. J. H. Lightbody. As the name would imply the club studies and reads whatever the members choose. They do not confine themselves exclusively to Shakespeare's plays. They meet weekly with no intermission during the summer.

There is a membership of nine.

Home for the Friendless.

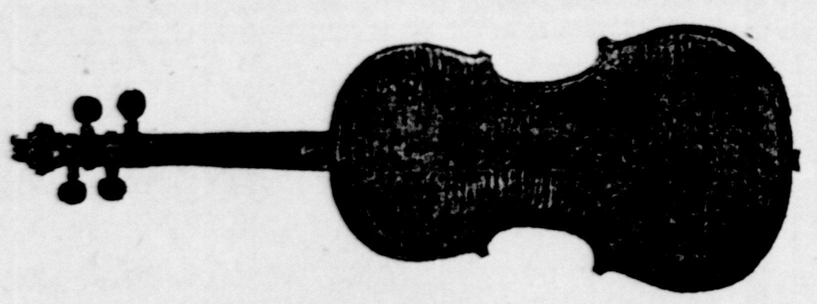
Twenty-three years ago the only organized charity in this city was the Young Ladies Mission Band. Their calls were many and they found it impossible to provide for all of them. So they conceived the plan to provide a home for homeless and friendless women and children.

A call was issued for a meeting to be held in Loomis hall May 8, 1888, for the purpose of organizing an association for benevolent purposes, that should become a permanent charity. Sixteen women responded to this call, a constitution was prepared and adopted.

Fifteen women were elected to

Our Violin and Small Goods Department

The Most Complete in the City



The Tollefson Violin, our own make, ranges in price from $100 to $250, and is guaranteel to be the best violin in the United States for the money.

Get one on approval and try it out.

VICTOR

The greatest entertainer in your own home, at a small cost, is a

Victor Talking Machine OR AN Edison Phonograph

VICTOR

We carry the largest and most complete stock of machines and records in the city and have separate booths to play each machine, so you can have a demonstration at any time you call at our store, even though we have several customers at one time.

Operatic Endorsement of the Autopiano

Mary Garden
Federico Carasa
Mme L. Tetrazzini

Dear Sir: I was much pleased to listen to your rendition of the Autopiano, which is the height of ingenuity, when it comes to playing the piano by means of a music roll. Your instrument follows thoroughly the interpretation of the performers, giving a dignified reading of the classics. By your system for accenting the melody, one is led to imagine hearing the velvety touch of a Paderewski and seems to live and breathe. Sincerely, MARY GARDEN.

Gentlemen: The Autopiano is certainly the greatest interior player I have ever seen and I have examined them all. I derive more enjoyment out of my Autopiano than words can express, and it is invaluable to me in my operatic work, as without study, I can familiarize myself with all the operas and render them with all the expression intended by their composers. Most cordially yours, FEDERICO CARASA.

Sir: The Autopiano is a blessing to humanity. It should be in every home, for it brings with it the culture and refinement which only the compositions of the great masters afford. I find I can play the great operas with the same feeling and expression with which I sing them. I love to play it—it is wonderful—there is no player piano to equal it. Faithfully yours, MME. L. TETRAZZINI.

These three famous artists, known to all opera goers as the greatest singers of modern times, derive great pleasure from the Autopiano, and unhesitatingly recommend it as the best Player Piano.

More AUTOPIANOS are in use today than any other Player Piano, and its wonderful playing qualities, its durability and artistic appearance, make it an instrument which you should hear and examine before buying any other.

Made in various styles and sold at prices ranging from

$450.00 to $700.00

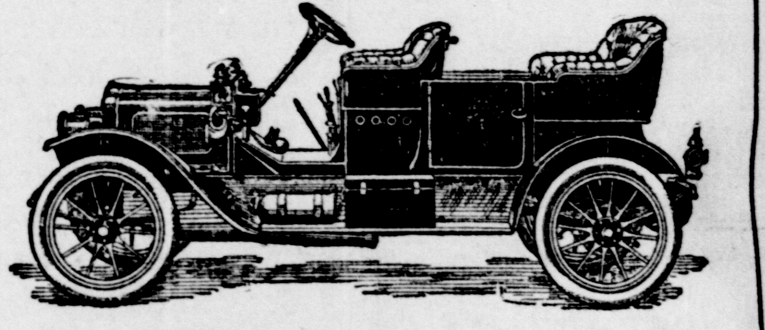
Catalog sent upon request—terms to suit the purchaser, and if you now have a piano, we will take it in part payment.

Our stock of Pianos is by far the most complete of any in the state, over 20 different makes and more than 50 different styles to choose from. We buy all our pianos direct from the manufacturers for spot cash, and ship in carload lots, thereby getting the pianos laid down at the lowest possible price and enabling us to save you money on your purchase.

Special low prices on rented pianos, used pianos, and discontinued styles, to make room for new styles soon to arrive. Send for catalog and prices.

DRIVE A 1912 White Steamer

And Use Kerosene as Fuel



The WHITE Steamer is unequaled by any car made for hill climbing and heavy roads. It has a power tremendously greater than its ratio and consequently where power is required the Steamer possesses an advantage over any gasoline car.

The Steamer is silent, flexible and economical in regard to fuel and tires. It is equivalent in application of power to an eight-cylinder gasoline car, with but one quarter of the moving and wearing parts.

There is but one-third of the machinery in the Steamer engine that there is in the motor of any gasoline car. It has no crank, no clutch, all speeds by the pressure of the thumb upon a small throttle located within the steering wheel. The Steamer is so simple to operate that a lady can operate it without effort. It picks up to high speeds almost instantly and so silently that one riding in the car, except for the moving landscape, would hardly appreciate that the engine was going.

Aside from the advantages of steam, which are made practical through the use of the White generator—there is no boiler in the White.

THE WHITE STEAMER

burning kerosene, possesses several fuel advantages of great importance:

—it is cheaper than gasoline.
—it is handled without danger.
—it is 30 per cent more efficient in mileage.
—it can be purchased at any grocery store.
—it is absolutely without smoke or odor.

You can appreciate the remarkable flexibility of this WHITE Steamer only by demonstration. This will be gladly given you at any time.

Call on us, telephone us or write us and arrange for a demonstration at any convenient time, or write for a catalogue.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BERGH PIANO CO.

COR. 4TH & JAY LACROSSE, WIS.

constitute a board of managers. The mission band was to be represented on this board by five members as long as it contributed not less than $200 yearly. From this board the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. L. F. Easton; Vice President, Mrs. G. S. Hixon; Secretary, Mrs. Edgar Palmer; Treasurer, Mrs. William Listman.

Under the name of The Home for the Friendless the foundation of the present institution was laid. The charter members were: Mrs. L. F. Easton, Mrs. G. C. Hixon, Mrs. Edgar Palmer, Mrs. William Listman, Mrs. G. Van Steenwyk, Mrs. J. W. Losey, Mrs. D. A. McDonald, Mrs. Elsie Gile Scott, Mrs. H. G. Miller, Mrs. James McCord, Mrs. E. B. Usher, Mrs. C. L. Lien, Mrs. N. D. Allen, Miss Frances Sill, Miss Mina Platz and Miss Inga Fleisher.

Canvass for Funds.

Members of the Mission Band canvassed the city for funds for the founding of such an institution. The sum of $2,000 was promptly subscribed. The board thus equipped began its work at 717 Badger street, July 1, 1888. The work of charity began at once and has never ceased, or lacked support.

After three years of growth the Home on Badger street became too small, and the present Home on the corner of Eleventh and Ferry street was bought for $7,000 of which $4,800 was raised by subscription. Since then the building has been enlarged and remodeled making a very comfortable home. During the past twenty-three years this home has been open to destitute women and children of all nationalities and hundreds have been received and cared for. They came from homes that had been broken up by death and sickness, from immoral homes, and destitute homes. Children are kept at the Home until their people are able to care for them or can find them a suitable home. Many of the children have been adopted and are now living in good homes. One boy who had reached the age limit twelve years was sent to the Dousman State Farm school, and most encouraging reports are heard from him. Orphans and children from immoral homes have found here the mother love and care they had never known.

Efficient Matrons.

The managers have been very fortunate in securing most efficient matrons. Mrs. Jones the present matron is loved by both old and young in the Home, and is very happy in the work she is doing. Emma Shrader a most valuable assistant, has been a helper in the Home for eight years.

Several of the managers have passed away leaving a break in the ranks that can never be filled. The kindness, good judgment and prompt action in every crisis, of women like Mrs. Losey, Mrs. Bentley and Mrs Reid was invaluable. A few small legacies have been left to the Home, and with the Pound Social, donations, and annual subscriptions this noble work is carried on.

Home Is Crowded.

The Home, as it is, can accommodate only about twenty-five persons and is crowded most of the time.

The managers are ambitious to build an apartment for the elderly women, that they may be by themselves, and away from the noise of the children. They also aspire to have a kindergarten for the little ones.

This Home for destitute women and children originated in the minds of a few charitable women of La Crosse, three of whom are still on the board, and has been made possible by the generosity of the public spirited citizens of this city.

Young Women's Christian Association.

The La Crosse Young Women's Christian association was started in May, 1903 and for three years had rooms in the Coren Building. The association followed the plans of the National board in giving to all women of La Crosse a chance of fourfold development, spiritual, social, educational and physical. Its object was to help young women obtain this development by providing a place and having trained leaders.

In March the State Secretary, Miss surprised to answer, she went on: and spent two weeks among women of La Crosse talking before clubs explaining the need of city work to groups of women in parlor meetings and pledging girls for membership.

Miss Hays, one of the National secretaries came and perfected the organization when at the last mass meeting a board of directors of twenty-one members was elected. The first board for the association was made up as follows: President, Miss Anna Goodland; Vice President, Lucy Hogan, Secretary, Mrs. John Havens; Treasurer, Gertrude Foster, Mesdames Elihu Colman, E. R. Burke, C. N. Dunham, T. A. Lavake, W. F. Ruhlman, Henry Salzer, W. S. Cargill, John Brindley, J. H. Lightbody, A. C. Price, W. R. Finch, R. C. Kuhn, W. W. Withee, L. C. Colman, C. C. Looney, Carl Rau, C. J. White, Cameron Baldwin, E. E. Bentley, B. C. Smith, Mary Forbes, Paul Schultz, the Misses Anna Brayton, Bertha Shuman, Cora Frey, Martha Jessup, Hoefke, Anna Goodland, Dr. Nimocks, Mrs. Jackson, formerly Miss Minnie May.

Location is Bought.

A committee was appointed to look for suitable rooms which were finally selected in the Gile building, Corner of Main and Fourth streets, but the night before they were to move the block was destroyed by fire and other rooms had to be procured. It was decided to take the rooms over Corens store which they occupied till the present location was purchased in 1905. The trustees were J. M. Holley and W. W. Withee. Later C. L. Colman was elected to fill the vacancy caused the removal from the city of W. W. Withee.

In September, 1903, Mrs. Wayne Bentley, nee Miss Irene Burroughs was secured as general secretary and work begun under trained leadership. Classes were formed for girls who had been obliged to give up schooling and go to work, rest rooms furnished, cafeteria established where they could get a good lunch for a small sum, noons and evenings, when the stores were opened. This has been an important part of the work, for during the meal hour it enabled the tired girls an opportunity to get a little much needed rest and recreation.

The work as carried out under committees was divided into finance, social, devotional, educational and noon rest. The constitution recommended by the national board was adopted, which provides for the reelecting of members at annual meetings so that the board changed a third of the members every year, each serving a term of three years.

La Crosse Women Generous.

The La Crosse women have ever been generous in responding quickly to a call for assistance on board or committee work. The summer of 1905 the property of the late Mons Anderson was offered for sale. The president asked the board to consider ways and means for purchasing the property for a permanent home for the association. It sounded like castle building but during the summer the board and members worked hard and succeeded in raising the required amount.

Mrs. E. R. Burke was the most active in this work which made it possible in August to buy the present association building. Everyone was so generous at the time, and the interest of the Anderson family in wanting the young women of the city to own and enjoy this beautiful home for their very own helped encourage the board in working to own that property for the association. That fall housekeepers made many valuable contributions towards furnishing the house which were gladly received, for furnishing a house of many rooms was a problem the board could not well solve. However the association began housekeeping in its wonderful new home with no debt, having paid for the property, the brick pavement on Fourth street, which had been laid that year, and the few changes necessary in making a private home into an association building.

The following year the stone stable at the rear of the property was made into a gymnasium, a nest egg of five hundred dollars having been put aside to begin with, and the spring of the following year the board asked for money to meet that debt, Mrs. F. C. Suiter being chairman of the finance committee at that time.

Miss Dudley Honored.

A word of appreciation must be said of Miss Phoebe Dudley who took charge of the physical work for two years and who did the planning for the noon rests. She was loved and honored by all the members and all regreted when she decided to give up the work and go to Kansas.

The association has grown so rapidly that it has been hard for the board to realize and plan adequately for the work. This fall another resident secretary has been engaged, Miss Clement who is to be the physical director. Miss Tirza Dinsdale, is general secretary, a position which she has held for two years. Miss Dinsdale is popular and loved by all. Miss Agnes Ballard has been engaged for House secretary and will have charge of the business part of the association. The association stands for the best womanhood and the great need in the city of Christian influence and example makes the association valuable to the country.

Incoporated In 1910.

In 1910 the La Crosse Young Women's Christian association was incorporated in order to make as permanent an organization as possible and do the best in caring for the work. The work has always followed the same lines trying to make the women of La Crosse feel there is a home at 410 Cass street where all are welcome not only to receive the good things offered there but to give themselves, which is the surest way of blessings.

The junior department was started under Miss Bachus, general secretary in 1908. It would be unfair not to mention their splendid work for the juniors now number over one hundred girls between the ages of eight and sixteen coming every other Saturday learning to sew, having gymnasium exercise and forming Christian characters and a love for dutiful work, before they go into the business world for these girls are in the great majority, girls who will be business girls. This department is sometimes called the future of the association.

Present Officers.

Officers for the present year are: President, Miss Lucy Hogan; Vice President, Mrs. W. R. Finch; treasurer, Mrs. Percy Cilly.

Miss Martha Jessup was secretary until last month when she resigned after serving faithfully several years.

ROOSEVELT MAY BE CALLED TO TESTIFY

NEW YORK, July 28.—Determined to bare all the details of the control of the International Harvester company—the farm machinery trust, by the United States Steel corporation, the Stanley steel committee has decided to summon George W. Perkins, former right hand man of J. Pierpont Morgan.

At a two-hour executive session the committee formulated plans for its stay in New York.

Whether Theodore Roosevelt is to be a witness was discussed by the committee but not settled.

After all, poverty has its charms. A poor man can, at least, write a love letter without the harrowing thought that it may later cost him $25,000 to get it back again.

OUR Shoe Store

Conveniently located, light and airy, modern in every respect, rest and reading room with telephones at your service.

OUR SHOES

are at all times as represented, full values, up-to-now styles, best of qualities, perfect fit assured. Special attention given to children's shoes.

Our Special Sale

NOW ON

We never misrepresent values; our prices and sale prices are always as quoted.

Men's Oxfords	Women's Oxfords
$4.00 values reduced to $3.45	$3.50 values reduced to $2.95
$3.50 values reduced to $2.85	$3.00 values reduced to $2.65
$3.00 values reduced to $1.95	$2.00 values reduced to $1.35

MARTIN ROTH

522 Main St. 2 Doors East of Majestic

EMPLOYERS WILL INSURE WORKERS

Amendment in Compensation Act Allows Formation of Employers Insurance Companies

EACH TOILER SEPARATE RISK

Mutual Concerns Will Greatly Reduce Burden of Accidents and Illness

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The industrial commission has prepared a compilation of the provisions of the laws of Wisconsin relating to the organization of mutual employers' liability companies. These may be organized under the provisions of the insurance law of the state and an amendment to those laws was adopted in the workmen's compensation act of 1911 in order to make possible the formation of employes' insurance companies. This provides that each employe shall constitute a separate risk within the meaning of the section of the insurance law which fixes the minimum number of risks outstanding at 200.

With this amendment it is possible to form a mutual insurance company of one or more employers whose total number of employes is 200 or more. Under the provisions of these laws it will be possible for employers to take care of their own insurance against accidents in the same way to which this is done in Germany and also to reduce greatly the burden of accidents by conducting their own inspection of establishments and measures of accident prevention.

One large corporation in Wisconsin operating plants in several states, which is contemplating coming in under the compensation law, has within the last two and one-half years reduced its serious accidents and loss of time to less than one-half of what it was two years ago.

In Wisconsin the premiums paid by employers to insurance companies in 1908 amounted to $600,864.89. The losses paid by these companies amounted to $296,871.42, or 49 per cent of the premiums. It is impossible to state exactly what proportion of these losses reached the pockets of the wage-earners injured, but various estimates appear to show that lawyers' fees averaged 25 to 35 per cent, some of them running as high as 50 per cent. Probably of the $600,000 premiums paid by employers, not more than $200,000 ever reached the injured working men and their dependents.

Compared with this cost of 60 or 70 per cent for administration and legal expenses, the mutual insurance companies in Germany expend only 13.5 per cent for administration, so that nearly 85 per cent of the expenses of the premiums paid by the employer reaches the injured employe. This administrative expense includes the cost of inspection and inspection establishments for the prevention of accidents.

The industrial accident associations of Germany in 1908 assessed their members $33,000,000 and paid employes for compensation in the amount of $27,000,000, or 81 per cent of the expenses of employers reached the working men or their dependents.

VIRCQUA, WIS.

Adolph Hauge visited at Coon Valley.

Ed Nestigen visited his parents near Coon Valley.

The Brown Moving Picture show exhibits at Coon Valley tonight.

President Olson of Coon Valley, had business in the city.

W. W. Dunlap returned from a visit at Viola.

Mrs. Gus Hook returned from a visit with her parents at Viola.

In one sense, Viroqua is no longer a dry town. A sanitary drinking fountain has been installed on Main street, on the Williams corner. H. E. Rogers, Sr., was the first person to get a drink there.

Mrs. Anthony Winterer and Mrs. Hezekiah Shreve of Hillsboro, have both been granted pensions.

Dr. H. Kreutzmann of Hillsboro, has an apple tree in full bloom. The peculiar thing about the little tree is that it was planted only last spring.

Mrs. Geo. Kosh and Sylvan is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Drake.

Geo. Thompson and Mrs. Mary Thompson were united in marriage at Hillsboro by R. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were recently divorced. They are well known, having formerly been proprietors of the Hillsboro hotel. She is a daughter of Capt. H. Connor of this city.

La Farge now has five autos, the latest person to get an attack of "automobiliousness" being M. Beier.

Miss Rae Nye visited at Viola.

Miss Nellie Mahoney was the guest of Viola friends.

Henry Swenson of Avalanche is being treated at a La Crosse hospital.

Torger Steenson of Westby was a caller in the city.

Several of the Viroqua citizens, who are most noted for their truth and veracity swear that they saw it snow on Monday.

There is evidently a firebug at Viola for another attempt to burn the excelsior mill was made.

Master Howard Thayer was a visitor at Retreat.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bohling returned to their home at Sheboygan.

Miss Alberta Buchanan went to Kilbourn to visit.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT WE HANDLE?

The following will give you a general idea, but as this space is too small to give a complete list, we invite you to call and inquire for what you want. If it is in our line, we will very likely have it.

Our **BUILDERS' HARDWARE** comprises almost everything needed, from nails to the finest class of door and window trimmings, includes paints and oils, building papers, all kinds of roofing, screen doors and wire screen.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.

We have the celebrated "Acme Quality" line, and includes dry colors, colors in oil, enamels, lacquers, besides brushes, ladders, and everything in the painter's line.

TOOLS

Tools for the Carpenter, Millwright, Wood Carver and Turner, Mechanic, Machinist, Engineer, etc. We have a stock of Starret's Machinists' Tools. Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Plasterers' and Cement Workers'.

Garden, Farm and Household Tools.

For the garden, the lawn, the field, orchard, barn, for the kitchen and laundry.

FENCING for lawn, field, garden or poultry.

FARM AND HARNESS HARDWARE

Such as Snaps, Rings, Cockeyes, Cow Ties and Chains.

WAGON HARDWARE AND BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES

Our Annex at 415 Jay street is stocked wth these goods, as bar iron and steel chains, horseshoes and nails, single and double trees, neck yokes, etc.

CUTLERY.

We have a large stock of Pocket Knives, Razors, Safety Razors, Clippers, Scissors, Shears, Carvers, Butcher Knives; also Table Cutlery and Silverware—The genuine 1847 Rogers' brand.

SPORTING GOODS

Fishing Tackle, Guns and Ammunition. We have a good stock of Stevens' line of Rifles and Shotguns. Sporting and Blasting Powder and other blasting supplies.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

Includes Stoves, Ranges, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Tinware, Enameled ware, Copper and Aluminum ware, and many other small lines too numerous to mention.

You are invited to come in and look over our store. Our large force of competent and obliging clerks are always at your service.

Our wholesale department has a reputation for prompt service. Dealers are invited to give us a trial.

V. TAUSCHE HARDWARE CO.

135 to 201 South Fourth Street. Annex 415 Jay Street

WAUKON, IOWA

Leuthel Eells, one of the well known educators of this county as teacher and county superintendent, passed away at his home at New Hartford, Iowa, last week, at the age of 70 years. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 5, 1841, and came west with his parents when ten years old. This county has been his home since until about seven years ago, when he moved to New Hartford. A widow, three sons and a daughter survive.

Mrs. J. K. Johnson, who resided here years ago, died at her home at Cornwallis, Ore., recently. Her husband was in the barber business here with the late L. M. Getchell.

Miss Florence Orr is home from her studies at Cedar Falls for the summer vacation.

The Wittlinger Star Bakery and restaurant has been sold to James Foley, who takes possession August 1. Mr. Witlinger has been in the business 25 pears.

While employed at the Nagel & Minert elevator Saturday, Alex Overby had his right arm hurt quite badly by the contents of a loaded wagon falling on him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hager, Dr. J. C. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stillwell, Jr., accompanied the latter's little son Falby to Cresco Tuesday for hospital treatment for appendicitis.

C. F. Granger departed Tuesday for Long Beach, Cal., where he expects to spend the winter.

Mrs. John Goodykoontz and Miss Myrtle departed Monday for Canon City, Col., for an extended sojourn.

Misses Gertrude and Dorothy Elliker are down from La Crosse for a visit with their aunt, Mrs. Paul Dravis.

Miss Gertrude Bryant has gone to Minneapolis for a visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Smith and children of Traer, Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and family of Stockton, Ill., are visiting Waukon relatives.

The W. W. Carpenter family are enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koontz and son Earl of Minneapolis.

The Missouri Iron company have brought the gas engines from the junction and installed them at the mines for the purpose of furnishing the 150 horse power more than the Electric Light and Power company are able to provide them with.

A baby boy arrived recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Opfer, west of town.

At the annual competition in rifle practice held near Des Moines last week, Charles King secured the individual state championship, and Gilbert Gluck received a four dollar cash prize and also is entitled to compete in the Drake match.

Miss Mary Bowen is home from Cedar Falls, where she has been taking special work for six weeks.

On Saturday, July 15, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Mason celebrated the 67th anniversary of their marriage.

Miss Frances McDougall of Chariton, Iowa, has been chosen for the vacant position in the high school, and Miss Maurine Westrum of Lake Mills to fill the fifth grade vacancy.

VIROQUA, WIS.

B. S. Anderson had business in Chicago.

Mrs. Jerome Favor returned from a visit at Heron Lake, Minn.

Ole Doxrud of Sparta had business here.

Miss Ethel Drake is visiting her former home at Sugar Grove.

George Dennison of Buffalo City was a guest of George Hall.

Miss Emma Olson will leave soon for Singapore, India, to be a missionary. She is a graduate of Viroqua high school and La Crosse normal. A farewell service will be given at the Methodist church in her honor Sunday morning.

Four Mormon elders were in the city doing missionary work.

Conductor Brad Miller was here from Sparta in his auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Treseder of Sioux City, Iowa, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Treseder. They all went to Dodgeville to attend a homecoming.

Edgar Allan Moe of Heron Lake, Minn., is a guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Favor.

Mrs. Horton is home from Montfort, where she made an extended visit with a daughter, Mrs. Tucker.

Mrs. O. B. Wyman and daughter, Miss Ella, are taking treatment at Prairie du Chien sanitarium.

Misses Amy Gott and Ethel Hamilton are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schroeder in Richland county.

Mrs. Leslie Slack was hostess to a party of friends.

Larry Showen has contracted to teach at Springville.

Grant Rogers was home from Tomah to visit.

Misses Evelyn and Ruth and Mr. Walter Waite of California are guests at the home of their cusin, Mrs. Albin Lindemann.

Riley Davik died at his home near Viroqua from cancer of the stomach.

J. W. Lucas attended a convention of jewelers in Milwaukee.

KILLS SELF AT COFFIN SIDE

JEANETTE, July 28.—With one hand on the cold, impassive face of his dead wife as she lay in her coffin, Michael Miller, a glass worker, today grasped a pistol in his free hand and shot and killed himself. The woman killed herself on Monday. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause of the double tragedy.

GERMAN SOCIALIST OUSTED

BERLIN, July 28.—Having fiercely denounced war in a fiery speech before a Franco-German socialist meeting last Monday, M. Yvetol, the French anti-militarist agitator, was expelled from Germany today. Yvetol dwelt at length in his address upon the possibililty of the German and French armies turning upon their respective governments instead of fighting each other.

"SOME HEN" IS RIGHT

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 28.—Laying 72 eggs in 72 days and still at it, and a former feat of 110 eggs in 128 days is claimed by Fred Blake for his choice brown leghorn. The fowl's name is "Some Hen."

WOOS GIRL WITH REVOLVER

NEW YORK, July 28.—Because he did the wooing with an automatic revolver, Albert Appleson is in jail. Sophie Steinbrink charges that for four days he camped in front of her house, gun in hand.

It's all right to stand pat if we don't do it on our mistakes.

The Purchasing of Meat

should be gone into very seriously. In importance it is second to no other article of home purchasing, because the health of your family depends upon the keeping of your health.

Our Meats Are U. S. Government Inspected.

The Sanitary Market & Sausage Factory

612 Main Street

DEATH STIRS BAR ONCE IN A WHILE

Anonymous Writer Says Association Has Had Little Activity in the Past Few Years

IT MAY START DISBARMENT

Plan to Get Rid of Outside "Ambulance Chasers" May Enthuse New Life Soon

"WHEN SHALL WE MEET AGAIN!"

Dramatis Personae. Pick your choice from the following thirty-nine different home grown varieties:

William S. Burroughs, Judge John Brindley, A. E. Bleekman, George W. Bunge, Referee in Bankruptcy Cameron L. Baldwin, Senator Otto Bosshard, John A. Daniels, John F. Doherty, Congressman John J. Esch, George H. Gordon, Clark L. Hood, Circuit Judge E. C. Higbee, Jesse E. Higbee, Alfred Harrison,Clinton W. Hunt, S. Martindale, Fred H. Hartwell, L. Kleeber, Andrew Lees, S. D. Law, Otto M. Schlabach Assemblyman John E. McConnell, Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris, P. W. Mahoney, A. P. Parsons, W. A. Powell, Jr., J. C. Raymond, Ray S. Reid, Charles H. Schweizer, O. R. Skaar, A. H. Schubert, James Thompson, Mills Tourtellotte, G. M. Woodward, Frank Winter, W. C. Winter, F. .E. Withrow, A. C. Wolfe, W. F Wolfe.

Scene, Any church, barroom or other lawyers' hangout.

Time, Any A. M. or P. M. according to the characters selected.

First Lawyer (Weeping real tears, not of the onion brand elicited in the defense of criminals) "Curses! ! ! 'Tis sad—this disappointment."

Second Lawyer (Fearing first lawyer is about to touch him for a loan.) "Forsooth friend, prithee why this grievous grievousness?"

First Lawyer "Gadzooks, ! I heard thou wert dead and 'tis real sorrow to find thee still alive. I say it grieves me."

Second Lawyer "A friendly and brotherly desire this! And yet methinks I see light and reason in this thy seeming madness. Speak friend! Is it because thou hadst hope of a bar association meeting called?"

First Lawyer.—"Alas 'tis true." (Partially swoons. Orchestra plays sneaky music. F. L. revives as a client who owes him a $5 fee heaves into his sphere of recognition. Continues to swoon and talk as client passes by without sign of recognition.) "And faith I bethink me even wer't thou at this hour with Noah houseboating on the Styx 'twould not be near certain that we would meet again. For 'tis only an occasional funeral that means the meeting of our bar."

Second Lawyer.—"Thou cream-faced loon. Had I nine lives, I might gamble with a few. 'Tis my disposition to do the desire of them that call themselves my friends. But woe me, by the ghost of Caesar I have but one, and in reason fool. 'twould madness be to submit to a habeas corpus into Hades as long as injunctions can be had."

(Lawyers continue to hold converse concerning their brethren unaccommodating and unfeeling enough to prevent a bar meeting by refusing to shuffle off. Bar humorist appears on the horizon with an alleged new old joke and lawyers flee up any convenient alley. Or play may be terminated precipitously by an offer to buy a drink. Curtain.)

Although "No death, no meeting" has been the slogan of the local bar association for years past, it is more than likely that all precedent will be kicked over and a gathering of the bar announced in a very short time, the object of which will be to devise ways and means of stopping certain abuses, some of which not only send lawyers' fees out of the city but result in great loss to clients who instead of getting better service elsewhere are as a matter of fact swindled to the tune of many thousands of dollars yearly.

As a whole La Crosse has one of the strongest bars in the country. In the first place the personnel is of mental caliber that matches favorably with any other place on the map. Its members have successfully tried cases in most of the largest cities of the United States and Canada, and for local attorneys to battle in the courts of Chicago, Milwaukee and the Twin Cities is of such frequent occurrence that it passes by unnoticed. There is no necessity of going out of town for good lawyers.

La Crosse, for the lawyer, as for the average citizen, has most of the advantages of a larger city with few of the disadvantages of still smaller towns. The attorneys of the city are specially noted in being well prepared both as to the law and evidence in their cases when going into court for trial.

The Predatory Invaders.

One of the abuses that needs attention, according to the local bar, is the matter of so called ambulance chasers coming into La Crosse from other towns, some much smaller than La Crosse, to solicit cases. One lawyer puts it this way,—

"These attorneys have representatives in the larger towns of this section and immediately an accident of any importance occurrs, they are informed. The agents through subterfuge generally, get into the hospitals where the injured are taken and under some pretext secure an interview before the injured really know what they wish to do. In case of death, the widow and family are visited, frequently before the funeral is held, and never more that a few days after.

Accuse Local Lawyers.

"By representing that they will give the family all the financial assistance necessary during pendency of negotiations with the party from whom redress is sought, misrepresenting the local bar, and the assistance of a very cleverly drawn contract, the party in interest, before realizing what he has done, has entered into an agreement in writing, giving the out of town attorney full power to settle for any amount he sees fit. As the commission given the ambulance chaser is pure gain to him, he proceeds to settle with the defendant for whatever he can get. He seldom tries a case, although he knows he could get much more for his client.

"This is where the injured party gets the worst of it. The out of town attorney frankly tells the party responsible for the injury, that what he wants is a settlement. In almost every case he settles for a much smaller amount than could have been secured by a local attorney, for the latter, if he cannot get reasonable settlement, will sue. Being in business here, and his integrity being a part of his stock in trade, a La Crosse lawyer must in any event do the best possible for his client. That he does it is evidenced by the fact that the largest judgments obtained in this county have been secured by La Crosse lawyers.

"The local lawyers, respecting the ethics of the profession which bars attorneys from soliciting cases, stand very little show of getting cases against such a machine.

"But the worst feature of the ambulance chasing system as followed by out of town lawyers is that of attempting to get cases away from local attorneys, even after placed in their hands in the regular course of business. Frequently cases are put in the hands of a La Crosse firm and immediately the matter is taken up with the other side in an effort to reach some adjustment. The widow or injured party is shortly visited by an out of town lawyer with one of his 'pluggers' who occasionally by using every fraudulent device known, succeeds in getting a contract signed.

"Sometimes after they are gone the representations made are looked up and the conclusion reached that someone has been buncoed, the contract made with the out of town lawyer is repudiated. One of the arguments always used is that the local firm retained are tied up with the enemy, are in fact, their attorneys, and there have been cases when widows have been kept from even telephoning the local firm retained in order to investigate before signing up with the out of town men. As a matter of fact, there are La Crosse firms who are fighting this class of litigation as successfully as any firm in the country, and still the out of town men, in order to take the business away, do not hesitate to state that those same local firms have never tried a case of that kind. They even present recommendations for the victim to sign for them even before they get out of the house, or do a tap of work on the case.

"What is the solution? Well, I do not know. Some members of the bar suggest that if these cases were looked up and disbarment proceedings brought, it might save the people of La Crosse some thousands of dollars in the future and give the home lawyers this business that really belongs here.

"Understand, we welcome out of town lawyers who come here for La Crosse clients if they are retained in the regular course of business. It is the ones who use fraud to get business that the bar objects to.

"Of course there are also people, not lawyers, who are drawing deeds, wills and contracts, even acting as advisors in probating estates and other matters, who really know nothing more than has been learned from a form book, but the lawyers do not care about that, for it leads to so many entanglements that the lawyers are the gainers in the end anyway.

"Another thing that needs attention is the matter of fees. Although the price of living has gone up, La Crosse lawyers are getting the same for their work that they did years ago. And the laws are getting more complex every day, making the work harder.

"At a banquet of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, held in this city a few evenings ago, General Organizer Weber of Milwaukee, in reply to a toast given by Attorney Fred H. Hartwell, said that Mr. Hartwell belonged to the strongest union in the country today. That no man could practice before the courts without a union card — his diploma—and he wished that some of his unions would pattern after it in other respects. He certainly did not know local conditions, and that the lawyers' union did not meet except when there is a death —and then sometimes.

"Yes, I guess we will have a bar meeting—maybe. We have been talking about it for a year now, and something should materialize within the next year or so."

CAN'T GRADUATE ON SPORTS ALONE

Wisconsin Faculty Requires Regular Course with Athletics for Degree

TO TRAIN INSTRUCTORS

Physical Course Added to Furnish Coaches and Trainers for Colleges

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The fact that the department of physical training of the University of Wisconsin has instituted courses designed to train professional teachers of physical training, coaches, and athletic trainers has led to many misunderstandings of the charater of the work to be done in this course. This course will not, as has been stated by those unfamiliar with its real nature, consist solely of four years work exclusively in athletic sports and physical training, but will involve four years of regular college work, with certain additional courses devoted to a study study of methods of physical training. All candidates for a degree from the university, who elect to do their major work in the department of physical training must fulfill all the requirements for graduation, the same as candidates in all other departments of the university. In addition they must fulfill the special requirements for the physical training course.

These special requirements include full credit in biology, chemistry, physiology, hygiene, anatomy, psychology, education and sociology, in addition to devoting to devoting ten hours each week of the school year for the entire four years of the course to the practice of athletics, water sports, gymnastics and military drill. Another requirement for this course is two hours per week of practice teaching for three years.

Must Be An Athlete.

No candidates will be admitted to take the course for the training of professional athletic instructors who is not of sound health with a large amount of organic vigor. Before securing his degree he must show proficiency in the special sciences related to the field of physical training and must demonstrate in practice teaching classes his ability to handle squads, groups, classes and teams and to organize and direct games, tournament and contests.

The institution of this course for the training of professional athletic instructors has been brought about by the increasing demand for teachers of physical education, directors of playgrounds and instructors in educational athletics. Graduates of course hold the Bachelor of Arts degree, have fulfilled all the regular university requirements for the bachelor's degree as to foreign languages, history, mathematics and science, and have in addition a thorough grounding in such subjects as relate directly to physical education. They are qualified for professional service in public elementary, high and normal schools, preparatory schools and colleges, clubs, social welfare institutions, playgrounds and municipal recreation systems.

Hard Work Required.

The special courses designed for the training of professional physical training teachers are fifteen in number and the candidate for the certificate as a professional trainer in addition to his regular university degree, must secure a minimum of forty credits from these courses. A credit means an hour of work each day during a semester of the school year. There are two semesters to the school year. A few of the courses of this number that may be mentioned are the principles of physical education, the nature and function of play, physical education of children, growth and development of the body, how to conduct physical examinations, how to conduct medical examinations, how to render first aid to the injured and how to organize and administer departments of physical education.

A fine degree of proficiency is also required of the candidate in calisthenics, apparatus exercises, track and field athletics, swimming, rowing, tumbling, dancing, skating, tennis, handball, foot ball, basketball, hockey, water polo, boxing, wrestling, fencing, corrective exercises as well as in the more elementary forms of athletics. All candidates must prove they are experts in at least three sports before receiving their certificates.

This new work in physical training for professional teachers will be instituted at the opening of the regular college year which opens September 29.

BANK RECORDS SHOW BRIBE WAS TAKEN

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Bank records tracing $2,500 which D. W. Holtslaw said was bribe money, have been presented to the Lorimer committee. Holtslaw was a senator in the legislature that elected Lorimer, and confessed that he received $2,500 from John Broderick, a Chicago saloonkeeper, also a senator.

H. D. Holtslaw, cashier of the Iuka, Illinois, State bank, and son of D. W. Holtslaw, came before the committee today. He produced an original deposit slip dated June 16, 1909, showing that his father had deposited $2,500 in the State bank of Chicago.

Records of the Holtslaw bank of Iuka proved that on June 18, 1909, Holtslaw placed a deposit of $2,500 to his own credit and charged it against the State bank of Chicago.

D. W. Holtslaw had been summoned to appear before the committee today but he was unable to come here on account of illness.

CANADIAN HARVEST BEGINS

WINNIPEG, Man., July 28.—Warm, dry weather prevails throughout the three prairie provinces and wheat is rapidly ripening. Oats cutting is general in Manitoba. The yield is unusually heavy. The condition of wheat could not be better. The first excursion of the season brought 1,000 harvest hands from Ontario. There were distributed chiefly in Manitoba. Another excursion will arrive tonight and the men aboard will be sent through southern Alberta, where harvesting will first begin. A dollar rate has been made from St. Paul and farmers believe that will bring all the help that will be needed.

LOUISE SWAN FOUND

NEW YORK, July 28.—William R. Swan, whose daughter, Louise, has been missing for ten days, announced that he has been in communication with the girl and that she is all right. She is working in Philadelphia, he said, and asked permission to remain there as her surroundings were congenial. This the father and mother agreed to. The condition of Mrs. Swan was much improved today.

PERU MAKES COMPLAINT

LIMA, Peru, July 28.—Strong representations were made to Chile by the Peruvian government against the renewal of attacks upon Peruvians atTacna-Arica, which only a short time ago nearly led to war between the two countries. Steps were also taken to protect the Peruvians and at the same time prevent them from retaliating, which might bring about complications.

BONES FOUND ON MAINE

HAVANA, July 28.—With the finding of some more bones, approximately fifteen skeletons have been recovered from the wrecked battleship Maine. The remains of 59 men are still in the wreck, but most, if not all were in the portion of the battleship which was completely destroyed, and it is doubtful whether many more skeletons will be recovered.

THE ELECTRO-RADIAL SPECIALISTS ADVISE AGAINST THE RECKLESS USE OF THE KNIFE

Especially in Diseases of Women

We Have a Private Reception Room for Ladies

Diseases of women is a very important suject; in a great many instances such diseases demand the most skillful treatment; the most conservative judgment, and the application of knowledge. Ofttimes the successful treatment means the saving of homes, the maintaining of the family circle, by saving the life or restoring health to the mother. Many unfortunate women give up a part of their life to the surgeon's knife. Too often the knife lops off an important organ without a trial having been given to the possibility of a cure by a more conservative form of treatment. You should not have an operation preformed without the most careful consideration.

Do not fly to the surgeon for relief at the first sign of trobule. Remember that which the surgeon removes can never be replaced.

OUR MOTTO IS: That "the good surgeon is the one who does his utmost to save the limb before he cuts it off."

This is the secret of the success of our Americanized-European methods of BLOODLESS SURGERY.

We do not claim that our treatment in every case makes an operation needless. But if properly used, will cure ninety-five of every hundred cases, regardless of how severe.

We might dwell at length on the evil influences diseases peculiar to the female sex have on the general health, but we feel it unnecessary, since every woman knows that the neglect of such diseases gradually, but surely, wrecks the nervous system, and in time reduces her to a condition of chronic invalidism, irritability and mental depression. A condition of chronic invalidism, accompanied with a constant melancholy, irritability and mental depression. A condition that in many instances produces insanity. Therefore, the earlier treatment is begun the better. Our office is thoroughly equipped for the scientific treatment of these diseases. Our Americanized-European methods are painless and without the knife. We accept no incurable cases, and consultation and thorough examination is free, no matter whether you take treatment or not.

Any woman who submits herself to a surgical operation before taking our treatment is indeed doing herself and her family a great injustice.

AND TO THOSE OF YOU who have already encountered these terrible wreckers of happy homes, WE BID YOU HOPE. For it is on these malignant and deep-seated diseases that we have concentrated our energies.

We cure absolutely and permanently without operation or the use of the knife by my Painless, Bloodless Surgery early stage of cancer, ovarian fibroid and uterine TUMORS, together with all other complications arising therefrom.

If you cannot call, write for further information.

"No operation except as the last resources." That is a guiding principle in all of the Electrical Specialists' work, and especially in the Department for Women. Every one knows how rashly operations are recommended in many diseases of women, although recent discoveries have shown that simple methods which assist the action of nature are vastly superior as well as the knife. The more serious as well as the minor troubles of womankind are nearly always amendable to the rational common sense methods which we employ.

TUMORS.

We do not make the claim that our methods will cure ALL tumors, but they will certainly cure all tumors that are Curable. Do not compare our treatment with what you have had elsewhere. We want to show you what can be effected by careful, honest treatment and painstaking study of the individual peculiarities of your case. By propper medication the development of tumors may be arrested in a large percentage of cases, and it is always of the highest importance to have expert advice as to the proper method of keeping the system in good condition.

OVARIAN TROUBLES.

With all the symptoms of general weakness, headaches, dizziness, faintness, etc., may be relieved by careful attention to hygienic rules. Recourse to operations is recommended far too often, and the Electrical Specialists wish to prove to you what wonderful results can be accomplished by safe, simple methods.

HEADACHE, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION.

As they exist in women, cannot be satisfactorily or permanently treated without reference to their cause, which is so often connected with the peculiarities of sex. Chronic headache, a result of derangement of the nervous system, can frequently be beneficially treated by electricity, and the Electrical Specialists' application of electricity can be thoroughly depended on because they know its possibilities and its limitations, and possess the most perfect electrical devices that modern science has invented.

NEGLECTED WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary on the selfishness of men that they are not half as ready to spend time and money that their wives may receive medical attention as when they themselves are sick. The delicate physical organization of women demands individual attention.

Men Are Cured Listen!

So many "specialists" advertise to cure diseases of men—and fail to do so; so many men spend large sums of money in an effort to get relief—and fail to get it, that it is to be expected they will believe any advertisement. LISTEN TO US.

IF YOU HAVE HAD THIS EXPERIENCE, YOU ARE JUST THE MAN WE WANT TO TALK TO. WE DO not expect you to believe all WE SAY, but if you are sufficiently interested in your case to come and let us "show you," you cannot help but believe your own eyes and feelings.

You know that every "specialist" you have visited has filled you up with medicine and promise of the great things they were GOING TO DO if you would stick to it. Every little while we read of the "discovery" of some new medicine that is GOING TO CURE these diseases in a week or two, BUT YOU KNOW BETTER. You have already drugged yourself sick. You have already burned your skin off with electric belts, etc., and all the time growing worse. Yet you keep on buying these things in the forlorn hope that some day you will find something that will restore that greatest of all blessings, perfect health.

It is time to stop that. It is a "long lane that has no turning," and your opportunity to regain your health has come NOW if you will only take advantage of it.

Our treatment will cure you. It is new; it is absolutely different from anything used heretofore; it is pleasant and its beneficial action is immediate. You notice WE said IMMEDIATE. You don't have to wait a year on medicines and promises, you feel the good of it at once.

"But," you say, "how can I believe you more than any one else?" Our reply is, DON'T BELIEVE US; come and prove it for yourself. Be your own judge. It will cost you nothing to visit us, and if you are not convinced of the absolute truth of what we have said there is no harm done. Is not this better than medicines and promises?

We have a treatment that is not only new and different, but is better and surer and quicker, and more pleasant and more remarkable in its effects than anything heretofore used. No matter how bad the case of how long standing, or what treatment you have had before, we can give you immediate relief from the very first treatment. By the aid of our treatment we produce cures which every other doctor would say was impossible, and which we ourselves would have said was impossible before we had this treatment to aid us.

WHY WE SUCCEED.

We invite the closest scrutiny and seek the widest publicity. Our practice is founded on nature and based on common sense, being strictly scientific in character. Some of the advantages we possess over others are the following: We keep up with the times, treat more cases, cure more patients, have better facilities and govern our practice by practical results, regardless of schools of pathies, adopt the latest methods of treatment employed in the leading hospitals and institutions throughout the world, and keep fully abreast of the medical and surgical progress as developed by all countries, sparing neither time nor money to obtain the best of everything for our patients.

AVOID THE OPERATING TABLE

Do Not Allow Yourself to Be Crucified Upon the Cross of Surgical Fanaticism.

Why submit to a radical knife operation if it be possible to be cured otherwise?

Investigate our method and system of treatment.

We can show you why we succeed where others have failed.

REMEMBER THAT SURGERY HAS THE GRUESOME SPECTRE OF TEN OR FIFTEEN PER CENT WHO DID NOT RECOVER FROM THE SHOCK OF THE OPERATION, WHILE ELECTRICITY HAS NO MORTALITY RATE.

We cure all curable diseases of women; but we reserve the right to reject all cases we deem incurable. WE TREAT UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE the following ailments: GOITRE, PERSISTENT HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE HIPS, BACK AND LIMBS, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, MUDDY COMPLEXION, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, SLEEPLESSNESS, HEART PALPITATION, CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND CATARRH OF ANY ORGAN.

We do not uselessly expose any patient nor cause her pain or embarrassment, but by our PAINLESS AND BLOODLESS TREATMENT of those diseases which torment and torture modest and delicate women we have built up an enviable clientele among the best class of ladies in La Crosse and surrounding country.

We do not limit a case to one treatment, but treat all conditions present in a given case. No patient is ever hurried through and partially neglected to make room for another, but is thoroughly and conscientiously treated. We are equipped to give any and all treatments required to produce a permanent and positive cure in any case which we accept, and our principle is CURE EVERY CASE. WE CURE WASTES AND DISCHARGES OF ALL KINDS, PAINS IN THE BACK, HIPS, LIMBS AND GROINS, HOT FLASHES, HEADACHES, ANAEMIA OR BLOOD IMPOVERISHMENT, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND LIVER DISEASES, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA AND STOMACH DISEASES OF ALL KINDS EXCEPT CANCER.

EXAMINATION

Our facilities for examination are unexcelled. We learn the exact condition of the rectum, bladder and every organ of the genito-urinary system. This is of the highest importance, inasmuch as a broken-down, nervous system and many or most of the troubles of the stomach, liver, kidneys, etc., are reflex, and are the direct result of some PELVIC LESION or disease.

ELECTRO-RADIAL INSTITUTE

213 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS: 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

WE WILL NOT POISON YOU WITH DRUGS. WE WILL NOT MUTILATE YOU WITH A KNIFE

TRIBUNE WANT ADS HAVE IMMENSE PULLING POWER

THEY COST ONLY ONE-HALF CENT A WORD. GIVE US YOUR AD TODAY.

PHONE US 323 EITHER LINE

TRIBUNE WANTS

HELP WANTED--MALE

MEN WANTED—Can qualify in few weeks for positions waiting. No previous experience necessary. Learn the barber trade. See the want column for barbers needed. Top wages. Tools given. Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Milwaukee, Wis. 7 21 tf

WANTED—At once, men cooks. The Cafe. 7 24 29

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the best line of health and accident insurance on the market. Climax accident policies pay as high as $11,000 for accidental death and $220 per month during disability at a cost of $21 per year. Write for terms and control of territory. National Casualty Co., Dept. C., Detroit, Mich. 7 24 29

WANTED—Twelve solicitors for city work. Apply tomorrow, 821 Pine street. Men or women. 2 28 29

WANTED—Two first class tool and die makers; no other need apply. Apply superintendent of the Vote-Berger Co. 7 25 tf

WANTED—First-class cabinet makers. Good chance and steady work for hustler. Address "M," care of The Tribune. 7 22 29

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Must have some reference. Call at 1029 Cameron Ave. 7 21 tf

WANTED — Salesladies. Apply Greene's, Man street. 7 27 28

WANTED—Young girl for light housekeeping, German preferred. 1515 State. 7 27 tf

WANTED—A good girl or woman in family of two. 1701 Market. 7 26 8 1

WANTED—Girl for second work. 422 West avenue south. 7 24 tf

WANTED—Second cook. Grand hotel, Waukon, Iowa. 7 22 28

WANTED—Girl, experienced in housekeeping and cooking. No children, no washing. 805 West avenue south. 7 25 tf

WANTED—Mrs. J. J. Hogan, 1024 King, wants good responsible second girl. 7 28 29

WANTED—Dining room girl. Wilson House, corner Sixth and Cass. 7 15 tf

WANTED—Girl, 316 N. 4th 6 30 tf

WANTED—Two first class waiters at the Cafe, 412 Main. 7 14 tf

WANTED—Girl. Germania hotel. 7 14 tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — At a bargain, brick dwelling house, No. 2239 Mormon Coulee road. City water, sewer, brick paved street. Inquire of J. E. Higbee 4 8 tf

FOR SALE—Large go-cart. 407 Avon. Call new phone 1139-C. 7 26 29

FOR SALE—Four h. p. Thor motorcycle, $145. Call Jule H. Munson, Forschler's cigar store. 7 22 tf

FOR SALE—Household goods of every description. Call any time. 299 South Fifth street. 7 22 29

FOR SALE—No. 2 Premo 4x5 camera, plate or film, tripod, film pack holder, 4 plate holders, splendid lens, leather carrying case, worth $40; will sell for $20. New phone 1202-R, or 561-M. 7 11 tf

FOR SALE—16 foot clinker built row boats. 629 North Ninth street. Call evenings. 7 11 tf

FOR SALE — Cheap, eleven horse power stationary gas engine. B. [illegible] & Son. 4 24 tf

FOR SALE—Second hand lumber. La Crosse Construction Co., Ninth and Green Bay. 6 12 tf

FOR SALE — New 10x10 chicken coop. 710 North Ninth. 7 20 tf of Tribune. 7 22 29

FOR SALE—Grocery stock and fixtures, fine location, clean stock. Money maker if you are looking for a business of this kind. Other business reason for selling. A. L., care of Tribune. 7 22 29

HAVE YOU $250 to invest in land? Will give you warranty deed of fine forty less than two miues from station and 50 miles from Twin Cities. Has new frame house 12x20, 5 acres cleared, good soil and surface. Price only $750, on easy terms. Dandy poultry and fruit farm. Get full description from owner.—Baker, St. Croix Falls, Wis. 7 25 27 29

Accidents Happen

..ASK WOODHOUSE..

TRIBUNE WANTS

FOR SALE—Two story brick house, suitable for two families; must be sold, owner leaving city. 1211 South Eleventh street, upstairs. 7 15 tf

FARMS FOR SALE—Or trade. Choice Red River Valley lands. Bargains carefully selected. 200 acres Norman county, Minn., best of soil, small meadow, balance under cultivation; no stone. $37.50 per acre. Easy terms. 480 acres Norman county. Wild land, 2½ miles from town, fine soil, good drainage, 80 acres timber; good for stock farm. $32.50 per acre. Easy terms. 160 acres 5 miles from Cary, Norman county, near Ada, Minn. Fine black loam soil, near creamery, and church and school. $32.50 per acre. Easy terms. Two 320 acre farms in Wilkin county, Minn., both have good buildings. Fine soil; close to school and town. $37.50 per acre. Easy terms. Address Lund, 124 South Eighth St., La Crosse. 7 25 28

FOR SALE—Furniture. 509 King 7 25 8 1

FOR SALE—Motor boat in good condition, 18 foot steel hull, two horse power engine. Call at 700 Kane street between 6 and 7, or phone 2443. 7 24 29

FOR SALE—Two cottages; good location. Inquire 821 Clinton. 7 27 29

FOR SALE—Groceries and meat market. Good location. Reason for selling, have other property to look after. Address G. S. 7 27 8 2

FOR SALE—4 passenger Hupmobile, 1911 touring car. Fully equipped, has not run over 1,000 miles. $675. Dietz Auto Garage. 7 27 29

FOR SALE—210 acres in town of Barre. Address A. B., West Salem, Box 201. 7 22 28

FOR SALE — Seven room cottage. 1433 Badger. 6 23 tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping in a modern house. Inquire 524 South Sixth street. 7 26 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 320 North Seventh. 7 27 29

FOR RENT — Suite of furnished rooms with private bath, board. 222 South Eighth. 7 27 tf

FOR RENT—Aug. 1, 5 room modern flat, city water, gas and electric light. Call A. M. Goldin, 430 La Crosse street. Both phones. 7 27 tf

FOR RENT—Modern six room cottage, 718 Cameron avenue. Inquire new phone 642-C. 7 26 28

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms for light housekeeping. 718 Cameron avenue. Call 642-C new phone. 7 26 28

FOR RENT—Modern nine room house with hot water heat, corner Sixteenth and Ferry. New phone 1174-R. 7 20 tf

FOR RENT—Modern furnished room. 228 South Seventh. 7 25 31

FOR RENT—Modern furnished rooms at 202 North Sixth street. 7 24 29

FOR RENT—Very desirable furnished rooms. 308 North 7th. 5 29 tf

FOR RENT — Suite rooms, strictly modern; one single, with sleeping porch. 214 South Seventh. 6 19 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on main floor, 415 South Fifth. 7 8 tf

FOR RENT—Six room modern house, 1700 Market. Inquire upstairs. 7 13 tf

FOR RENT—Rooms, second floor, 510 Main street. Inquire 514 Main street. 7 19 tf

FOR RENT—One furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 509 South Third street. 7 22 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, men preferred. 1013 Vine street. 7 22 28

FOR RENT—Barn, 619 Pine street. 7 22 28

FOR RENT—Modern house, 1217 Johnson. 7 22 29

MISCELLANEOUS

A MONTH AGO small boy sold ring taken from 717 Wall. Please return. 7 25 31

WANTED—Dressmaking. No. 526 North Sixth street. 7 25 8 1

WANTED—Everybody to know that we put tires on baby carriages. Otto Gudenschwager, 603 Main St. 7 26 8 8

WANTED—Pupils for instruction on piano. 911 Cameron avenue. Old phone 4022, new phone 902-M. 8 6 tf

YOUNG LADY wishes position in confectionery store, or as cashier. Address C. L. A. 7 27 8 2

WANTED TO BUY—A Scotch collie pup. H. E. Rogers, Twenty-fifth and Main. 7 27 28

eRform, like charity, might well begin at home—but, like charity, it seldom does.

TRIBUNE WANTS

Lost.

LOST—Large hand bag on Milwaukee train Sunday night. Finder will kindly return to 803 Avon and receive liberal reward. 7 24 28

LOST—Watch fob, with initials C. A. Return to Tribune for reward. 7 26 8 1

LOST—Will the party who found a package containing two Ferris waists in front of library return same to 1136 State? 7 26 28

Dentist.

DR. A. T. RASMUSSEN, Rooms 210-211 Linker building, Fourth & Main. Office hours 9 to 12 and 1:30 to 5.

Coast Shipments

CUT RATES on household goods to Pacific coast and other points. Superior service at reduced rates. The Boyd Transfer Co., Minneapolis Minn.

Funeral Directors

MILLER BROS., undertakers and embalmers, 320 Main. Phones 286. Open day and night.

Public Stenography

TYPEWRITING, copying, stenography, multiple letters, addressing, by experts. W. V. Kidder, 312-314 MacMillan building. 5 8 tf

Architects, Superintendents

ANDREW ROTH — Successor to Schick & Roth. Architect and superintendent, La Crosse, Wis.

Financial

LOANS MADE SALARIED PEOPLE on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. No removal, no publicity. La Crosse Mortgage & Loan Co., 322 Main street, upstairs.

DAILY MARKETS

POTATOES HIGHER

New potatoes which have been selling at 35c a peck have been raised to 60c. Old potatoes cannot be obtained at any price. Butter has gone up from 27 to 30c. Eggs are selling at 20c a dozen.

(Quoted by John C. Burns)

Oranges, 112-126-250	$4.50
Oranges, 150-150-176-200-216	$5.00
Oranges, Valencia, 96-126	$4.50
Oranges, Valencia, 150 to 216	$5.00
Lemons, 30-360, box $4.50 to	$5.50
Bananas, bunch $1.25 to	$2.00
Walnut Dates, box	$1.10
Persian Dates, pound	5½c
Celery	20 to 25c
Watermelons	25c
Canteloupes	5c and 10c
Red Raspberries, crate	$2. to $2.50
Black Raspberries, crate	$1.75 to $2.25
Potatoes, new, bushel	$2.00
Peaches, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Plumes, Calif., crate	$1.50 to $2.00
Prunes, crate	$2.00

Flour and Feed

(Quoted by the Listman Milling Co)

Patent, barrel	$5.30
Straight, barrel	$5.10

Mill Feed

(Prices do not include sacks)

Bran, per ton	$24.00
Shorts, per ton	$25.00
White middlings, per ton	$28.00
Red Dog, per ton	$29.00

Livestock

(By Langdon & Boyd Packing Co.)

Hogs	$5.35 to $5.85
Heifers	$2.50 to $4.50
Lambs	$4.00 to $5.00
Sheep	$2.50 to $3.50
Dressed hogs	$8.25
Steers	$3.50 to $5.00
Cows	$2.00 to $4.25

Poultry

Chickens, old, pound	9 to 10c
Turkeys, pound	15c
Geese, pound	9c
Ducks	10c

Provisions

Lard, per pound	10 to 11c
Hams	15½c
Shoulders	12c
Bacon	12½ to 19c
Dry Beef	18 to 20c

Hides and Raw Fur

(Quoted by La Crosse Fur & Hide Company.)

No. 1 cured cows, heifers and steers	9 to 9½c
No. 1 cured bulls	7½ to 8c
No. 1 green, cows, heifers and steers	7 to 7½c
No. 1 green, bulls	6½ to 7c
No. 1 cured, veal calf	13½ to 14c
No. 1 green, veal calf	10 to 12c
No. 1 green, veal kip	8 to 9c
Mink prime	$3 to 7.00
Skunk prime	$1.00 to $3.50
Muskrats prime	25 to 35c
Raccoon prime	$1.00 to $3.00

Grain

(Quoted by Thomas-Phalon Co.)

Wheat	80 to 90c
Rye	63 to 67c
Barley	60 to 70c
Corn	58 to 60c
Oats	43 to 45c

Hay and Wood

(Quoted by City Scales.)

Hay, tame, per ton	$15 to $16
Wild hay, per ton	$12 to $13
Wood, per cord	$6.00

Butter and Eggs

(Quoted by Hawley Com. Co.)

Creamery butter, pound	25 to 26c
Dairy butter, pound	22c
Eggs, fresh, dozen	17c
Eggs, seconds, dozen	14c

Cheese

(Quoted by Ice Cream & Butter Co.)

Full cream twins	16c
Full cream Young Americas	16c
Full cream daisies	16c
Full cream brick	15c
Full cream Limburger	14 to 16c
Full cream round Swiss	18c
Full cream block Swiss (5 and 6 to box, weighing 25 to 35 pounds)	16c
Creamery butter, per lb	26c

RETAIL MARKETS

(Quoted by J. A. Goodrich.)

Green onions, 3 bunches	5c
Beets, bunch	2 for 5c
Dairy butter, pound	27c
Creamery butter, pound	30c
Eggs, dozen	20c
Parsley, bunch	5c
Cabbage, each	5 to 10c
Green peppers, each	5c
Wax beans, pound	10c
New turnips, bunch	2 for 5c
Spinach, peck	30c
Celery, stalk	5c
Pineapples	10c and 20c
Bermuda onions, lb.	8c
Radishes, bunch	2 for 5c
Cucumbers	5 to 8c
Green apples, peck	25c
Lettuce, bunch	5c
Cauliflower, each	10 to 20c
Fresh mushrooms	75c
Head lettuce	10 to 15c
New potatoes, peck	60c
Tomatoes, pound	10c
Red Raspberries	10c
Sour Cherries	10c
Green corn, dozen	12 1-2c
Blackberries	15c
Blue berries	18c

SUMMONS.

Circuit Court, La Crosse County.
Leonard Radtke, Plaintiff, vs.
Edith Morning Radtke, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant:—You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is on file with the Clerk of said Court.

A. E. BLEEKMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, La Crosse, La Crosse County, Wis.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned School Board of the Towns of Wilton, Wellington, Ridgeville, and the Village of Wilton, Monroe county, Wis., will receive sealed bids up to August 7, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of making necessary repairs on the walls of the school building, according to specifications on file in the clerk's office.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Wilton, Wis., July 28, 1911.

GAY HARRISON, Director.
CHAS. WINEGARTEN, Treas.
W. T. CUTLAND, Clerk.

LA CROSSE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of C. August Vater, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter, on the 18th day of July, 1911, by the County Court of said County, the undersigned, John H. Dahl, as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Casper A. Vater, also known as August Vater, deceased, will on the 16th day of August, 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the east front door of the Court House at the City of La Crosse, in said County, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, all in section five (5), township eighteen (18), range five (5) west, in the County of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin.

Terms for sale, cash.
Dated July 18, 1911.

JOHN H. DAHL,
Administrator with Will Annexed.
JAMES THOMPSON,
Attorney for Estate.

What He Was Doing.

As the Wellmer family were returning from a trip a tire burst and something went wrong with the car. Of course, Papa Wellmer had to fix it. He said a few things to himself and then proceeded to crawl under the machine. As he was tinkering with it a man, evidently from Egg Harbor, walked by and, of course, stopped to find out the trouble.

"Fixin' the machine, eh?" he said, stooping down.

"Nope," said Wellmer, in muffled tones, "just taking a course by mail on raising chickens."

Singular and Plural.

"Whenever she gets to thinking how much they're in debt it affects her nerves."

Huh! the way it affects her husband is singular."

"How singular?"

"Just singular; it affects his 'nerve.' He tried to borrow a hundred from me to-day."—Catholic Standard and Times.

5 room house and barn, Ferry street, near 17th, $1,200.

5 room house, east front lot, 16th St. near Madison St., $1,250.

5 room cottage on Redfield St. near 13th, $1,250.

Double house on Redfield St., near 13th St., $1,450.

FOR SALE
FRANK G. ROTH.
REAL ESTATE.
LOANS
INVESTMENTS.
FARMS, RENTALS &c
LA CROSSE WIS.

2 houses on Johnson St., near Ninth, rent $14.50, $1,800.

New 6 room house, large lot, on Winnebago St., near 13th, $2,250.

9 room brick house, large corner lot, 13th and Denton Sts., $2,400

7 room house, partly modern on Madison St., near 18th St., $2,500

6 room cottage on 11th St., near Jackson	$1,900
6 room brick cottage on 6th St., near Market	$2,200
2 cottages on North 10th St., rent $17.00	$2,600
7 room house, 75 foot east front lot and barn, on 11th South	$3,000
8 room house, large corner lot, 10th and State Sts.	$2,350
8 room brick house on Jackson St., near 9th St.	$2,650
2 houses, one modern, on Tyler St., near 9th St.	$3,300
2 houses, corner lot and barn on South 8th St.	$4,000
9 room modern house, full lot and barn, No. 614 South 12th St.	$4,000
9 room modern house on Madison St., near 13th	$3,800
7 room modern house on 5th St., near Division	$3,500

New, strictly modern house, 7 rooms, No. 1524 Ferry St. Price right.
Good building lot on 6th St., between Main and King.

There are more on my list. If interested, come let's talk it over.

Money to Loan.
Houses and Flats to Rent.

Lots $150 and Up.

FRANK G. ROTH,
Majestic Building

COMPARATIVE MARKETS

These Quotations Show the General Trend of Prices for the Previous Week

LIVESTOCK YESTERDAY

UNION STOCK YARDS, July 27.—Hogs — Receipts 6,000; market higher; mixed and butchers $6.50 to $7.00; good heavy $6.27 to $6.95; rough heavy $6.25 to $6.50; light $6.60 to $7.10; pigs $5.30 to $6.70.

Cattle — Receipts 5,000; market steady to strong; beeves $5.10 to $7.25; cows and heifers $2.10 to $4.45; stockers and feeders $3.00 to $5.40; Texans $4.40 to $6.10; calves $5.50 to $8.80.

Sheep — Receipts 18,000; market slow; native $2.50 to $4.25; western $2.50 to $4.25; lambs $3.75 to $5.15; western $3.45 to $7.25.

LIVESTOCK A WEEK AGO

UNION STOCK YARDS, July 20.—Hogs — Receipts 20,000; market slow; mixed and butchers $6.45 to $6.95; good heavy $6.45 to $6.90; rough heavy $5.30 to $6.45; light $6.40 to $6.90; pigs $5.65 to $6.50.

Cattle — Receipts 4,000; market strong; steers 4.75 to $690; cows and heifers $2.15 to $5.75; stockers and feeders $3.00 to $5.15; Texans $4.50 to $6.00; calves $5.00 to $7.50

Sheep — Receipts 16,000; market steady to lower; native $2.60 to $4.65; western $3.00 to $4.70; lambs $4.00 to $7.35; western $4.50 to $7.35.

	Yesterday.	Week Ago.
WHEAT—		
July	86¾	86¾
Sept.	88¾	88⅞
CORN—		
July	62	62
Sept.	62⅜	64¾
OATS—		
July	39	42
Sept.	40¾	42⅛

Limit of Condemnation.

Gen. Humphrey, retired, former quartermaster general of the army, was discussing a certain army officer who had long been in the volunteer service, says the Saturday Evening Post.

"What kind of a chap is he?" asked a friend.

"Oh, nice enough," replied the general.

"But has he any sense?"

"Sense," snorted the general, "he hasn't sense enough to turn around in a revolving chair."

Nobody blames us for possessing redeeming traits—if we don't talk about them.

Gathering Chewing Gum.

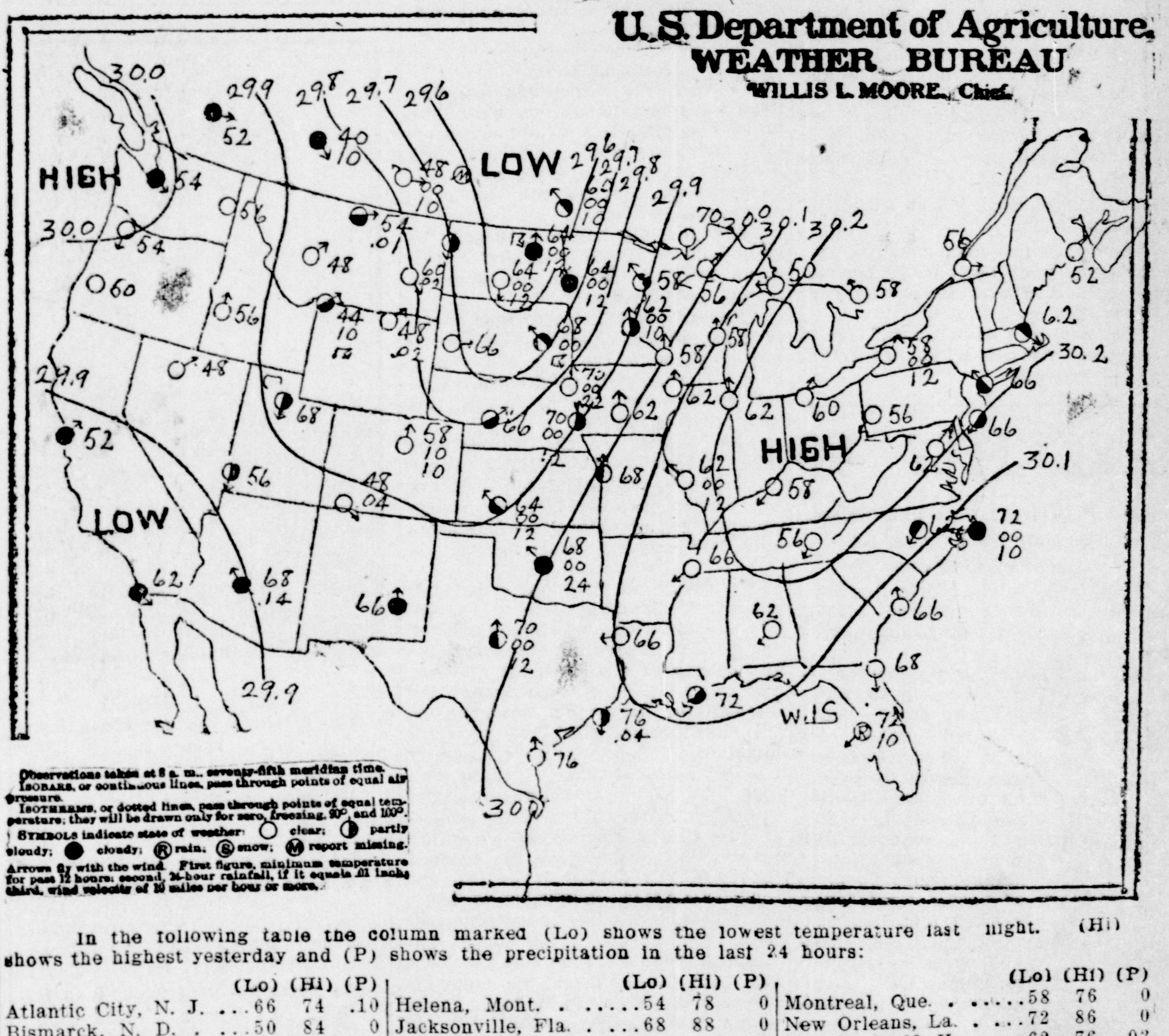
In Yucatan the gathering of the chicle chewing gum is an industry that employs the services of considerable bands of natives known as "chicleros." They go into the deep forests, under experienced leaders, armed with heavy knives of special make and pails and ladles for the sap, and each one is provided with a strong rope, more than eighty feet long, to be used in climbing the lofty sapota trees, from which the gum is procured. The sap flows from gashes cut in the bark. A camp of chicleros, where the sap is boiled, resembles in some respects an American maple sugar sugar camp. After months of work the chicleros return from the forests, laden with bricklike blocks of aromatic gum. The finest gum is collected from the fruit of the sapota, mostly by the native women, and it is said that it is seldom exported, because it is too well liked at home.—Harper's Weekly.

A Time Limit.

"I think it's just horrid of you that you won't advance $10 on my next week's house money." "Well, didn't I tell you I'm not making any permanent investments?"

There's a certain kind of masterfulness that really is mulishness.

Weather Forecast and Special Weather Conditions



Observations taken at 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time.
ISOBARS, or continuous lines, pass through points of equal air pressure.
ISOTHERMS, or dotted lines, pass through points of equal temperature; they will be drawn only for zero, freezing, 90°, and 100°.
SYMBOLS indicate state of weather: ○ clear; ◐ partly cloudy; ● cloudy; Ⓡ rain; Ⓢ snow; Ⓜ report missing.
Arrows fly with the wind. First figure, minimum temperature for past 12 hours; second, 24-hour rainfall, if it equals .01 inch; third, wind velocity of 10 miles per hour or more.

In the following table the column marked (Lo) shows the lowest temperature last night. (Hi) shows the highest yesterday and (P) shows the precipitation in the last 24 hours:

	(Lo)	(Hi)	(P)
Atlantic City, N. J.	66	74	.10
Bismarck, N. D.	50	84	0
Boise, Idaho	56	86	0
Boston, Mass.	62	72	.22
Charleston, S. C.	68	86	0
Chicago, Ill.	66	80	0
Denver, Colo.	58	88	0
Galveston, Tex.	78	84	0
Helena, Mont.	54	78	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	68	88	0
Kansas City, Mo.	66	82	.60
La Crosse, Wis.	62	84	.38
Madison, Wis.	64	82	.01
Medicine Hat, Assin.	52	72	0
Memphis, Tenn.	68	86	0
Milwaukee, Wis.	62	72	0
Montreal, Que.	58	76	0
New Orleans, La.	72	86	0
New York, N. Y.	62	76	.02
Portland, Ore.	58	84	0
St. Paul, Minn.	62	78	1.46
Spokane, Wash.	56	84	0
Washington, D. C.	60	82	0
Miles City, Mont.	54	78	0

I am still giving 25% Discount on all summer Suits and Furnishing Goods.

Straw Hats Half Price.

Nels Thompson,

133 S. 4th St.

NORTHWEST NEWS

HAZARD IN BIG WINNIPEG DEAL

Purchase of Municipal Utilities Likely to Meet with Much Difficulty

WINNIPEG, July 28.—The metropolis of Western Canada is about to undertake the most tremendous experiment in municipal ownership of public utilities ever attempted in the Dominion. At least negotiations are now under way between the city of Winnipeg and the Mackenzie and Mann syndicates which, if perfected, will result in the purchase of the street railway system, the gas works, radial railways and a local park. The amount expended will represent some $24,000,000. The idea has been taking form during some six months. It is partially the outgrowth of the city's very determined attitude on public ownership, and possibly the conviction of the syndicate owning these valuable properties, that it is more economical to surrender to this sentiment now when a profitable agreement may be made than to be driven into the last ditch, harassed in the courts and forced to pacify a hostile people in all their commercial relations.

The city councils, board of control and mayor have expressed themselves favorable to the deal. The board of trade and the trades and labor council have also declared, in a restricted sense, for the purchase.

BLOW UP GIRL'S ROOM

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—Miss P. Roderich, a popular member of the Eveleth Austrian colony, is praising her "luck" today that she is alive. She came near being the victim of an attempt upon her life last night.

She is engaged to be married and it is believed that rejected suitors, in a spirit of revenge, sought to kill her by setting off powder under her bedroom in her home on Douglas avenue. Eveleth, while she was asleep. Fortunately the fusses failed to set off all of the explosives.

But one fuse was effective, cracking windows and causing a loud explosion. The floor of her room was damaged and she was thrown out of bed by the shock. Three of the long fuses, which by failing to set off the powder, saved the girl's life and that of a father and mother, and three children who were sleeping in two adjoining rooms, were found by the police.

BARGAINS IN PROVISIONS

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 28.—Housewives received oratory free of charge while they bought potatoes and farm produce from the hucksters on the city hall down on Thursday. Mayor James R. Hanna and Commissioner Charles Schramm furnished the oratory in prize packages to a crowd twice as large as that which scrambled to the farm wagons during the opening of the municipal market place on Tuesday.

Mayor Hanna criticised the local "food trust" and promised permanent relief in a permanent market house to be built by the city. Councilman Schramm spoke in a similar vein.

While the speeches were enthusiastic, men, women and children crowded around the hucksters, and by 9 o'clock the fifty or more dealers had sold out. Prices were the same as on Tuesday—from 40 to 50 per cent lower than prevailing quotations at the retail stores.

"The Gunfighter"

A Western that will make you sit up and take notice.

"Fighting Rev. Caldwell"

A true incident of a fighting minister of Revolutionary war times.

"The Vagabond"

Exciting scenes of the famous "Night Riders" deeds in the southern states.

THE BEST FEATURE PROGRAM THAT

THE LYRIC

HAS SHOWN FOR SOME TIME.

Tonight & Tomorrow Saturday Matinee

BOY IS BLACK HANDER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28—John Car, 9-year-old son of Patrick car, is under surveillance of four detectives who say they found the boy removing a dummy package placed in a vacant lot by Mrs. Thomas Lowry, widow of the late street railway magnate, Saturday evening. Mrs. Lowry has received 13 threatening blackhand letters within two weeks demanding $5,000.

HALT 2 CENT RATE

LANSING, Mich., July 28.—A temporary injunction was served on Attorney General Kuhn yesterday in the proceedings brought by the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road in the United States circuit court at Detroit to restrain the state from enforcing the 2-cent fare law passed by the legislature and applying to upper peninsula railroads.

One at a Time

In an Illinois town you can't find on the map the fire department has an unexcelled record for conscientiousness and devotion to duty. One night the church bell clanged out an alarm with the code taps that indicated "fire north of square."

In instant response the fire department jumped on his horse and galloped to the rescue. He had not gone far when a second alarm announced a second fire, this time to the south. An anxious citizen speeding toward his south side property called out to the passing marshal:

"Hi, Jake, you're headed the wrong way! There's a big blaze to Greening's."

The fireman was no shirk. "Keep it a-goin', Ed!" he shouted. "I'll be over in less 'en ten minutes!"—Everybody's Magazine.

FLYER PREPARES FOR TRIP

NEW YORK, July 28.—Having received a new biplane with which he will attempt the flight, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, has begun preparations for his air trip from Chicago to New York. He said today that he expects to leave the windy city and alight at Governor's Island ten days later. The program calls for 90 and 100 mile trips daily.

A Reasonable Request

"Sit down!" exclaimed the man of few inches.

The man of many took no notice.

"Sit down!" repeated the little man again. "I can't see anything!"

But still the giant paid no heed, and the little man could only hear the tantalizing sounds of feet and carriage wheels as the procession passed along.

"Will—you—sit — down?" he cried, for the third time. "I've paid two guineas for this seat, and you're blotting every blessed thing from view!"

Again no response.

"Well, if you won't sit down," roared the little man, thumping the giant on his massive back, "will you at least oblige me by tying your ears back."—Answers.

DIVORCEE ACCUSED OF KILLING RANCHER

FAIRFIELD, Ill., July 28.—Mrs. Randolph Holman, a prominent divorcee here, is under arrest today charged with murdering "Bud" Shehorn, a wealthy cattleman, who was shot and killed on the doorsteps of Mrs. Holman's home Tuesday night. The woman declared she shot Shehorn when he attempted to enter her home against her protest and the coroner's jury released her. Late yesterday she was arrested on a state warrant, sworn out by Shehorn's relatives. She has thus far been unable to secure $2,000 bond.

Light of Reason

A farmer returning home late at night found a man standing beside the house with a lighted lantern in his hand. "What are you doing here?" he asked savagely, suspecting he had caught a criminal.

For answer came a chuckle and "It's only mee, zur."

The farmer recognized John, his shepherd. "It's you, John, is it What on earth are you doing here this time o' night?"

Another chuckle. "I'm a-courtin' Ann, zur."

"And so you've come courting with a lantern, you fool! Why, I never took a lantern when I courted your mistress!"

"No, zur, you didn't, zur," John chuckled. "We can all ze you didn't, zur."—Answers.

SORE FEET GO

Drives Pain from Feet and Banishes all Agony from Corns, Bunions and Callouses.

Nothing in all the world like EZO the new discovery for tired, aching, burning, swollen, dry and tender feet.

Rub on EZO and rub out agony—it's so easy to use—just rub it on—that's all—and make your poor, tired feet feel fine and dandy in five minutes—no fussing around getting ready.

This is NOT Necessary

A 25 cent jar will put gladdest kind of gladness into 20 pairs of poor, tired, overworked feet and extract the agony from 50 corns or bunions or callouses.

Ask your druggist for EZO—don't accept a substitute — get EZO, a delightful refined ointment, and get rid of foot misery. Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by EZO Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ALLEGED SLAYERS ARE BOUND OVER

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—A scene of dramatic intensity was presented in district court yesterday morning, when Mrs. Stephen Novkovic, weak and tottering, and Pajo Mravic, cool and defiant, were called before the bar of justice to answer to the charge of having stabbed Stephen Novkovic to death.

Mravic, self-confessed murderer, at first pleaded guilty, but later, on advice of his counsel, E. G. Wurster, former assistant district attorney, changed his plea to not guilty. Mrs. Novkovic entered a plea of not guilty. Both defendants waived preliminary examination and were bound over to the municipal court, where they were held to the next term of court for trial without bail. Mrs. Novkovic was held on two counts, willful murder and being an accessory before the fact.

Nothing Doing

Manager Gus Hartz was standing near the opera house box when one of two panhandlers who had enterered the lobby approached him, and holding out an addressed and sealed envelope, begged for the price of a postage stamp.

"It's for me mudder, boss," he snivelled. "Youse wouldn't turn down er guy fer de price er de stamp, yould youse?"

"Never," said the manager, deftly grasping the envelope and throwing it through the box office window. "Here, Fred," addressing himself to Treasurer Coan, "stamp this and have it mailed!"

The velocity of the proceeding fairly took the panhandler's breath away. Then, backing away to where his partner awaited him, he wrispered: "Nothin' doin', bo—the guy's wise."—Cleveland Leader.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yards, whose reputation as a relator of good stories has increased each time he has spoken at a dinner, told a story which was given to illustrate his distaste for being the last speaker. "Having the last word," the rear admiral said, "reminds me of a story I heard not long ago. A certain man died and a clergyman was engaged to offer a eulogy. The worthy minister prepared a sermon of exceeding length, but just before he entered the parlor to deliver it he thought that it might be advisable to learn what the dead man's last words had been. So he turned to one of the weeping younger sons and asked: 'My boy, can you tell me your father's last words?' 'He didn't have none,' the boy answered; 'ma was with him to the end.' "—Exchange.

The world suffers more discomfort from boneheads than from crooks.

CONFER TO FIGHT THE HUNTING LAW

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—It is expected that about 100 Wisconsin waterpower men will attend the conference at the Pfister hotel today, which has been called to resist the enforcement of the Husting law, passed at the recent session of the legislature.

The law, as the waterpower people interpret it, gives the state authority over waterpowers, and requires present owners to secure from the state, rights which they have enjoyed since territorial days.

The law will be tested in the courts and attorneys to proceed with the case probably will be retained today with instructions to institute proceedings at once.

MRS. M. J. JONES
Matron of the Home for the Friendless

The poultry editor of a country paper received this letter from a poetical summer cottager:

"Dear Editor—What shall I do? Each morn when I visit my henhouse I find two or three fowls on their backs, their feet sticking straight up, and their souls wandering through fields Elysian. What is the matter,"

The prosaic editor replied as follows:

"Dear Friend—The principal trouble with your hens seems to be that they are dead. There isn't much that you can do, as they will probably be that way for some time. Yours respectfully,"

FIVE DECADES IN BUSINESS

Confidence is the rock on which we built. We started **right.** With **Confidence** for a foundation we have erected a superstructure of which we can well be proud.

Fifty-one years of honest dealing has been its own reward.

Are you one of our satisfied customers?

If you are in need of any **Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Statuary,** or **house furnishings** of any kind, come in and let us give you our price.

Don't Pay a Big Price for a Kitchen Cabinet

When you can get the Gantert Kitchen Cabinet, like cut, for

$18.75

This Cabinet has a Flour Bin, a Bread Box, a Cake Box, a Rack for Spice Cans (including the cans). The entire front is made of solid oak. It must be seen to be appreciated. Price only ....$18.75 Let us show you something new, our Ice Box and Kitchen Cabinet combined. It is worth seeing.

SPECIAL SALE ON RUGS

9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs	$10.50	9x12 Wilton Velvet Rugs	$19.00
9x12 Near Brussels Rugs	$15.00	9x12 Body Brussels Rugs	$21.00
9x12 Axminster	$17.50	9x12 Body Brussels Rugs	$24.00
9x12 Hart Axminster Rugs	$18.50	9x12 Savalan Wilton Rugs	$30.00
		9x12 Savalan Wilton Rugs	$34.00

S. GANTERT

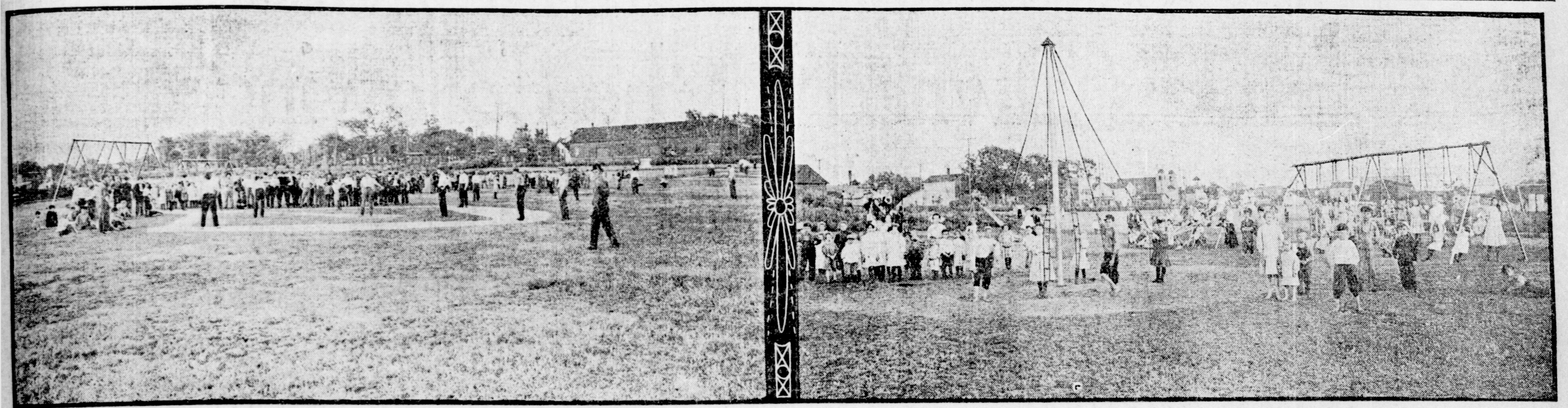
FURNITURE AND RUG BOUSE

110-114 SOUTH THIRD ST. LA DROSSE, WISCONSON

The La Crosse Tribune

VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 63. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

PARKS SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES



TWO GLIMPSES OF COPELAND PARK AT PLAYTIME.

A YEAR OF PARK AND PLAYGROUND MAKING IN LA CROSSE

A BIRCHWOOD BEACH IN PETTIBONE

Within the past year the City of La Crosse has developed into one of the leading beauty spots on the Mississippi and within the next few years will probably be the leading city on the Father of Waters in this respect.

Under the supervision of Park Superintendent John F. Forrer, who has been in charge of the work since the first of January, giant strides have been made in the progress of the local parks, changes having been made in that short time which are almost beyond comprehension.

At the present time there are seven parks in La Crosse which are either complete or are being laid out. The parks are as follows: Levee park, Copeland park, West Avenue park, Hood park, Burns park, Cameron park and Myrick park. Of these parks, the Levee park which is now being built will be the leading park and will undoubtedly be one of the most magnificent spots on the Mississippi river.

Levee Park.

The Levee park when complete will have a frontage of twenty-one hundred feet or nearly one-half mile and will vary in width from four hundred feet at the northern end to eighty-five feet at the extreme southern end. The park is now being filled in by the La Crosse Dredging company and is one of the largest jobs of this kind ever attempted in this part of the country.

When the park is finally completed it is estimated that the total cost will reach over $100,000. However this includes the contract to the La Crosse Dredging company for the filling in which comes to $40,000. The upper or eastern side of the park will be cut off from the outside by a dense border or hedge which will shut out the view of the manufacturing section of the city.

Among the main features of the new park will be a bandstand which will be forty feet in diameter and which will be constructed of concrete. The bandstand which will be situated just north of the State street entrance of the park, will be surrounded by a sidewalk twenty feet wide which in turn will be surrounded by a number of large trees. It is estimated that the bandstand will cost over twenty-five hundred dollars.

Magnificent Drive.

Another feature of the park will be a driveway which will be forty feet wide and which will run the full length of the park. Along the full length of the driveway will be a sidewalk of cinders with fine rock dressing, which will be fifteen feet wide. This walk will be on the eastern side of the driveway.

The remainder of the sidewalks which will run through the park at short distances will be six feet wide and will be composed of the same material as the driveway walk.

There will be four entrances to the park; the Main street; State street; Vine street and Pearl street. Between the Main and State street entrances it is planned to construct an arbor along the eastern side.

Below and above the bandstand there will be few flower beds to give a beautifying effect to the park.

Well Illuminated.

The Levee front will be illuminated with large electric lights something like the lights used on the Great White Way which will be placed every seventy-five feet along the driveway. The eastern side of the park will be lighted with lights of the same kind but which will be placed two hundred feet apart.

The filling in will be completed as far as State street this fall and a dressing of nine inches of rich black soil will be placed over the sand fiilling.

According to the present plans of Park Superintendent Forrer the work of filling in and dressing will be completed early next spring and by July the work of putting in the walks, road and the planting will be completed.

The park will be modeled after nature and the trees will be planted irregularly so as not to give an artificial effect. This is also the reason for constructing the sidewalks of cinders with rock dressing.

At the extreme northern end just outside of the driveway which turns at that point, grounds will be laid out for a bath house which will probably be built within the course of a few years.

All in all the Levee park when complete will be one of the most beautiful rest spots in the northwest and will prove a fit subject for any artist's brush.

Copeland Park.

Copeland park is to North La Crosse what the Levee park will be to South La Crosse and situated as it is on the banks of Black river just above its junction with the Mississippi, is a model spot for a beautiful park.

Copeland park which was set aside as such about two years ago is far in advance of the Levee park in construction being at the present time almost complete although there are several improvements that will be made this summer.

The park not only consists of the park proper which has several walks running through it with a wide walk along the river front, but also of a play ground which is equipped with all the athletic apparatus popular in parks.

Crowds Throng Grounds.

That the park is popular on the north side is plain to be seen from the immense crowds that take advantage of it, it being estimated that between four and five hundred people are to be seen promenading through the park every evening while the park is almost packed on Sundays.

The park runs from St. Cloud street to Clinton street a distance of five blocks and is about one and one-half blocks wide. It has a slope at the northern end which it is planned to turn into a garden which will contain all the different kinds of flowers common to this country.

During the past few months walks have been put in and shrubbery has been planted at different places along the river front as well as at the outer side which is cut off from the street by a large hedge. The shrubbery and trees which have been planted have cost over $1,400.

Play Grounds.

Probably the most interesting thing about Copeland park is the play grounds which has been laid out this summer. Originally the play grounds consisted of an indoor baseball diamond and an outdoor diamond but as the indoor game suddenly become popular it was found necessary to lay out two additional indoor diamonds.

The park is also equipped with all of the athletic apparatus that will prove an aid to the development of the youngsters. The following apparatus has been installed; three horizontal bars, two sets flying rings, four climbing ropes, six teeters, eight swings, one giant stride, jump standards and traveling rings.

By request of the North side people it has been decided to lay out two tennis courts which will be opened to the general public. A basket ball court will also be laid out within a short time which will be used by both the boys and girls.

Play Grounds Supervised.

The play grounds of the city are under the supervision of Physical Director Boyd of the Y. M. C. A. but each play ground has a special instructor. The north side play grounds is under the supervision of Charles Bonneville.

The following rules govern the use of the play grounds:

1. The play field equipment is for the use of the children of La Crosse.

2. The play grounds are under the immediate charge of the custodian and his orders must be obeyed in every respect.

3. The play grounds will be open until 8:30 p. m. daily. No person will be allowed to use the apparatus after that hour.

4. The board of park commissioners or the City of La Crosse will not be liable for any injuries sustained by any person using the apparatus or otherwise engaged in the use of the play grounds.

5. No person shall use any piece of apparatus for a period longer than five minutes.

6. No person is to engage in dangerous exercises, and no apparatus is to be put to other than its proper use, or to be used with excessive violence.

Park Superintendent Forrer has also issued a set of rules in regard to the diamonds which are asfollows:

1. The ball diamond will be opened to the public from 9:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

2. Teams, whether organized or not, must obtain permit for use of diamond from the secretary of the park commission, city hall.

3. No two teams will be allowed to use the diamond for a period greater than two and one-half hours at any one time, nor shall any team be allowed the use of the grounds for any two consecutive Saturdays or Sundays.

4. These rules must be respected for the benefit of all teams.

Plans for a bath house have been under the consideration of the park commission for some time but it has been decided not to erect a bath house until next summer.

Myrick Park.

Myrick park, one of the oldest parks in the city is generally used as a picnic park for outings on Sundays and holidays. This is also the largest park in the city and has more natural beauty than any of the others.

Little improvement has been made at Myrick park during the few years and it is probable that little improvement will be done until next year when it is planned to destroy the present pavilion and erect a new one.

During the past few months, new walks have been laid. It is planned to lay new driveways and to put in a new entrance as well as to equip the grounds with the usual play ground apparatus. The driveways will be illuminated with a set of electric lights which will be placed a short distance through the park.

The rear of the park is bordered with lowlands which could easily be converted into a miniature artificial lake and if the plans of Park Superintendent Forrer materialize this will probably be carried out within a few years.

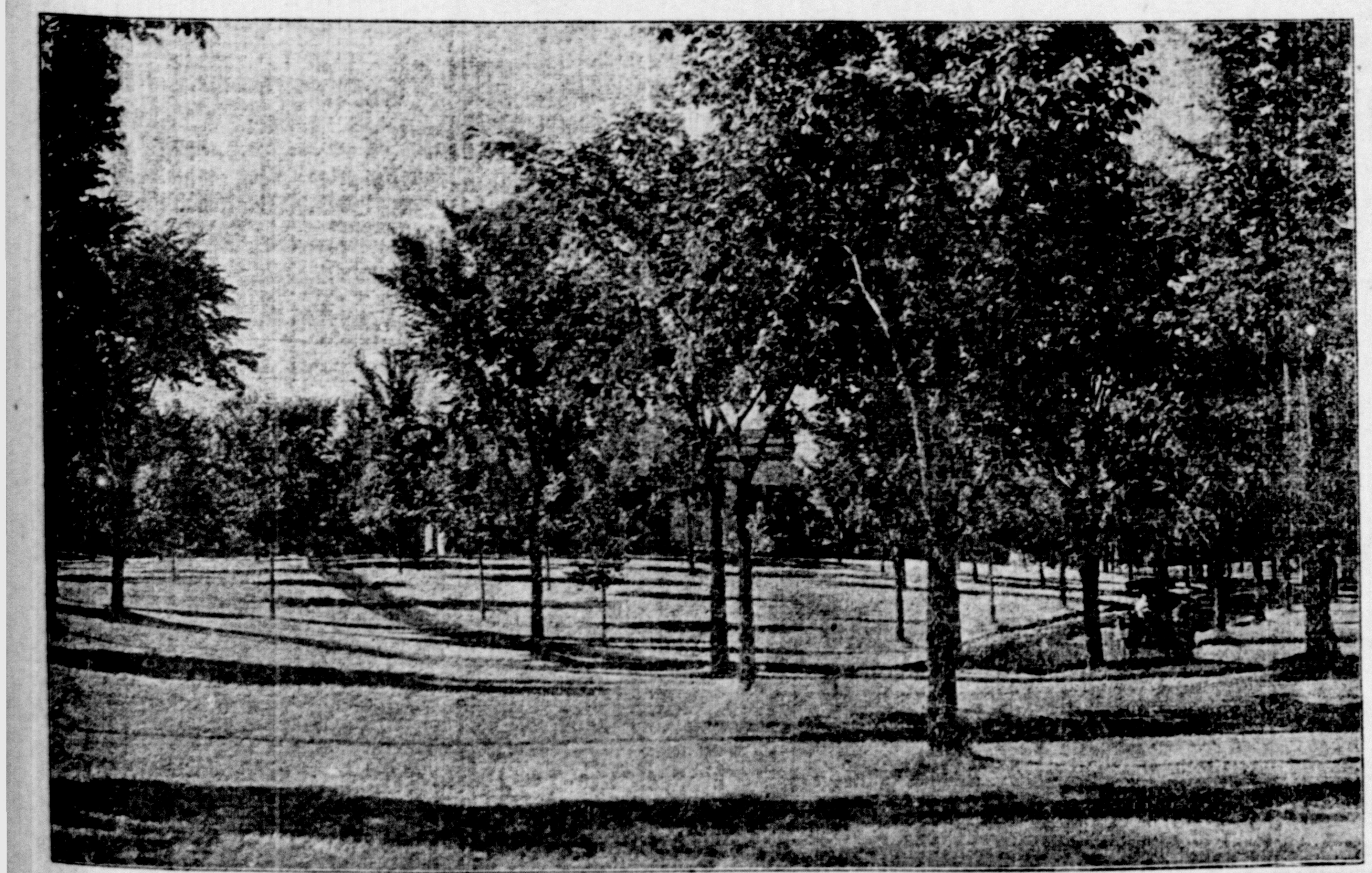
Hood Street Park.

Hood street park which is located in the extreme southern end of the city is smaller than most of the parks and has been used little but for a play grounds. It is probable that this will receive the same attention as the others and will be made one of the beauty spots of the city. However that results are being derived from the Hood street park is plain to be seen from the enthusiasm shown by the youngsters of that part of the city, eighty-five having enrolled for instructions under Fred Dickens who is in direct charge of the athletic work.

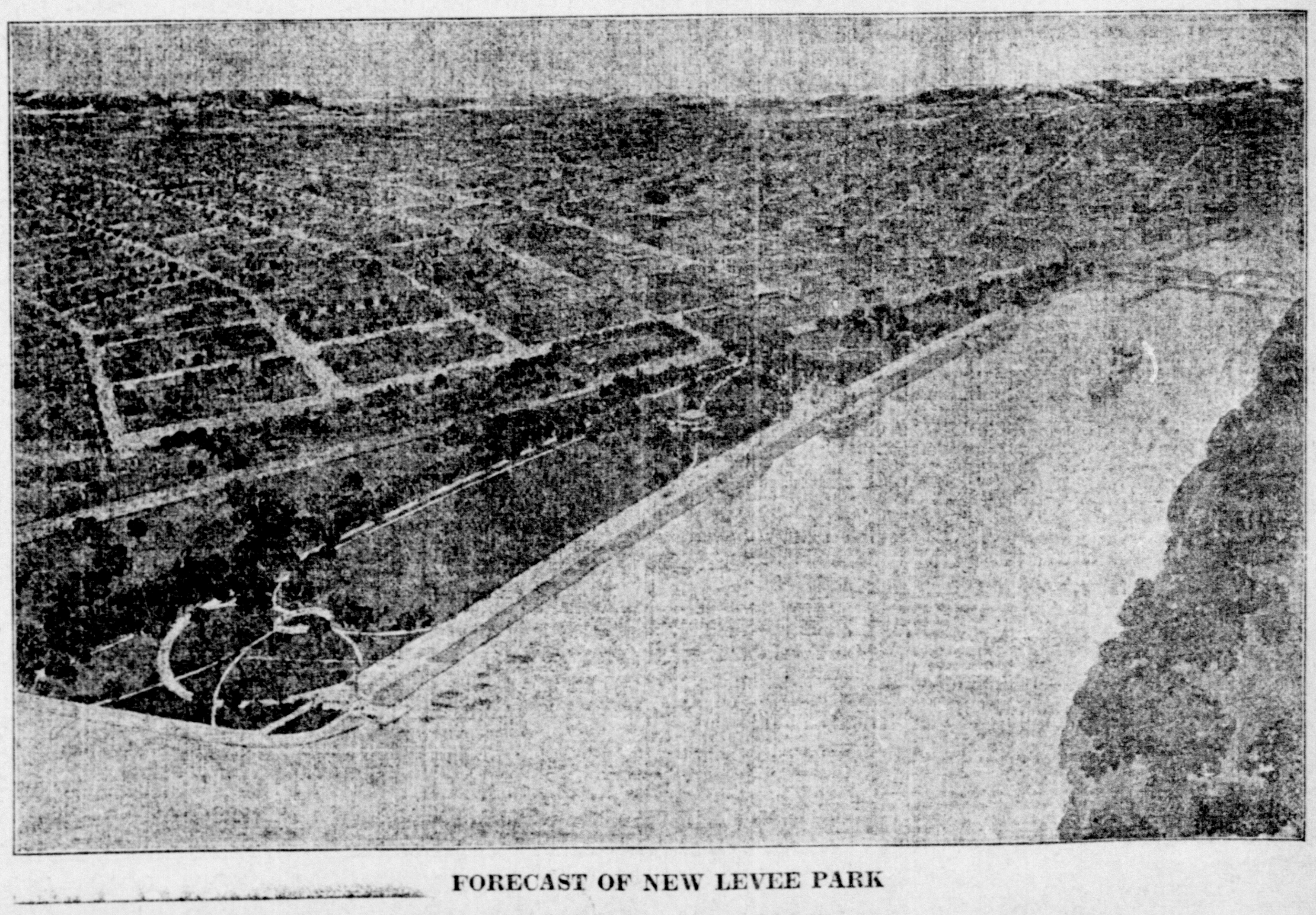
Burns and Cameron Parks.

Park Superintendent Forrer believes the lagoon in Pettibone park could to advantage be converted into a large skating rink, thus permitting the discontinuance of the present park rinks on the south side. This will give the people of La Crosse a better rink as it is next to impossible to keep the park rinks in good condition as the ice is not thick enough to stand the thaw of a warm day, and the rink has to be reflooded every other day.

The Burns park which is on Main street, and which is used exclusively for a park has been neglected as has the Cameron park but under Superintendent Forrer several improvements have been made. The walks were laid in Cameron park this year. Flower beds, new benches and lights have been placed in both parks.



A QUIET SPOT IN MYRICK PARK



FORECAST OF NEW LEVEE PARK

The Stock of The Batavian National Bank is Owned by the Following Stockholders

The Largest Amount Held by Any One Stockholder is $20,000

These Stockholders Provide $900,000 to Protect Every Deposit as Follows:

CAPITAL $400,000 **SURPLUS $100,000**

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY $400,000

Casper Anderegg
Fanny Losey Bunn
Josephine Losey Behrendt
Frank Bartl
John A. Bayer
C. R. Bechmann
E. E. Bentley
Otto Bosshard
J. A. L. Bradfield
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D. J. Cameron Estate
May Van Steenwyk Cassels
C. Christensen
F. P. Coburn
F. A. Copeland
Mary Crosby
Cora M. Copeland

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L. F. Easton, Trustee
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Michael Funk
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S. Gantert Estate
A. Gunderson

E. S. Hebberd
Jennie Heileman
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H. J. Hirshheimer
S. F. Hirshheimer
J. J. Hogan
Jessie M. Holway
August Houthmaker

Thos. S. Ives
Grace H. Ives
Gertrude E. Ives

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H. O. Klein
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C. N. Langenbach
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Chas. Linker
Geo. Linker
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Anton Linker
Emma Linker
J. W. Losey

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J. E. McConnell
August Miller
E. T. Mueller
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Peter Newburg
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Carl B. Noelke

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Louis Pammel
R. G. Paul, Trustee
E. G. Perkins
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E. A. Rademacher
Geo. H. Ray Estate
Hattie M. Ray
D. Reimers Estate
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H. Roesler
R. J. Russell

Is. Schilling
Frank Schwalbe
C. H. Schweizer
J. G. Schweizer
Mrs. Theo. Schuman
Elsie Gile Scott
Augusta Segelke
B. C. Smith
C. W. Smith
F. A. Smith
F. E. Smith

Charlotte Schwalbe
F. J. Smith
W. L. Smith
Thos. Stavrum
W. F. Strauss
Barbara Strouse
Frank Strupp
Gerhard Sluyter

E. Techmer
F. G. Tiffany
Herman Tillman
Walter Tillman
W. Torrance
W. B. Tscharner

G. Van Steenwyk
M. Van Steenwyk

James Vincent Estate
Gustave Voigt

G. H. Warninger
C. W. Watterson
Wm. White
J. E. Willing
E. M. Wing
Florence Wing
Louisa H. Withee
G. M. Woodward
Abner G. Withee

Wm. Yeo
Bertha A. Young

Geo. Zeisler

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BATAVIAN NATIONAL BANK

50 YEARS IN BUSINESS

ST. ROSE CHAPEL IS MAGNIFICENT

Chapel of Perpetual Adoration Best West of New York; Cost Was $400,000

ADORATION OLDEST IN WEST

Services Have Been Continued Unbroken for Over Thirty-three Years

The most pretentious and magnificent structure in La Crosse is the St. Rose chapel of Perpetual Adoration, an edifice dedicated in 1906 by the Franciscan Sisters of the convent of St. Rose at a cost of $400,000, a church which not only surpasses in magnificence any church which La Crosse can boast, but also in point of architecture and beauty of decoration is said by architects to be the most notable west of the city of New York.

The building is on Winnebago street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and was erected by the fruits of the labors of the Franciscan sisters, who have entirely paid for the structure, which has never had a debt upon it. The sisters were the originators of the idea of building the chapel, to house their service of perpetual adoration, a ceremony which was begun in 1878, and has never ceased up to the present time. Four sisters are constantly kept in the chapel, reciting prayers aloud before the Sacrament, and this service is kept up continually without a break. There are 400 sisters in the St. Rose community, but there are seldom over 100 at a time in the mother house of the order, the great St. Rose convent at Ninth and Market street, the grounds of which occupy an entire square block. The balance of the sisters are constantly on duty as teachers at the various Catholic schools throughout this section of the country, in Iowa, Wisconsin, and even in Illinois, which are taught solely by the sisters of the Order of St. Francis, with headquarters in La Crosse.

The services in the chapel are of the most impressive and awe-inspiring nature, to one suddenly coming upon them while viewing the chapel. Four sisters kneel constantly before the altar upon which is laid the Sacrament, chanting constantly in unison the prayers of the service.

Order Grew Rapidly

The plan of building the chapel was formed because of the rapid growth of the community of Franciscan sisters, which was in 1898 so large that larger quarters were made necessary in order to properly care for the devotional exercises required by the vows of the order. The adoration services were at that time carried on in a chapel facing Ninth street, in a wing of the main building of the convent, but the quarters were too small, especially when it became necessary to hold public services, the small building being at such times filled to overflowing.

The original plans of the building did not call for such elaborate construction, nor for such a wealth of ornamentation as graces the finished building. It was to be a splendid edifice, but the sisters did not expect such a magnificent, modern structure as that which was eventually erected. The St. Rose chapel is of the most modern fire proof construction, built, in all the essential parts, of brick, cement, and stucco. No combustible material enters into any part of the structure except the furnishings and floorings, which are laid on a foundation of cement, which effectually fireproofs each floor, and would serve to confine the flames should fire happen to break out. The building is a masterpiece of the architects profession, and the decorations are so fine as to remind one of the splendid old world cathedrals, where the greatest of old masters spent their lives in decorating the walls. The building is with out question the finest edifice that the greater part of the inhabitants of the city and diocese of La Crosse have ever seen.

Building Absolutely Fireproof

In 1900 the first plans were drawn up by the architect to whom had been intrusted the work of designing the building. The foundation was begun immediately upon the acceptance of the plans, and the old chapel was torn down to make room for the new one. When the foundations were completed several prominent architects advised strongly that nothing but an absolute fireproof building should be erected on the foundations laid, and their advice was accepted, a change which proved to be a highly desirable step especially as it did not interfere with the beauty of the structure or its capacity. The change, however, greatly increased the proposed cost of the chapel, and it is estimated that the cost of the materials and labor alone that enters into the construction of the edifice amounted to $300,000. The cost of the wonderful interior decorations is estimated at $100,000, which brings the entire cost of the building up close to the half million mark.

After the plastering and finishing of the woodwork in the building was completed, it was allowed to stand
for several months, in order that th
completed structure might have su
ficient time for the inevitable s
tling before the expensive and el
orate decorations were applied
the walls. The careful decoratir
the walls and ceilings of the building took the greater part of a year, and the dedication ceremonies were held August 2, 1906.

Sisters Bore Expenses

The money for the erection of the chapel is supplied by the sisters themselves, who devote to this purpose the money which they receive as teachers of the Catholic schools. There are29 of these schools, taught solely by sisters from the Mother Convent of St. Rose, in Wisconsin, 20 in Iowa, and one, established in 1903, at Peoria, Illinois. The work of instruction, and the methods of these schools, are under the supervision of the Venerable Mother Superior Ludovica, who makes her headquarters in the head convent c
the order at La Crosse. The chap
is devoted exclusively to the requi
ments of this sisterhood of St. Fr
cis, although it is thrown oper
holidays and special feast day
the public.

The sisters living in the r
house attend mass every m
which is celebrated by Fathe
in the chapel. The ground
convent, in order to prese
acy, are surrounded by a
wall, with gates at inte
which the walls of the b
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As one enters the ch
struck by the magnifi
excellent proportions c
White walls, with hig
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Three Separ

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room alone. The ceiling is high, with a graceful arch, and a great dome adorns the east end of the room. The roof of this portion of the building is supported by huge Ionic columns, set ten feet apart, which support a series of graceful arches which are decorated with wonderful carvings. The pews of the room are placed in the space enclosed by the rows of columns, and the space outside is reserved for a passage way, or aisle. The galleries at the rear and sides of the room are themselves capable of
250 persons.
ast end of this floor is
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building. This is
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. One of these altars, which
sterpieces of well-balanced
Each altar is placed at the
nd of the chapel which it
s. In front of the altar in the
hapel is a heavy marble altar
and the altar itself is decorat-
with carved figures.

Altar a Masterpiece

The most beautiful of the altars, owever, is the one which is placed n the chapel of Perpetual Adoration. It is entirely of marble, with broad marble steps sweeping up to its base. On either side are great figures of the cherubim, bending forward over the altar. In the rear, on the wall space at the back of the building, as a magnificent mural painting, representing the Perpetual Adoration of Angels, a picture which is said to be one of the finest works of art in the entire city. The ceiling of this room is high and arched, and the frescoes on the wall are of great beauty. The windows in this and the other three chapels are compos-
olely of stained glass, of especial
nd it is said that the effec-
g, and the colors of the
ling the building from
lows, was made a subject
ost careful study by the ar-
who designed the structure.
uilding is connected with the
apartments of the sisters by
age way through the galleries,
lso by an underground passage
the convent normal school, a
age that was laid at the time
the heating pipes were laid to
new building. This passage way
rves as a protected and private
assage from any part of the con-
vent to the chapel, which is used by the sisters in inclement weather, and provides a safe passageway for flowers which are taken from the convent greenhouse to decorate the altars, protecting them from injury by heat and frost.

The main entrance to the chapel is on Winnebago street, and over the massive, carven doors is a sculptured head of Christ. The door is flanked by huge pillars. From the pillared hallway into which this entrance give admission, doors at either end give entrance to the stairtowers, of which there are two, one in the southwest, and the other in the southeast corner of the building. Winding staircases, of a dark wood, circle around these towers from the basement to the attic, with landings at chapel, and also landing on the gallery.

An Impressive Dedication

The dedication of this magnificent chapel, which took place on the second of August, 1906, is said to have been the most impressive and the largest dedication that has ever been given a church in Wisconsin, even that of the larger cities being outclassed. Churchmen and high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church from all over the country were present, and the great doors were thrown wide open to the public, who swarmed into and packed the great auditorium of the main chapel.

The ceremony of dedicating the building was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop James Schwebach, bishop of the diocese of La Crosse, who was assisted in the work of hallowing the altars and the chapels of the Perpetual Adoration by Father Bayer, the resident pastor of the convent. Nearly a year before the event letters of invitation were sent to churches all over the country, and when the dedication finally took place there was plenty of assistance from clergy all over the country. The services are said to have been more like the celebration of some great event in the history of the church in Europe than a coldblooded American affair, so great was the jubilation and enthusiasm of the Catholics of the diocese of La Crosse over the magnificent edifice which had been completed.

The dedication of this wonderful structure was the crowning point of the work of the Catholic church in this state, marking as it did the greatest effort which the church had yet put forth in Wisconsin. It served to illustrate to a marked degree the importance of the diocese of La Crosse in the state, for the church, not only the finest west of New York, far outstripped anything that the church had ever accomplished. For the earliest history, the diocese of La Crosse has been high in the Catholic church of the state, as it has from the start received great support. The first church built in La Crosse was a log hovel, where the missionaries of the early church addressed the Indians, and from this meagre start to the $400,000 chapel of Perpetual Adoration is ended an enormous stride.

A Continuous Service

The Perpetual Adoration services for which the church was especially constructed which are carried on by the sisters of the St. Rose convent, are extremely elaborate, more so now than they were at the time the church was constructed. Thirty-three years ago the convent instituted the Perpetual Adoration, and it has been carefully carried on up to the present. La Crosse has the oldest Perpetual Adoration in the west, the services having been started years before any other convent in the western part of the country took up this part of the devotional work. And the La Crosse Perpetual Adoration is one of the most impressing and awe-inspiring in the world, it is said, for the stern, calm prayers are said in the heart of the most magnificent structure for this purpose in the whole of the United States.

ALL VESSELS CARRY SEAMEN'S LIBRARIES

Every vessel leaving the Port of New York carries a library, large or small, or at least has the opportunity of doing so. The smallest of these loan libraries consists of forty volumes. Most of the works are, of course, in English, although German, Norwegian and Swedish books are common. These libraries are supplied by the American Seamen's Friend society, and placed in charge of captains and mates who distribute the books to the crews. The libraries are changed from time to time on all classes of sailing craft, even including barks, barkentines, schooners and ships. Libraries are exchanged from one ship to another. During the past year, 228 libraries have been placed on board as many vessels in New York harbor. These books have been distributed among 3,330 men and have served to relieve the tedium of many a long voyage. The sea libraries of the great liners, in turn, are very elaborate. The selection of books in several languages is made by trained librarians and include the classics of various languages as well as the popular books of the doy. The most complete now afloat is aboard the "KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA," of the Hamburg-American line, which boasts a circulation counted by tens of thousands.

John S. Sargent, the eminent painter, was being discussed in a Philadelphia studio.

"Sargent," said a magazine illustrator "gets $5,000 apiece for his portraits. Well, one day when he was in America a deputation waited on him and asked him to paint a certain colonel of the volunteers.

"'For this work,' said the spokesman, 'we are willing to pay you, Mr. Sargent, $2,500.'

"'But—' the painter began.

"The spokesman, however, interrupted hastily:

"Of course, sir, at that price, we would only want a half-length.'

"'Oh, very well," said Sargent 'And which half do you prefer'?"—Los Angeles Times.

$100,000 SCHOOL MAY COME HERE

Morris & Hartwell Incorporate P. S. C., and La Crosse May Land Institution

La Crosse business interests at this time are greatly interested in the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport as the prospects of the big institution being moved here are bright. The well known law firm of Morris &Hartwell of this city, Tom Morris and Fred Hartwell, are the attorneys for Dr. Palmer and his school. They now have under way the work of incorporating the institution for $100,000 and as soon as this is completed action will be taken to decide whether the school will be removed to La Crosse or some other city.

The local law firm has been connected with Dr. Palmer for several years and have been actively engaged in all parts of the country in the interest of chiropractic. Their grand work has had much to do with the upbuilding of the institution which is daily becoming recognized the world over as the greatest mecca for the sick. The patients at the P. S. C. average over 600 a day.

A PERSISTENT PLEA

The childish games we used to play,
Forgotten through the years that stray,
Would sometimes frame in simple rhyme
The mottoes of later time.
And one we sang with romping shout
When skies were warm and school was out
Was, "Pliceman! Pliceman! Don't catch me!
Catch that feller behind the tree!"

And now when the assessor comes
To charge us with proportioned sums,
Or when the tariff they'd amend,
Some branch of commerce to befriend;
Whatever be the style of game,
The sentiment is much the same—
"P'liceman! P'liceman! Don't catch me!
Catch that feller behind the tree!"

—Washington Star.

Shifting the Blame.

An Indiana assessor had trouble getting people to list dogs for taxes.

"Got a dog?" he asked.

"No," was the answer.

"Well, I'll 'sess you one anyway—not my fault if you hain't got any—plenty of dawgs."—Success.

THE W SIN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

CHARTERED BY E LEIGH TOLAND, President TWENTY-FIRST YEAR

zed throughout the United States as the standard school of business training.

A schoo l and vouched for ethically, educationally and financially by unquestioned authorities.

Courses siness subjects. Courses leading to expert accounting, court reporting and secretarial work.

We know the W ness University to be all right financially and educationally. T owned and managed by Mr. LeighToland and has been for the p s. Under his direction, the school has had its largest atter joyed its greatest prosperity and has been conspicuously succ ting its graduates in desirable positions. We employ W. F s and have found them competent and efficient. We have don h the Wisconsin Business University for several years and as h we know it to be sound educationally and financially.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.
STATE BANK OF LA CROSSE.
BATAVIAN NATIONAL BANK.
NATIONAL BANK OF LA CROSSE.

AN MENT FROM A FEW PROMINENT MEN IN LA CROSSE

F. A. Cotton, President State Normal School.
L. P. Benezet, Superintendent of Schools.
Wm. Doerflinger, President Board of Trade.
John Utermoehl, Secretary Board of Trade.
John Dengler, Mayor of La Crosse.
Wm. Torrance, ex-Mayor of La Crosse.

By direction of the Pastor's Union, I beg to advise that at regular meeting of that body held December 13, 1909, the question of giving our endorsement to the Wisconsin Business University was considered.

So general was the high esteem in which the president of the institution was held and the individual good will and appreciation of the worth of the school as attested by its known alumni, that by unanimous vote the Pastor's Union expressed its endorsement of the Wisconsin Business University and its enterprising President, Mr. Leigh Toland.

Yours cordially,

REV. E. L. PANZLAU,
REV. W. J. WITTER,
REV. J. E. AYSCUE,
REV. E. BERGER,
REV. W. P. CUNNINGHAM,
REV. HENRY FAVILLE,
REV. A. V. INGHAM,
REV. D. C. JONES,
REV. IVER LARSEN,
REV. J. S. LOWE,
REV. A. L. SHUTE,
REV. H. NORTON,
REV. BENJ. THOMAS.
REV. J. B. BRADDOCK,
REV. A. C. GRAN,
REV. J. SLAATE,
REV. G. D. ELLIKER.

I take pleasure in commending the Wisconsin Business University to parents who want to give their sons or daughters a good business education. What pleases me especially is that you insist on good moral conduct of your pupils. Five of my nephews have been in your school and all of them are doing well.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES SCHWEBACH,
Bishop of La Crosse.

OOL LITERATURE WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANYONE ON RECEIPT OF REQUEST FOR SAME

SCHOOLS MAKE BIG PROGRESS

Kindergarten and Domestic Science Regarded as Big Steps in Advance

WANTS NORMAL TRAINING

Benezet Asks for $40,000 Manual Training Addition to High School

Many improvements have been made in the La Crosse school system during the past year according to the annual report issued by Superintendent Benezet. The kindergarten for children not able to take the work of the first grade has been one of the most notable additions made during the year, and the domestic science department, which has been added to the high school, with two years of daily class work, is also considered to be a most progressive feature.

In the report Superintendent Benezet makes a strong plea for the installation of a $40,000 manual training building, in connection with the high school. The report also tells of changes in the course of studies in the grade schools, in which the work in arithmetic has been lightened, and the rest of the work put on a more practical basis. The report of the superintendent follows:

La Crosse, Wis., July 3, 1911.

Board of Education:

Gentlemen—In accordance with suggestions made to me by members of the board, I have the honor now to present to you my annual report instead of at the first meeting in September, as prescribed in rule 21.

As said rule requires the superintendent to report on the condition of the schools, perhaps it were well to enumerate the changes that have taken place and comment on the progress of the system during the past twelve months.

The year as a whole has been a successful one. There were graduated from the eighth grades of the city 230 pupils, the largest number in a single year so far, 241 pupils entered the high school, making another high record; the total enrollment in the latter school reached 615, surpassing by 56 any previous mark; there were graduated from the high school 76 pupils, half of whom were boys, a class larger by 26 than any previous class save that of 1910, while the total attendance at the public schools, which has been shrinking at the rate of 100 or so a year for the past eight years, came within 6 of the last year's sum.

But aside from this the year has been marked by a spirit of hearty enthusiasm over their work, shown by principals and teachers alike, which augurs well for the future. The common council, the press, the various organizations and clubs of the city and the public generally have taken a greater interest than ever before in matters educational and the outlook for the schools for the next few years is exceedingly bright.

Changes for Better

In the first place there have been many changes for the better in the material equipment. The ventilation at the Hamilton school, where the air had wound its tortuous course down through the basement, below some closets long ago abandoned, was greatly improved at a small expense by cutting directly into the flues from the rooms, giving easy vents, thus costing less power to operate the fan. This school is now as well ventilated as any in the city. Similar cuttings at the Washington greatly improved the situation there. Anemometer tests were made in all rooms of buildings where there was any suspicion that the ventilating system was not working well.

Hygrometer tests revealing the fact that in some schools the air was exceedingly dry, this situation was remedied by the introduction of a small jet of steam into the fresh air supply, with markedly beneficial results.

The new Domestic Science center at the Longfellow school, although located in one of the oldest of our buildings, is a room which any city would be proud to have shown to a visiting school board.

The schools, since the first of October, are now all supplied with sanitary bubbler drinking fountains.

Playgrounds Good

The grounds committee have had grass plots laid out on almost all the grounds and these have been well cared for and greatly improve the appearance of the premises. Several of the playgrounds, notably those surrounding the Lincoln school have lost the dingy, forlorn look that formerly distinguished them. Vines have been planted to cover unsightly corners and the general tone of the grounds is much bettered.

The greatest of all the material improvements, however, is the building of the four room addition to the Hamilton school,. including principal's office, kindergarten and domestic science room, with modern sanitary toilet rooms on both floors. This addition came as the result of a campaign of education in which the buildings committee played an important part by inaugurating personally conducted tours, whereby the city fathers were shown, at first hand the crying needs of the schools.

The building, which is to be completed in the fall, will mark the passing of the last but one of the seventy unsanitary two-room, wooden strumtures which were built in the days when lumber was cheap and good school houses not considered as important as they are today.

Other improvements which may be classed as administrative changes comprise:

Kindergartens a Success

First, the introduction of kindergartens into the public school system. On the first of February kindergartens were opened in the Franklin, Washington, Lincoln and Webster schools. From the very first the experiment was a success. The total attendance in the four rooms was 181, averaging 45 to a school, and two sessions were necessary everywhere after the second month. Not the smallest of the benefits was the relief afforded the first grade teachers from the four and five year old children who, unable to do first grade work, used to fill up nearly half the seats in the primary rooms. The primary teachers are unanimous in their preference for the kindergarten trained child over the ordinary beginner of six.

The three new kindergartens voted by the board are to be installed at the Jefferson, Washburn and Hamilton schools. The city is fortunate in securing as able a director of the work as Miss Fenton.

Second. The three ungraded rooms voted by the board are to be located in the Logan, Hogan and Lincoln buildings. There are to be go-as-you-please rooms, intended for ambitious pupils who wish to skip a grade, for those who, through sickness, have fallen some weeks behind their regular classes and for those pupils who for one reason or another, need individual help and special attention in one or two studies. They are not to be filled with incorrigibles.

Third: The installation of the ungraded rooms and kindergartens has both necessitated and made possible a condensation in almost every building. By good management we shall be able, without crowding a single room, to begin the year next September with eleven fewer grade teachers than we employed last fall, thus saving the entire cost of the ten additional teachers for the kindergartens and ungraded rooms.

Fourth: The opening of the room at Sixth and Vine and the employment of an additional teacher made possible the extension of the privileges of the domestic science and manual training departments to the children of the parochial schools of the city. Three schools in all availed themselves of the opportunity and their boys and girls pursued the same courses as those followed by the public school pupils.

Fifth: The greatest gain of the year has been the installation of the two years' course in domestic economy in the high school. While the work in the graded schools is necessarily limited, as the girls spend but one period a week with the instructor, the high school course calls for two years' solid work with recitations or laboratory work every day and it is taken by practically every girl in the school. It is something more than mere sewing and cooking; it is a course in home nursing, hygiene and sanitation, designing, home management and is an education in itself.

Holds Exhibits

An exhibit of sewing at the May meeting of the Parents' and Teachers' association and a series of luncheons planned, prepared and served by the girls, working in pairs, drew much favorable comment. Thus does the modern school system reply to its critics who say that its work is not practical.

The events of the year include several improvements in the welfare and comfort of the teachers. The past month has seen the passage by the legislature of the teachers' insurance and retirement measure. La Crosse school authorities contributed not a little toward the result and are entitled to a large share of the credit.

As a result of the increase in the appropriation made by the city council the maximum for every grade and every position except superintendent and high school principal was raised and a law passed whereby every teacher in the grades was automatically if re-elected, to receive an increase in salary each year until she reached the maximum.

Salaries Increased

The maximum for eighth grade teachers, which had been $650, was raised to $700; for high school teachers from $1,200 to $1,300; for principals, from $1,500 to $1,600, and other changes were apparent at once. Instead of having to replace from 25 to 30 teachers as has been the case each year in the past, we will have but two new teachers in the grades and four in the high school. The advantage of keeping strong teachers in this way instead of supplying their places with younger, weaker, cheaper ones is incalculable.

The Webster school, which is located too far from boarding places where the teachers may obtain their noon meals, was equipped with a rest room, and the teachers were supplied with stove, etc., for preparing lunches.

A standard of requirements was set by the adoption of a rule providing for the employment of no teacher in the grades who has not had an education equivalent to graduation from the advanced course of a normal school and at least six months successful experience. In similar fashion high school teachers must be graduates from some recognized college or university.

Taking up next the changes in the interest of the child. The big problem which confronted us at the beginning of the year, which still confronts us and to a certain extent will never be solved, is the problem of the "repeater" and of the child who wishes to drop out of school. Some children are simply "born short," although I feel that this class is much smaller than is generally supposed. There are others who through ill health or poor food never do satisfactory work and finally drop out without completing even the sixth grade. The greatest evil of all is the irresponsibility and shiftlessness of many parents who permit and even cause irregular attendance.

Granting all these causes, when I found that of every 280 pupils who entered only 110 completed the work of the eighth grade, I felt that something could be done to remedy the condition.

Look into Absences

A policy which had been successfully carried on in some schools was inaugurated in all, whereby the teacher and principal visit the parents of each child who drops out, and ascertaining the causes, try to prevail upon them to send them back. In case of failure the principal is required to report the case to the superintendent, giving cause of child's leaving. The principals have been requested to issue no permits to work to children between the ages of 14 and 16 except in extreme cases, and then only after consulting the superintendent.

The teachers have been urged to devote more time and attention to the backward child. The prevention of failures was urged upon them as one of a teacher's chief duties. The ability to do the work in the next grade was made the basis for promotion instead of the completion of every little requirement of the present grade. A uniform system of report cards for the whole city was inaugurated whereby the parent was kept in close touch with the progress of the child.

Especial attention was given to the pupils in the primary grades, as non-promotion here is the root of the whole trouble. If a child once becomes accustomed to repeating a grade he loses interest and becomes discouraged.

"Interest" is Keynote

The keynote of the present campaign is interest. Once get a child interested in what he is doing, in his school work in general, and there is no danger of his failure. I have seen many a boy whose teachers complained that he simply could not master mathematics who, at a moment's notice, could reel off the batting averages of the ten leading players in the big leagues or recite a long column of football scores or running records.

With this in mind new text books, chosen for the interest that they should arouse among the children, have replaced the old ones in spelling, language and grammar, physiology, history, reading and geography.

The speller, instead of requiring the child to spell "anodyne," "azimuth" and "decachedron" gives him words of every day occurrence, words which he recognizes and uses.

The Language Series require less technical grammar and give the children a great deal more practice in expression, both oral and written. It gives the child a model letter, for instance, written in an interesting manner, and asks him to write out of his own experience a letter upon a similar topic.

The Physiology Series do not burden the pupil with anatomical details, but teach him hygiene and good citizenship in a manner which by arousing his interest impresses the lessons on his mind.

The histories are well within the grasp of the mind of the average child, and teach him to think for himself as well as keep up his interest in what he is studying.

The new geographies, likewise, are chosen for the interest which they create and their tendency to stimulate original thought.

The new geographical readers give the child an intimate acquaintance with what the world is doing.

Suggestions were asked of the teachers and after consultation with the principals the course of study was greatly modified. More time and attention is devoted to language,both oral and written and less to long problems in arithmetic.

I was impressed with the weakness of the children in two respects: (1) Their ability to think for themselves. (2) Their inability when once in possession of an original thought, to put it into words. They were strong in arithmetic, and if started along some well-worn groove, where the process was so familiar as to become mechanical, they produced some astonishing results.

Ability to Think Lacking

Hardly a pupil came to us from schools of another city who did not have to go back to a grade because he could not do the arithmetic. Yet frequently he would be found far ahead of our pupils in the ability to read and to express himself.

The pupils in the schools of the past who trusted solely to memory won high marks and promotions. The moment he stopped to think he was lost.

What we hope to do in the schools of the future is to teach the pupil to think and to express himself; to reason rather than to cram his head full of disconnected, memorized facts and processes.

The pupils in the lower grades were overloaded with arithmetic. With the help of suggestion from the teachers and principals the course of study was revised at mid-years to re lieve the pressure. Recent reports from the teachers give news of satisfaction with the arithmetic as it now is.

The work done by Mr. Butler in supervising the penmanship in the grades is bearing fruit. I hope that the work may be gradually extended so that the third and fourth grades all over the city may have the benefit of his instruction.

High School Successful

The high school has had a very successful year. Under the administration of Mr. McCormick its scholarship was kept up to the high standard of the past. The various departments were better managed than ever before. The musical work, athletics and dramatics all reached a high water mark. The attendance showed even better figures than last year, and tardiness decreased to 105 cases. As has been previously stated, the total attendance reached 615. There were graduated 76 pupils, a large class. In spite of this, these were but 40 per cent of the pupils who entered four years ago. The problem of how to keep the young people in school is as serious with the high school as it is with the grades. The policy of personal interest in each pupil and of trying to make the work interesting has borne fruit. In four years the enrollment has risen from three hundred seventy odd to 582 and the graduating classes which used to average thirty odd now will average eighty. The school authorities are doing all they can for the student. Our chief difficulty is our inability to educate the parent up to the point where he sees the advantage of a high school course for his boy or girl. Too many parents having always earned a fair living in spite of having received little or no education hold themselves up as an example for their children. "John is sixteen, now," they say, "and it is time he was beginning to earn some money." They forget that times have changed. The world moves faster as it grows older, gathering momentum like a falling stone. Ten years hence the boy or girl who finds himself without a high school diploma will be destined to a menial position without much prospect of advancement. The paltry five or six hundred dollars that will add to the family earnings during the three years when he should have been finishing his high school course is a poor return for the chance for an education which he has neglected.

It will be observed that the attendance was better and that punctuality and attendance of teachers improved considerably over last year.

The cost per pupil remained about the same. Expenditures for text books were greater, on account of the large number of new books introduced and of unsanitary old books condemned.

Suggestions.

I should like to see every building in the city equipped with a teachers' rest room. As it is about half of them are so supplied. Many of the teachers get their lunches in the buildings or would do so if accommodations were furnished them.

I heartily approve the efforts of the Committee on buildings in the direction of beautifying the surroundings of the pupils. Grounds like those of the high school are found to have a refining influence over pupils who see them every day. In like manner the dingy walls, dirty halls, unwashed windows and dusty playgrounds have the opposite effect upon the children, and in consequence, I trust, their days are numbered.

The crossing of the track of the Green Bay R. R. by two thirds of the children who attend the Hogan

(Continued on page 5.)

THE FACT THAT IT IS ABOUT AS DIFFICULT FOR A PERSON TO TAKE CARE OF HIS MONEY, AS TO EARN IT, MAKES IT NECESSARY FOR HIM TO HAVE SAFE ADVICE, AS WELL AS SECURITY OF PLACE, AND OF INVESTMENT.

THIS BANK OFFERS BOTH TO ITS PATRONS.

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK
110 NORTH FOURTH STREET
LA CROSSE WISCONSIN

SCHOOLS MAKE BIG PROGRESS

(Continued from Page Four)

school is a thing to be deplored. It would seem that now when no fatal accident has occurred there, is just the time to petition the city either to build a viaduct over or dig a passage way under the track by which smaller children may be enabled to avoid danger.

In like manner I trust that the members of the board will use their influence as individuals with the city council to help the citizens of the 21st. ward to get their school house. As it is, these children have to cross the tracks of the Burlington, the Southeastern and the Green Bay on their way to school.

A year ago I petitioned your honorable body to urge the city council the necessity of building the manual training annex to the high school. I once more call your attention to this matter. La Crosse is the only city in Wisconsin having a population of 10,000 or more and the only city in the Middle West having 25,000 or more that does not offer manual training in the high school. It is the one thing that stamps our school system as behind the times in the eyes of the educational world. For $40,000 we could build and equip a splendid building where our young men could enjoy the same kind of advantages that their sisters have, and learn to work with their hands. The interest on $40,000 at 4 per cent would amount to $1,600, and for the annual saving of this paltry sum our boys are denied privilege which no other city of our size is withholding from its citizens. The work would not cost additional teachers. The teacher of Latin, we will say, or History would be dropped and a manual training instructor hired in his place. The cost of materials would amount to something, but many cities charge that to the pupil, since he is to be the possesser of the finished product.

As soon as our funds will permit it, I hope that the board will install kindergartens in all the schools. A system which is employed with success in many cities, notably in Ashland, reduces the cost of this instruction. Young assistants, or cadets, are engaged at a nominal salary to assist the various directors. The training which they receive is very valuable to them. They can take the place of the directors part of the day and allow her to supervise two kindergartens.

Vacation Schools.

The matter of Vacation schools has been making headway of late. These schools are intended to give the children interesting employment for part of the summer. At its best the long summer vacation, while much needed by the teachers, is a time of forgetting and mental retrogression on the part of the pupils. In vacation schools, school gardens, music, mechanical drawing, arts and crafts, shop work, games, supervised play, both indoors and out, take up the time of the children. The session usually lasts three hours a day for some six weeks. Such schools will soon be a part of the system of every large or middle-sized city.

Many cities, too, have inaugurated Summer schools for make up work for both grades and high school with great success. The session, like that of the vacation schools, customarily lasts six weeks. Such a school established here, with tuition of say $5.00 for grade school and $10. for high school pupils would, I feel confident, be self supporting and would fill a genuine want. Many ambitious pupils who are within one semester of entering high school would take advantage of such tuition to make up the half year and enter in September.

The matter of Night schools has been discussed before, but I still feel that we will be obliged in the end to come to it, if we are to keep up with the educational progress of the rest of the country. A tuition of say $1.00 per month for five months course would make a school self supporting, I firmly believe.

The motto of the administration of any system of schools ought to be not how cheaply but how well, not how much money can we refrain from spending but how can we spend our funds so as to bring in to the people the maximum returns.

Tables Show Facts

The following tables give the main facts pertaining to enrollment, attendance and cost per pupil.

	'09-'10	'10-'11
Total enrollment for the year	4,461	4,455
Average number belonging	3,766.9	3,690.9
Average daily attendance	3,655.7	3,581.5
Average per cent of attendance	96.7	97.1
Number of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the first half of the year	986	1,085
Number of pupils neither absent nor tardy during second half of the year	677	865
Number of cases of tardiness	4,346	3,961
Number of cases of truancy	68	73
Number of cases of corporal punishment	47	60
Number of visits of commissioners	768	230
Number of visits of others	4,717	4,108
Number of cases of tardiness of teachers.	389	206
Number of half days' absence of teachers.	871	802
Cost Per Pupil of Running Expenses for the Year		
Teachers' wages:		
On total enrollment	$20.618	20.799
On average number belonging	24.42	25.105
O average daily attendance	25.16	25.872
Expenditures for text books on average number belonging	.408	1.236
Expenditures for miscellaneous supplies on average number belonging	1.062	1.631
For All Expenditures Except Permanent Improvements		
On total enrollment	29.733	29.58
On average number belonging	35.212	35.702
On daily average attendance	36.283	36.792
Assessed valuation of the city	20,714.323.00	
Rate of taxation for all purposes	.021	
Rate of taxation for all school purposes:		
Of sum received from city for schools on assessed value	.0045	
Of total expenditure for schools on assessed value	.066	

The people of La Crosse are taking a greater and greater interest in their schools, and their appreciation of the value of education is steadily growing. Many of the reforms and changes of this year were made possible only by the confidence of the public in the school authorities, and the loyal backing of the council, the press, the various organizations and clubs of the city, and the people in general. I wish to thank the city council for their earnest endeavor to meet our financial needs, the press for their loyal support of all good measures, the Parents' and Teachers' association for their work in the cause of manual training, but most of all the principals and teachers of the city for their sympathetic cooperation and assistance. The path of a new superintendent is not a bed of roses, but the way has been made much easier than could have been expected through the continued good will and constant help of every principal and teacher.

In conclusion permit me to express to the board my appreciation of their firm support, sound counsel and friendly assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

L. P. BENEZET.

Little Besie's mother was a strict dietarian, much to Bessie's distaste, and when the latest fad food was introduced to the family the little girl remarked with a sigh, "Oh, dear, we keep getting hygienicker and hygienicker, and by and by we shan't have anything at all to eat."

CAPTURE OF THE YOUNGER BANDITS

T. L. Vought, La Crosse, Played Prominent Part in Rounding Up Famous Band

LEADERS STAYED WITH HIM

Registered Under Assumed Names at Madelia Before the Rbbery at Northfield

That there resides in La Crosse the man who not only played an important part in the capture of the famous Younger Brothers, but who, to a certain extent, was responsible for the capture of this famous band of American outlaws is a piece of information that is known to but few.

The La Crosse man who aided in ending the career of the famous bandits is T. L. Vought, 2023 Loomis street, a veteran of the civil war.

To a few close friend's Mr. Vought has told the thrilling story of the capture of the bandits and it was once, nearly six years ago, that he recounted the roundup to the writer.

To attempt to relate the adventure in other words than those of the narrator would be killing the story. In reciting the story of the capture Mr. Vought made no effort to inject color into the recital but the plain facts are in themselves "thrillers."

Here's the story as recited by Mr. Vought:

At the time of the robbery I was running the Hotel Flanders at Madelia, Minn.,—but I'm getting ahead of my story.

"One Saturday afternoon two well appearing men rode up to my hotel in Madelia, and asked for lodging for themselves and horses until Sunday afternoon. Of course I complied and after putting up their horses they registered as J. C. King and Jack Ward. The former was one of those striking personalities whose very appearance would attract attention in a large assemblage. There seemed to be that strange commingling of the old and new school gentleman about his makeup. His manner was pleasing and gentle and there was just enough southern accent in his talk to make listening to his conversation a delight. The other, Jack Ward, was a short, thick set man with small, sharp, piercing black eyes overhung with usually heavy eyebrows. He had a cold, sullen and vicious look which seemed to be a warning to 'steer clear.'

"The evening of their arrival King and myself were seated at the supper table long after the rest of the guests had left and had drifted into a discussion of the beautiful scenery surrounding Madelia. He drew particular attention to the territory in and around Armstrong lake which is located a short distance above Madelia. He discussed the heavy forest on one side and the dismal swamp on the other and the length, breadth and depth of the body of water. He was rather inquisitive as to the surroundings of the lake.

"Sunday afternoon they left Madelia. On their way out they attracted attention with their splendid horses and costly saddle equipment.

"Three weeks after this the news of the robbery of Northfield was brought by courier—this was before the days of the mails and rapid telegraph service in that part of the country. After the usual excitement, that accompanies an event of that kind had passed, I recalled the conversation with King and for the first time remembered that while he would talk intelligently on every subject of minor importance he never, during his entire stay, dropped a word that would be anything in the way of a personal identification. For some reason—I don't know the cause—I persistently connected King with the robbery. Try as I would I couldn't get the idea out of my head. I told my suspicions to some of the villagers and while they were at first inclined to scoff at my theories they decided that it might be wise to watch the vicinity of the lake. By this time of course, descriptions of the robbers had been carried to every town, village, hamlet and farm house within a large radius of Northfield.

Only One Route.

"I forgot to tell you that the only passage across Armstrong lake at that time was a bridge that went over one of its outlets. Unless you went over this you would be forced to take a circuitous route that would land you close to New Ulm or else take another route that would bring you close to Mankato.

"Well we organized a posse and searched the territory surrounding the lake. For three days we searched to no avail and we decided to give up the hunt and return to Madelia.

"During the time we were camped along the lake a 17-year-old-boy named Oscar Suborn, the son of a nearby farmer, would come down to our camp nights, listen with bulging eyes to the story of the daring robbery at Northfield and with a boy's enthusiasm tell how he'd like to get a shot at the robbers. When we left, more to humor the boy than anything else, I told him to keep his eyes open and to let me know if he saw anything of the men.

"Well we returned to Madelia and the excitement had about passed when tearing into town, on the back of a mud-bespattered horse, came young Suborn. Breathless with excitement he pulled up before my tavern and in jerky sentences announced that he had sighted the robbers on the edge of the lake and that they were in that vicinity.

"In great haste an effort was made to organize a posse but for some reason—I wouldn't try to tell—everyone in the village was uncommonly busy. The boy said the men had stopped at his father's house for bread and the descriptions he gave tallied almost exactly with those of the Nortefield robbers.

Surround Bandits.

"With barely seven men, all we could muster out of the entire village, we started for the edge of the lake. We sighted the men as we neared the lake and they immediately took refuge in the swamps surrounding the water. We continued in hot pursuit and drove them into a clump of bushes which we surrounded. The bushes, fortunately for us, were located in a hollow. We surrounded the place where they had hidden and approached, soldier fashion, to within a few yards of their hiding place. A command from the sheriff to surrender was answered by a volley of shots, one of which grazed the side of the shriff's horse. Then we let loose and for several minutes poured a perfect rain of buckshot and bullets into that clump. After our firingfi had ceased everything was quiet and the sheriff raised his head and yelled, 'If any of you fellows are still alive you can surrender.' Prepared for any trick two of us advanced, under cover, and with rifles cocked awaited the reply. Bob Younger, leader of the gang, stood up and shouted that someone had shot Cole after he surrendered.

"'Throw up your hands,' shouted the shriff. He replied by raising one arm.

"'Put up the other,' was the command to which he replied that he couldn't, his arm had been broken by a rifle ball.

"Well we closed in on them and found that it was as he had stated, his arm had been shattered.

"The sight that greeted our eyes when we peered over that bunch of bushes was one such as I hope never to witness again. Here and there men were sprawled out, covered with dirt and blood.

"'My God, boys, this is horrible,' said the sheriff, 'but this is what lawlessness has done for you.'

"Jack Ward" Killed.

"With a bullet through his heart lay one desperado who Bob Younger said was Charlie Pitts. Pitts was no other than the Jack Ward who had registered at my hotel. Over to one side lay a man, apparently dead, sprawled on his back and with the blood running down his throat from a horrible wound in the mouth. We rolled him over, bathed his wound and forced liquor down his throat. Gradually be regained consciousness and upon seeing me stretched forward his hand saying, 'How do y do, landlord.' It was J. C. King, rather Cole Younger.

"With the prisoners securely bound people hurried from the town to the scene of the fight and gathering about the prisoners started to illtreat them. The remark of one man was unusually vicious.

"'These men are my prisoners and were captured after they had failed in a game fight,' shouted the sheriff, who was purple with rage, 'and I will shoot the first man who dares insult them.' That ended the taunts.

'The dead and wounded were loaded into an old lumber wagon and taken to Madelia and to my hotel where they were held until the next day. Following their capture an incident occurred which I have often recalled.

Hot Air Detective.

"There was a railroad detective by the name of Mike Coy, a St. Paul man, who had been on the trail of the Youngers for many months and on several occasions had gone into the woods after them. He had been fruitless in his efforts to get the bandits and when word of their capture reached St. Paul he immediately notified us to send them to St. Paul

"'The men were captured by the villagers here,' was the word sent back by the sheriff, 'and until I receive orders from some one in authority I won't turn the prisoners over to anyone.'

"The detective work of Coy was ridiculed by Cole Younger. He claimed that Coy would enter the woods after his gang and that on every occasion his men were guided by the orders shouted to the posse headed by Coy.

"Coy would shout an order to 'keep to the right' whereupon the Younger brothers and their band would move to the left. According to Younger Coy was lacking in grit and if Cole and Coy had ever met I guess Coy's career as a detective would have ended suddenly."

When T. L. Vought told the story of the capture of the Younger brothers it was during the time of the agitation for their parole.

He denied that he had any fear of the Youngers in case of their release and maintained that "I hold the Younger brothers among my best friends."

In Place Of Scarf.

The fichu, to a great extent, seems to have taken the place of the ever-present scarf of the winter, and in the excessively low cut evening gowns which rendered the scarf a necessity the shoulders are covered with a lace of beautifully embroidered muslin draping which leaves the neck exposed only in a deep V in back and front.

It is an evidence of a weak mind to believe evil too readily; broad natures understand better and know that only degenerates really enjoy being vicious.

THE ARGUMENT

Do you prefer medicine? Do you prefer the knife?
Do you prefer glasses?

A mechanical means when properly applied relieves a deformity which causes eyestrain.

There are diseases of the eyes, 'tis true, but most diseases are primarily due to eyestrain. Eyestrain is relieved by the proper lenses.

Use medicine if you want to, eventually you'll have to wear glasses.

BOY TREATED FOR SORE EYES DIES AND INQUIRY IS BEGUN.
Coroner's Investigator Believe Medicine Was Used Too Frequently or That Druggist Made an Error.

An investigation regarding the death of John McAndrews, aged 10, of 1945 West Twenty-second street, is being made by M. B. Hartney of the county coroner's office.

Last Thursday the boy went to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear hospital for treatment for sore eyes. He received medical aid and was given a prescription for a solution which was to be dropped into the eyes. Yesterday morning he died after two days of delirium and much suffering.

Mr. Hartney said that the boy's death might be due to several causes but it is his theory that he died from a too frequent administration of the medicine, or else an error was made in the prescription, which was filled by a southwest side druggist.—Chicago Tribune.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
C. A. WARNER, Agent. LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 11, '05.
Mr. H. Clay Evenson,
La Crosse Wis.

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in writing you, to state that the glasses you fitted my eyes with, have accomplished what surgeons have told me could only be cured by an operation. I had severe headaches and the objects when looked at, were constantly moving before my eyes, thereby causing dizziness, and I am now given no inconvenience and can see normal under all circumstances.

Yours truly, C. A. WARNER.

Here is another from a man who had been under the care of oculists and opticians:

C. S. LEINFELDER.
ABSTRACTER OF LAND TITLES. CONVEYANCER.
LA CROSSE, Wis., January 12, 1911.
Dr. H. Clay Evenson,
City.

Dear Sir:—For the past ten years have experienced much trouble with my eyes; their weak condition together with other complications have resulted in the most severe headaches, which frequently necessitated confinement to my house for a period of one week.

During this time I had spectacles, but they evidently failed to give relief, which fact led me to believe that my headaches came from some other source.

I finally made another attempt for treatment, and after consulting you, must truthfully say that the glasses you fitted have done the work, for my headaches have disappeared.

Yours very truly, C. S. LEINFELDER.

Here is another from a man who has received glasses and treatment from noted oculists:

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY,
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.
Mr. H. C. Evenson, MINNEAPOLIS, July 6, '05.
La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Sir:—You will recall having made for me, some months ago, the pair of riding bow spectacles and I am pleased, indeed, in this manner, to advise that they are not only satisfactory entirely, but I believe, perfect. Have been fitted before by a number of prominent oculists, but believe the pair I obtained from you to be the best all around outfit I have ever had, and I have worn spectacles for the last twenty years. Wishing you continued success, I remain,

C. A. ROBINSON.

True, there are many men who fit glasses improperly by subjective methods, that is, try lenses out of trial case, until they find a pair you can see with, and they have their place in this world, like any other incompetent man, but that does not argue against a competent man like myself, trained and schooled for this work as a science and understands the use of instruments for determining the cause of eyestrain and uses them daily in my practice.

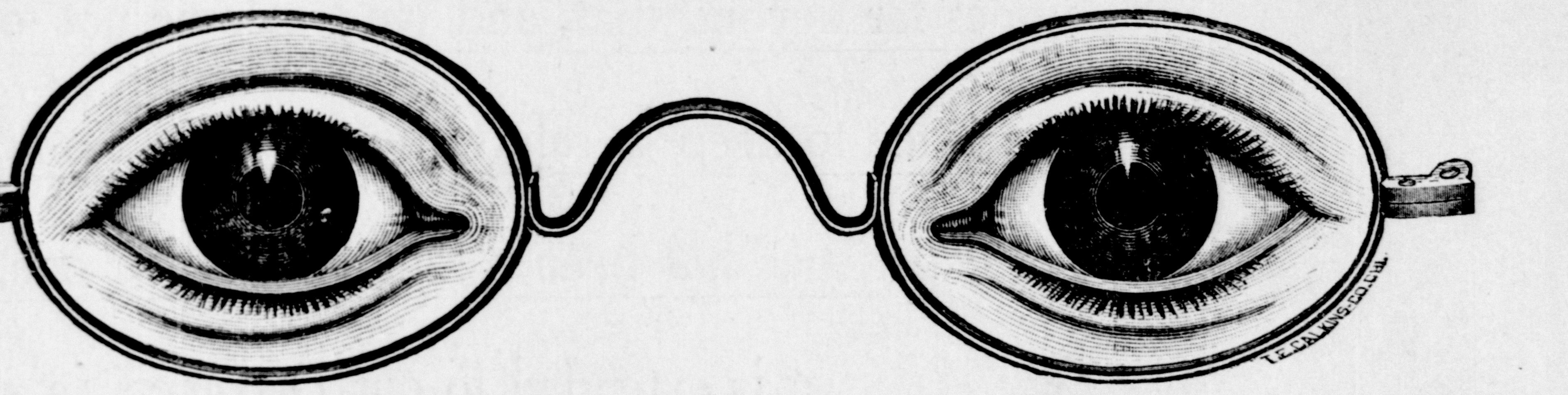
OPTOMETRY

DOES NOT MEAN MEDICINE
DOES NOT MEAN SURGERY

Optometry, like dentistry, covers the KNOW-HOW of mechanical work, and this makes it imperative that I should be thoroughly familiar with the underlying theories involved in the making, mounting and repairing of spectacles and eyeglasses as required to aid poor vision when due to errors of refraction.

I Have Specialized in This Work

This enables me to devote all my time and study to this science. That is why my glasses are correct for your eyes.



The Bible is the only perfect advertisement.
It tells who God is.
It tells what God does.
It tells where you can find God.

And when you have placed yourself in God's hands he takes care of you.
It isn't the fault of the Bible because it doesn't convince everybody.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN THE BIBLE?
"THEN YOU'LL COME TO ME"

H. C. EVENSON

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST 500 MAIN ST.—UPSTAIRS

The National Bank of La Crosse

114 NORTH FOURTH STREET

Capital, Surplus and Profits $650,000.00

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F. P. Hixon, Vice Prest.

L. C. Colman, Vice Prest.

F. H. Hankerson, Cashier

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An account with us means more than merely a safe place of deposit. We aim to give a service which goes far beyond that, and we welcome not only the savings deposit which we agree to keep in safety, but the business account as well. Our experience has been a long and varied one, and the benefit of it is extended to our customers in a spirit of goodwill. It sometimes proves of great value.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

JOSEPH W. LOSEY PEOPLE'S FRIEND

Pioneer Resident of La Crosse Great Force in Development of the Community

HELD IN GREAT ESTEEM

Beautifying of Oak Grove Cemetery Perhaps Greatest Work of Great Leader

In telling the story of the building and development of the City of La Crosse and its surrounding territory, it is impossible to pass with mere mention perhaps one of the greatest individual forces that helped to build this community into one of prosperity and wealth. This individual force was the untiring effort and strength of the late Joseph W. Losey, always exerted for the promotion and carrying forward of all improvements.

A strong man and one of unflagging zeal, by his tireless efforts, soon after his arrival in what was then a frontier town, he became recognized as a leader, one who was capable and willing to help every movement that tended to the development of the community.

Without being counted as a man of great wealth or without the power and influence that comes from holding high offices, he was quickly forced to assume the responsibiliites of the first citizen of the town. While he made much money during his life here he was not considered a wealthy man when he died. He had always been generous in contributing to the various struggling enterprises of the city and to municipal adornment and was known as a friend of the poor.

Memory is Respected

Holding the offices of district attorney, city attorney, and member of the common council, Mr. Losey was able by his efficient leadership, to exert a powerful influence on the city government. How well he exerted that influence is attested by the universal esteem and respect offered his memory by the citizens of this community.

Born and reared to young manhood in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, a country that required the untiring labor and toil of the hardy New Englanders to eke a living from the stony and wooded soil, Mr. Losey from his earliest youth was peculiarly adapted to take up the life of the frontiersman.

He was born December 30, 1934 and was the son of Ebenezer Losey, a physician. His father was ambitious for him to follow in his footsteps and thus he received a literary education in the common schools. After that he was a student at Amherst college for two years. In his second year in college and at the age 22 he made up his mind to take up the profession of law.

Goes to the Frontier.

Much to the disappointment of his father he packed up his books and belongings and came west, locating in La Crosse when that town was on the very frontier. While his parents were neither rich or poor, Mr. Losey not only was in close touch with the cultured side of life, but he knew the struggles and hardships of the poor. He was at the time of his advent in La Crosse a young man of more than ordinary ambition and zeal.

He was a big man physically and in his younger days acquired fame as an athlete. There was no one in the county that hold his own with him in feats of strength and endurance.

As he grew older he lost his enthusiasm for sports and became interested in the building up of the territory. Wisconsin, being at that time in the forming, all men of force and strength naturally had influence in the making of the laws.

Enters La Office.

When he came to La Crosse he entered the law office of Denison & Lyndes. He read law there about a year and was admitted to the bar. His admission was hastened so that he might become a candidate for the office of district attorney. He was successful in landing the nomination and was elected the following fall.

Mr. Losey by virtue of his office soon came into prominence as a rising young lawyer and as he grew older that reputation grew until it was more than state wide. He was counsel in many cases in southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa.

He became a very busy man at that time pertaining to public utilities. Great manufacturing interests were being developed, transportation companies were active both on the river and on land, railroads were being built in every direction and the country was at large assuming the appearance of civilization out of a vast wilderness.

In Great Demand.

The lawyer of ability was in great demand at those times and Mr. Losey was known as one of more than common ability. It is beyond question that he probably had more to do with the formation of laws in this period of construction than any other man in western Wisconsin.

All was hurry and confusion in the building of state and corporation,and, lawyers of today express great surprise that the jurists of those times were able to cope with the many emergencies that were continually arising. Mr. Losey was called upon every day to deal with questions of law affecting immense interests and valuable rights. The points raised were constitutional, both federal and state, eminent domain, stocks and bonds, special elections, contracts, conveyancing, negligence, common carriers and everything in fact from the deciding of the proper whistle for a steamboat on the Mississippi to the length of a railroad tie.

Some of these questions had been settled by the courts. He had to know and did know these decisions Others were to be settled and he had to rely on his own judgment.

He was too busy to argue many of his cases in the supreme courts of the state in which his work lay, but many a case has gone before the court of last resort in the northwest, with which his name did not even appear, but which grew out of the necessity for action by him and which had been carefully considered by him and started for its final determination.

Elected City Attorney.

After his service as district attorney, Mr. Losey was elected city attorney of La Crosse and served in the capacity of that office faithfully and well until in 1873 he was chosen a member of the common council. He held this office for twelve years. No one has ever attempted to make a record of the many ordinances and laws that were framed and passed under his guiding hand. His strength and wisdom was available when it was most needed by the growing city.

Mr. Losey was a democrat in politics and broad and liberal in his views. He was a firm believer in the building up of the public schools and worked in harmony with the school board when he was an alderman. He believed in liberal appropriations for the development and maintenance of the school system.

Gave Help Willingly.

All other matters of public interest and welfare commanded much of his time. He was never to busy to give a hand in the boosting of any move that was for the good of the city or community. In the responsibility of his leadership he often neglected matters that meant much financially and otherwise to himself. But he gave his help cheerfully and willingly. It has been said that Mr. Losey was more fond of power than of money. If so he used his power to the benefit of the public.

Perhaps the greatest individual good for the city and the one for which he has received the most thanks was the beautifying and adornment of the Oak Grove cemetery. This is looked upon as almost the result of his individual effort.

He was president of the cemetery association for several years and it was the result of his careful and painstaking administration of its affairs that has built the burying place of the city's dead into a spot of wonderful beauty and comfort. The cemetery was neglected and an eyesore when he took hold of its affairs. It was but comparatively a short time when it became a model for institutions of its kind in the northwest.

After a long life of service to his fellowmen, Mr. Losey was stricken with heart failure and died on March 11, 1901 in his sixty-sixth year. His sudden departure was a cause of great sorrow to the community that had relied so much on his help and leadership. His name is revered along with other pioneers among which is Former United States Senator Cameron with whom at one time he was associated in the law firm of Cameron & Losey. Upon the death of Senator Cameron G. M. Woodward entered the firm and is today the surviving member.

He was for many years general counsel in the State of Wisconsin for the Milwaukee railroad and held that position at the time of his death.

As a mark of esteem and affection the citizens of La Crosse built a memorial at the entrance to Oak Grove cemetery which bears the following inscription dedicated to J. W. Losey.

Joseph W. Losey

He found this cemetery neglected and desolate.

He transformed it into a place of charm and beauty.

He made the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

To commemorate the virtues of one who endeared himself to all by an unbroken record of private charities and unselfish public service, this memorial is erected by citizens of La Crosse.

A. D. 1901.

Youthful Logic

The teacher in elementary mathematics looked hopefully about the room. "Now, children," she said, "I wish you to think very carefully before you answer my next question."

The small pupils sat eagerly awaiting it, wide-eyed, and in some instance open mouthed.

"What would you rather have, three bags with two apples in each bag, or two bags with thre apples in each bag?" asked the teacher.

"Three bag with two apples in each bag," siid a boy in one of the last seats, while the class debated as to the best answer.

"Why, Paul?" asked the teacher.

"Because there'd be one more bag to bust," announced the practical young mathematician. — Youth's Companion.

The Old Story

"Had every cent taken last night. Woke up hearing some one in the room. Reached under the pillow for revolver but didn't shoot."

"Why didn't you?"

"I'd probably be a widower if I had."—Judge.

FIRST EDITORIAL OF THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE

(The following appeared in The Tribune in Vol. I, No. 1, May 16, 1904).

In presenting The Tribune to the people of La Crosse, its management desires to assert clearly, and in the briefest way certain facts concerning its policies, aims, and the relations which it will endeavor to maintain with the public. A perfect understanding is essential to the best results of journalistic effort both from the standpoint of the publisher and of the community which his publication aims to serve.

To begin with, The Tribune is published as a business proposition. It is a fully and expensively equipped newspaper. It is prepared to serve its patrons in a complete and satisfactory manner, to compete with all publications in, or coming into, this field. It will be permanent; it will be progressive; it will be modern. We desire impress our readers most emphatically with its permanence and substantiability in order that any suggestion that may have been sought to have be disseminated that it is here to serve a transient purpose and its other aims are merely incidental to that purpose may be given the estimate of which it is deserving. We are here for business.

Cognizant of the fact that a public journal has influence only by virtue of its deeds, The Tribune managers seek for this paper a career that will establish it firmly in the public confidence. "I read it in The Tribune," we hope, will become a guarantee of accuracy. "The Tribune thinks so," we hope, will have the weight that goes with opinions from those habitually fair and accurate.

In its attitude toward matters of public concern, The Tribune aims to be absolutely fair. This is an age of great financial activity. It is the era of concentration and combination. War has never applied so severe a test to which the present strain in civil matters is putting the principles of republican government. Great industrial and commercial achievements, the inspiration of American energy intelligence and resourcefulness have made this country a financial giant, awesome and wonderful to competing nations. But there exists a grave doubt as to whether the aggregate of these achievements is more menacing to other commercial powers than is their strength and influence to the government under whose fostering wisdom they are created. Capital (even combination of capital) has rights which must be respected; labor has rights which must be respected. The line of right and wrong cannot be arbitrarily drawn between them. There is constant overlapping, a friction, an irritating conflict. Concentrated wealth, whose power is almost beyond estimation, would have the better of the situation, were it not for the healthy influence of American public sentiment. To support its aggressions, capital has entered largely and lavishly into journalism. seeking through purchased journalistic opinion to neutralize that public sentiment which is the nation's sole protection against trust domination. The newspaper field has been so successfully invaded by this sort of publication, that all our large cities and many smaller communities are today impregnated with their teachings.

And one conversant with newspaper affairs may scan the field of journalism and find springing into existence a new class of papers. They are the newspapers of the people. They live upon the good will and confidence of the public. They discuss all public matters. They print the news. They take the advice of Abraham Lincoln to "keep close to the people." They have come in response to the demand for representation by all those classes of people who lost their newspapers when capital went into the publishing business.

These papers of the people are again sub-divided into two classes. One is called the "yellow journal." It distorts the news, seeking to feed human love for the sensational, rather than accurately chronicle passing events. It seeks to array class against class, rather than to initiate honest harmony and fair control. The second class of the papers of the people tells the truth, hiding nothing of public concern, having no fear and courting no favor of any man or class or association of men. It yields to capital its rights, but exacts of capital due respect for the rights of labor and for the rights of individual men and women. It is no respector of persons, but it respects justice, a justice for all. It advocates that which it believes to be for the greatest good of the greatest number. "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," has been often and very well said. This is the creed of the new, popular, modern journal.

To this last class of newspapers The Tribune aspires to belong. If it fails to reach the standard, its failure will be one of judgment, not of purpose. It will be the tribune of all the people. It will attempt to make a case against no man or class of men. No man with a clear conscience, no corporation with a clean record, need hold it in awe. It will print the news; it will discuss matters of public moment fairly and fearlessly. It will hear defenses before condemning. It aims, in short, to be a broad, liberal and honest public journal.

In politics The Tribune will be independent of party or faction.

Freeing His Mind

The man who had alied at the office of the telephone company was in a high state of indignation.

"Two or three times every day for the last week," he said, "I have tried to call you up from my house to tell you that my phone is out of order, and I haven't been able to get you. Every time I put the blamed thing to my ear I hear nothing but the ticking of a dollar watch. It works all right when somebody calls me up, but it goes plumb dead when I try to call anybody else up."

"Yes," explained the man at the desk; "we've adopted the 'nickel first' system."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, you have to drop your nickel in the slot before you can get the operator."

"Then I could have got you any time by shooting the coin in first?"

"Yes."

"And there's nothing the matter with my phone?"

"No, sir."

Then the caller spoke in part as follows:

"— — — — — ! — **** — — — — ****** —! —? **** — — — ! ! ! !"

C. W. T.

INSURANCE

THAT'S ALL!

But we write all kinds in the Best Companies on earth.

Give us an opportunity to quote you rates on any sort of Insurance.

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Our rates are so low and the protection so great that you cannot afford to carry your own risk.

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THE SECURITY AGENCY,

110 North 4th Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

REPRESENTED BY

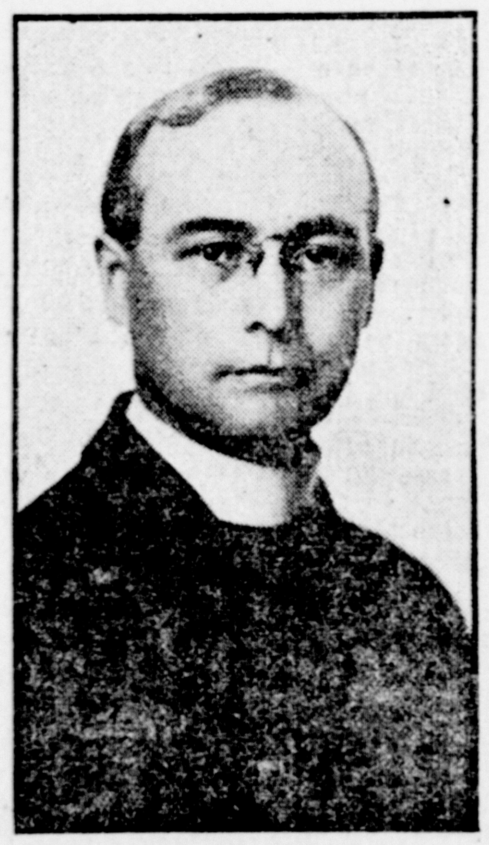
J. A. THWING and J. B. BRENNER

POPULAR PASTORS WHO MINISTER IN LA CROSSE CHURCHES

In his duty, prompt at every call,
He watched and wept and felt and pray'd for all. ---Goldsmith.

RT. REV. JAMES SCHWEBACH
Bishop Diocese of La Crosse

REV. BILLINGS
First Baptist Church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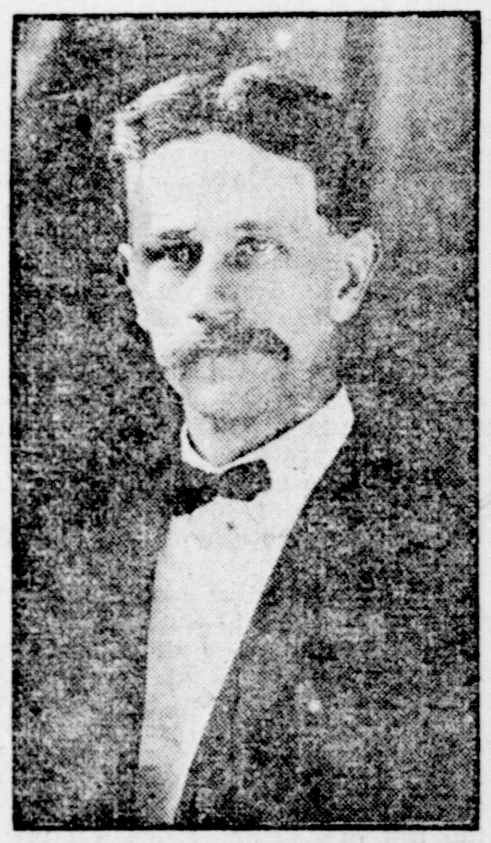
St. James Catholic Church

REV. D. C. JONES
First Presbyterian Church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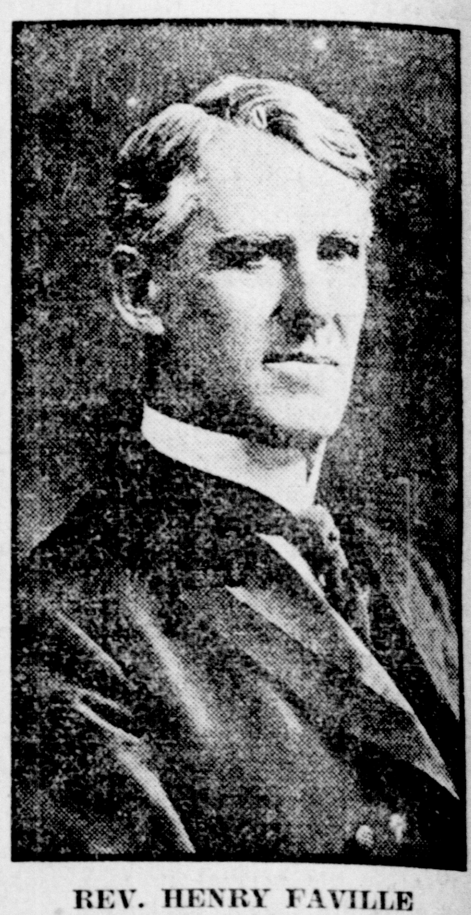
First M. E. Church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First Congregational Church Church

REV. FINCH A. CLARKE
North Presbyterian Church

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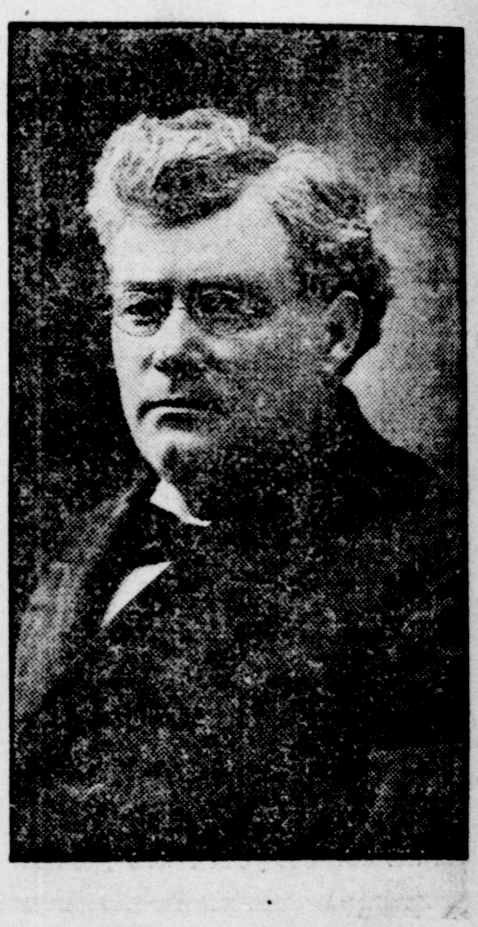
English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity

REV. I. T. SLAATE
Norwegian M. E. Church

REV. E. O. VIK
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran

REV. H. G. MAGELSSEN
Norwegian Lutheran Church

REV. G. D. ELLIKER
Gen. Secy. Home Mission Board of St. Reformed Church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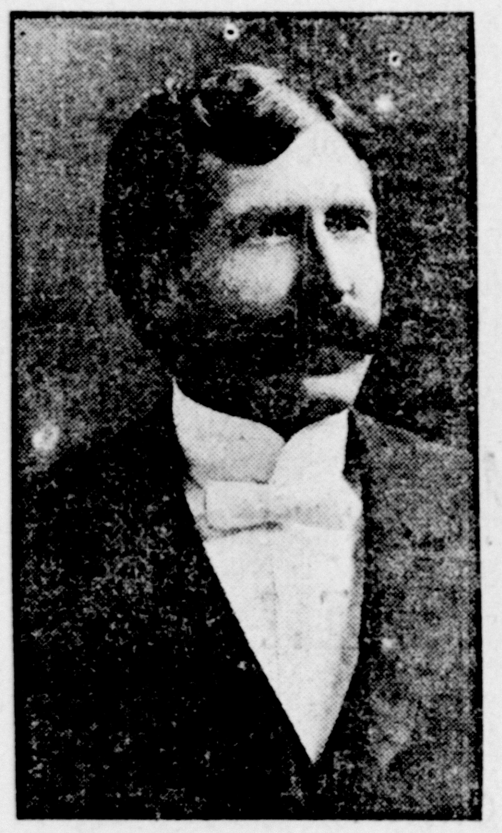
REV. O. L. CHRISTIANSON
Bethel Norwegian Lutheran Church

REV. JOHN H. KLAUS
First German M. E. Church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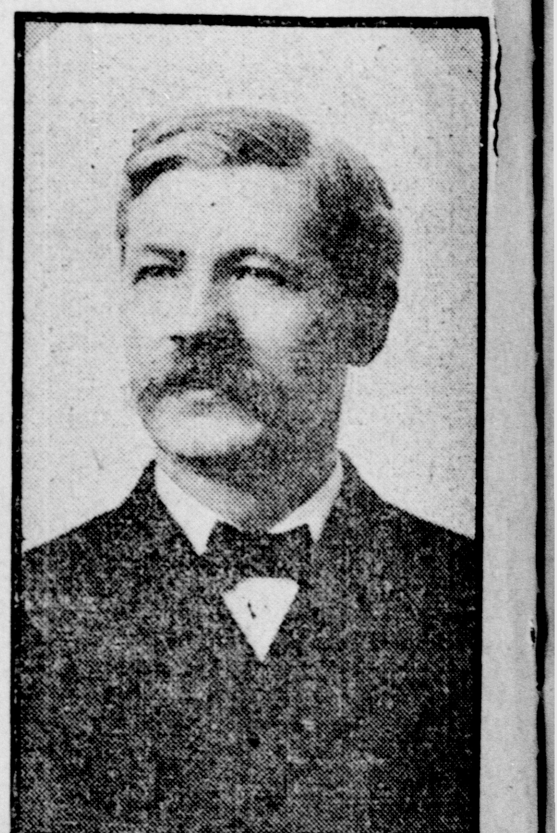
German Evangelical Lutheran Church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District Superintendent German Methodist Church

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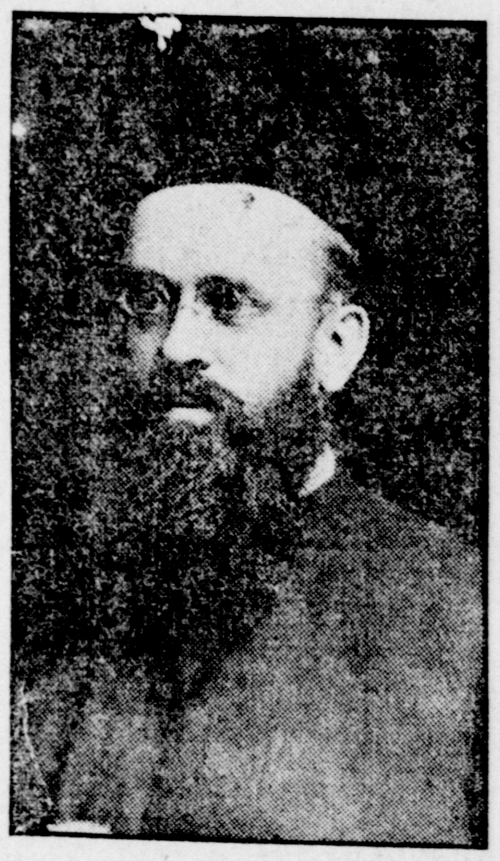
Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association

REV. J. BERGHOLZ
Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church

REV. WM. J. WITTER
Second German M. E. Church

REV. XAVIER TILL
St. Wencesiaus Church

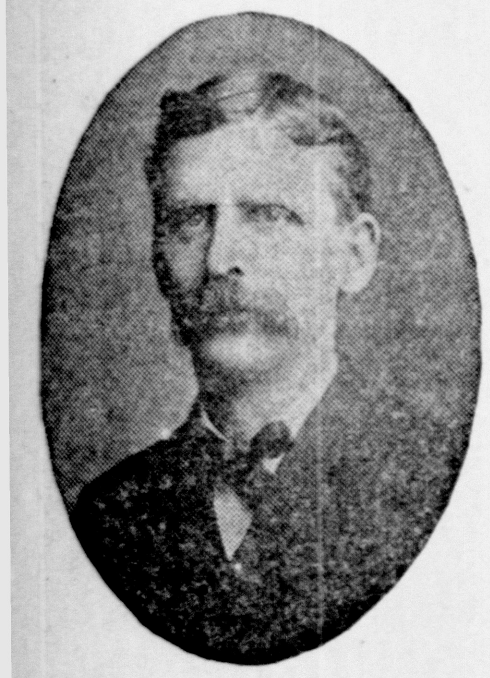

REV. JOHN N. RAPP
Secretary to Bishop James Schwebach

REV. GEORGE R. LONGBRAKE
St. Paul's Universalist Church

I venerate the man whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause. —Cowper.

DISTINGUISHED BENCH AND BAR OF LA CROSSE COUNTY

"What says my councel, learned in the law?"
—*Pope.*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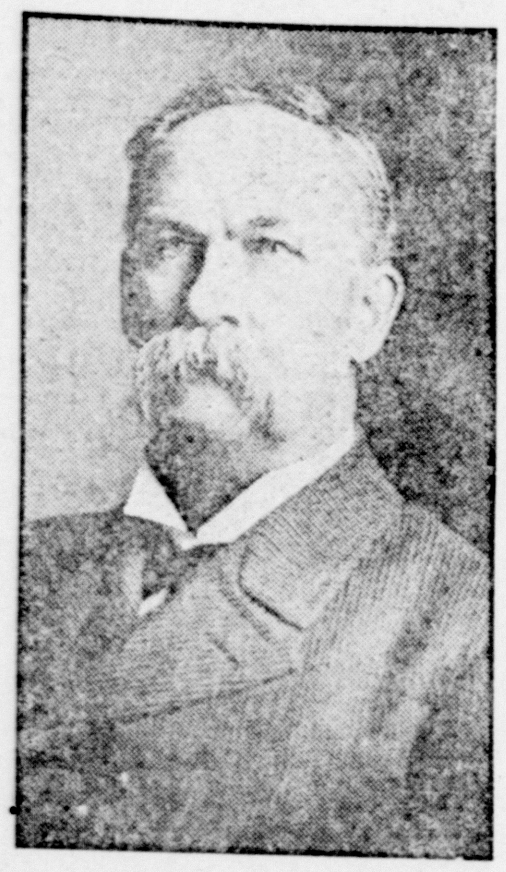
U. S. District Attorney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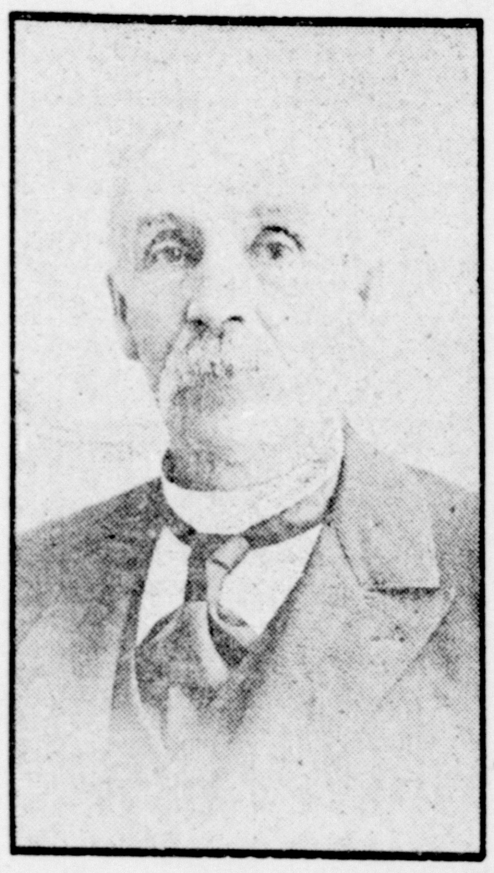
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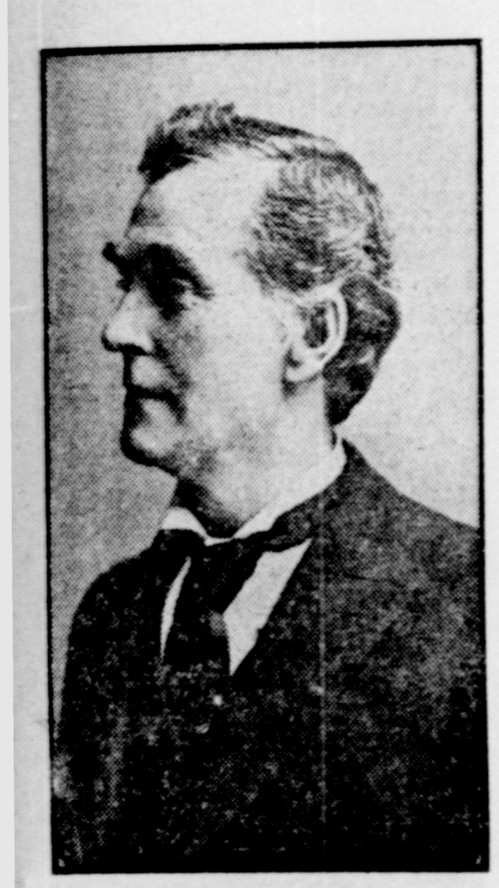
F. H. HARTWELL

HON. TOM MORRIS
Lieutenant Governor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A. P. PARSONS

A. H. SCHUBERT

J. E. HIGBEE

FRANK WINTER

HON. E. C. HIGBEE
Judge of the Circuit Court

O. M. SCHLABACH

JUDGE LEONARD KLEEBER

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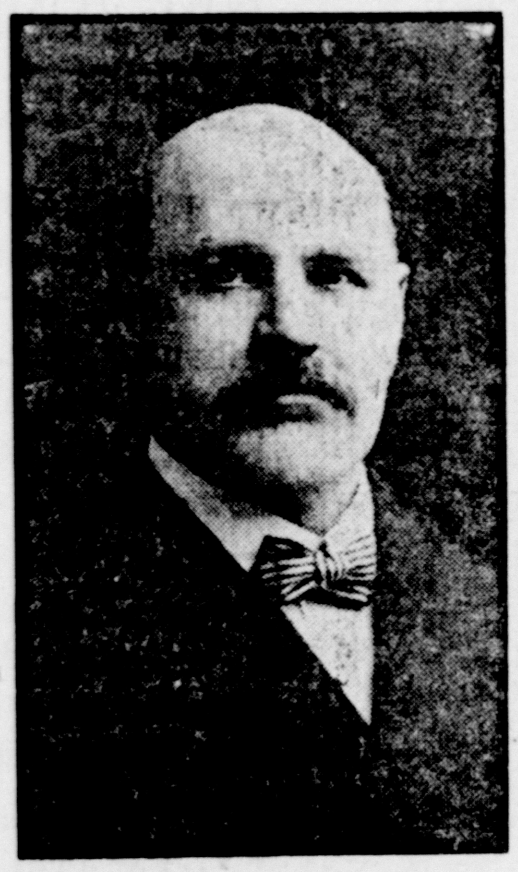
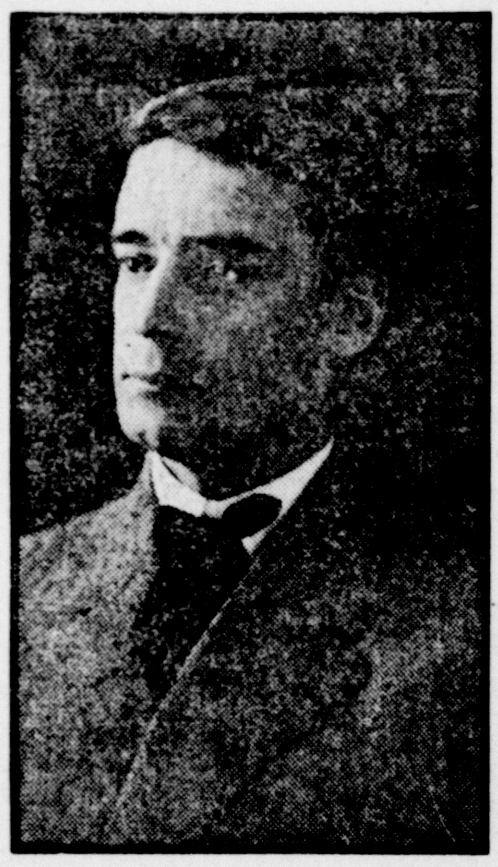

MILLS TOURTELLOTTE


W. A. POWELL

JAMES THOMPSON,
District Attorney

PAUL W. MAHONEY

HON. JOHN. J. ESCH
Congressman From 7th District

JOHN F. DOHERTY

HON. JOHN BRINDLEY
Judge of the County Court

HON. OTTO BOSSHARD
State Senator

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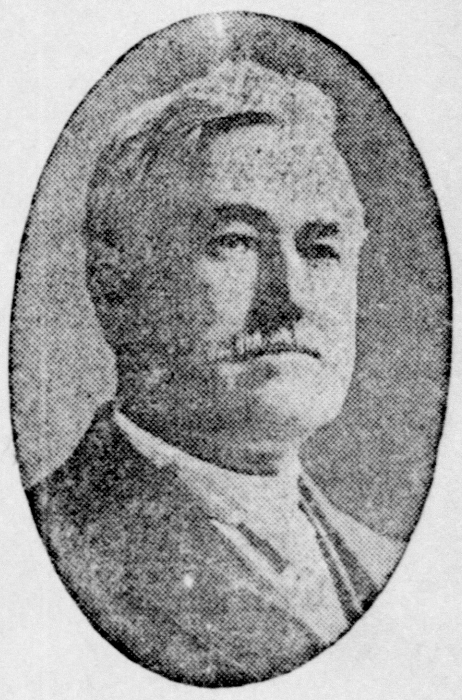

JUDGE RAY S. REID

To be my lord, study the law.
The mighty Julius, pleading at the bar,
Was greater than when thundering in the war.
He conquered nations; 'tis of more renown
To save a client, than to storm a town.
—*Lansdowne.*

AN ANNIVERSARY APPRECIATION

ENCOURAGED by a constantly growing patronage the extent and loyalty of which justifies the assumption that it proceeds from faith in our purposes and confidence in our efforts, we seize upon the opportunity presented by The Tribune's **TRADE AREA EDITION** of which the date of publication coincides with our **THIRD ANNIVERSARY**, to express to the people of this community our appreciation of the kindness of our reception here and of the favors that have been showered upon us.

THAT there is no sentiment in business is a short-sighted conclusion which has brought many houses to grief. The management of this store, from the outset, has adopted a broader and more neighborly view, establishing the policy of seeking personal relations with our customers, of being friends in the mellowest sense of that noble word with the people in whose midst we have elected to dwell.

WHAT started as a business program quickly became with us a social predilection. The cordiality of our reception, the congeniality of our relations with the folk with whom we have come in contact here, have made social intimacy with them a priceless privilege. Though but three years in La Crosse, we are heart and soul part of the community, sharing the pleasures, the ambitions and the hopes of a people whose open-hearted generosity and cheerful optimism have opened to us the door to fellowship and to success. Imbued with a purpose to make this business something more lofty than mere dollar-getting, we accept the substantial evidences that our motives have been understood, and in consideration of courtesies already extended to us we pledge ourselves to future achievements far transcending the efforts of the past.

OUR own experiences having fully corroborated the assertion of thousands of business houses that have achieved distinction and fortune through newspaper advertising, we are committed to an advertising policy of automatically increasing liberality. There is no more vital force in any community than an up-to-the-minute newspaper, fully abreast of the times and of its field, and we do not hesitate to compliment La Crosse upon a daily journal of whose alert progressiveness this **TRADE AREA EDITION** is ample evidence.

INDEED, as we survey this city and its fertile territory, measuring its possibilities and our own opportunties, we cannot refrain from felicitating ourselves upon our selection of a location. From the vantage ground of our birthday anniversary we look into a future rich with promise and find inspiration for the thought that as we grow and thrive with this richly endowed municipality we shall enjoy with its people constantly increasing reciprocal pleasures and advantages. Therefore it is with keen delight that we extend to the citizenship of this **TRADE AREA** the birthday greetings of

THE SCOTT-ROSE
COMPANY

RICH LA CROSSE FARM AREA SNATCHED FROM WILD MORASS

WILL RECLAIM 8,000 ACRES

Project of Captain Thompson Will Reclaim Vast Area of Rich Soil for Cultivation

TO TURN COURSE OF RIVER

Trempealeau River Will Be Turned and Shortened; Two Big Levees to Be Built

To retain 7,000 acres of land, to make out of a vast area of swampy muck, the home of rabbits, wild fowl, and bitterns, a broad district of farms of the richest soil in the world, is a pretty big proposition. It means a whole lot to the state, and to future generations that will inhabit the country after the present generation is forgotten; when land will not be so plentiful or so cheap as it is at the present time. To the land owners, too, who own part of the swampy, marshy territory, to have it cleaned up, and turned into rich pasture and tillable land, will be of inestimable value.

This will be the final result of the great drainage project, affecting over 7,000 acres of land, which is now nearing the final process of realization under the able hand of Captain W. A. Thompson, in what is known as the Trempealeau Drainage District, about twenty miles up the river from La Crosse. The finished work will be the consummation of years of thought and planning on the part of Captain Thompson.

Years ago, when he first came to the upper Mississippi river, the advantages and possibilities of the delta of the Trempealeau river as a location for farms if the water could only be removed, and the rich alluvial soil, which is characteristic of river deltas all over the world, be opened up for tillage. He tested the soil in every part of the delta, spent weeks going over the rough marshy land to determine the best line of work, and for years the project was uppermost in his mind. So confident was he that one day he would be able to put through the project, plans for which were slowly maturing in his mind, that he even went so far as to purchase a great many acres of the land in the swampiest and lowest parts of the delta, land which, owing to its half submerged nature, was sold for a song, feeling sure that eventually it would be worth much more than the price paid.

Railroads Make Dikes

When the railroads, the Burlington and the Northwestern, put through their roadbeds, he became more than ever convinced of the feasibility of his plan. The roadbeds of the two railways formed an embankment twenty feet high around the land which he proposed to drain, making a dike through which water from the Mississippi and from the Trempealeau could never seep. This in itself brought the plan out clearer and more distinct, and cut off a great part of the expense which would have been involved, and so the Captain began to interest the landowners of the district in his scheme.

Drainage District Organized

A year and a half ago, having enlisted all the land owners with the exception of two, in the proposed district, the Trempealeau Drainage District was organized, and the circuit court of the district was asked to appoint a commission, in accordance with the law, to discover whether or not the project would be feasible under the law.

The law of the state requires that in any case where it is desired that a drainage district be formed, a board of three commissioners, appointed by the circuit court, must pass upon it, and decide whether the benefits to be derived by those lands it will effect will equal or exceed the cost of the work. Circuit Judge E. C. Higbee appointed William A. Merwin, Trempealeau, Ben Davis, Galesville, and Henry Roettiger, Fountain City, as the board of commissioners in the case. They met, and after due deliberation and consideration, decided that the benefits derived from the drainage of the delta would vastly exceed the cost of the work. The district was therefore legally organized and told by the courts to go ahead.

Right here the two disgruntled farmers, who had not signed the petition for the formation of the drainage district, put a stick in the wheel of progress. They took the case to the supreme court, in order to have the decision set aside, and the land remain in its pristine condition as a special mosquito manufactory for Trempealeau county.

Before proceeding farther, it would be well to state the grounds upon which they took their stand in the attempt to have the court set aside the decision of the circuit court and the findings of the board of drainage commissioners. In order to keep the Trempealeau river from backing up in the spring, and flooding the entire area included in the drainage district, it was necessary for Captain Thompson to turn the Trempealeau river from its course, and cut across a great loop in the river's course, which describes, roughly, a horseshoe from a point a little south of the Marshland Junction station of the Northwestern and Green Bay railroads, north to a point almost opposite Winona, and then south to the foot of Trempealeau mountain, where it debouches into the Mississippi through the Trempealeau bay.

Following the meandering, tortuous course of the river, the distance from this point just south of Marshland Junction is a trifle over eight miles, and the slow stream flows right through the swampy portion of the land, which it is the plan of Captain Thompson to reclaim. In fact, the whole marsh which has caused the difficulty in the drainage district is all low, level land, covered in most parts by a few inches of water, and in the rest of the places is soggy and water soaked, with rank vegetation growing all over it. All the water which causes the marshy nature of the land is part of the contents of the Trempealeau river, over flow water, and back-water.

The course which Captain Thompson intends to pursue with the new channel of the river is practically a direct line from the starting point where the Trempealeau enters the drainage district to Trempealeau bay at the foot of Trempealeau Mountain. The length of this channel, which is really the heart of the reclamation scheme, is about three miles.

Farmers Fight Project.

The channel part of the way is planned to take in, as part of itself, two or three small mudholes; hollows in the ground which, when the water in the river is high, are full, and when it is low are practically empty. It was upon these small mudholes that the "embattled farmers" stood, and declared that the proceedings would have to stop. The law of the state is very strict in regard to the destroying of lakes, and if they could have proved that these small mudholes were lakes, as they attempted, they might have effectually put a stop to all proceedings. The reason that the farmers were disgruntled, and attempted to stop action on the project was that the proposed course of the river ran through their land, and they hated to lose even the land required for the new channel, although they were well aware that they would receive ample damages for its condemnation.

Higher Court Upholds Higbee

So these two bold men took the case from the hands of Judge Higbee, who decided that the "lakes" in question were merely sinkholes, and carried it to the state supreme court. There was a stiff fight, and the decision of the supreme court was rendered just recently. It upheld the findings of the lower court; and ordered that work on the condemnation of the lands, and the assessment of benefits and damages proceed immediately. Thus was the last obstacle that stood in the way of the successful completion of the task overcome, and it is now only a matter of time until the land will have been reclaimed, and the 7,000 fertile acres in the delta of the Trempealeau will be turned into prosperous farms, where crops that will possibly be the largest and richest of any produced in the territory about La Crosse will be produced.

Description of the District

The Trempealeau Drainage District is a stretch of territory, approximately diamond shaped, which lies about half in Trempealeau county, and the other, or northern half in Buffalo county. The district is nearly eight miles in length from north to south, and about one-half of that in width. The tracks of the Burlington and Northwestern railroads serve as the western and eastern boundaries of the tract, respectively. The tracks of the Green Bay and Western road also traverse the district at about the center, cutting across from Marshland Junction to Winona. These tracks are to serve as dikes for the completed work, and will keep out all water from the reclaimed land which might otherwise seep through and destroy the effects of the work. The Burlington has two trestles in their stretch of of roadbed along the western boundary of the district, and these they have agreed to fill in, in order to keep water from the Mississippi river in high water from overflowing the reclaimed land. The embankments of the road will also be strengthened to preclude all liability of the water breaking through.

The territory embraced in the scheme extends from a point about opposite the north end of Winona on the Wisconsin side of the river to the mouth of the Trempealeau river, where it empties into the bay of the same name at the foot of Trempealeau Mountain.

There are two streams of water flowing through the district, which are rather near together where they enter the track. The larger, Trempealeau river, however, takes a northwesterly course through the district, at times spreading out into large swamps, and again narrowing to a stream of considerable swiftness. There is a fall of fourteen feet in the Trempealeau from its entrance into the district near Marshland Junction to its mouth in the bay. The other and small stream, Pine Creek, enters the district at a point a little south of the entrance of the Trempealeau, and flows in a general southeasterly direction to the Mississippi river in Trempealeau Bay. It is along the line of this creek that the now famous "mudhole lakes," the foundation of the controversy which came close to defeating the scheme of Captain Thompson, are located. The length of this stream is a little less than three miles. It also widens in places, and spreads over the lowlying land along its banks, making impenetrable morass of the greater portion of the territory through which it flows.

Land Ideal for Drainage

The general trend of the land is a slight fall from the northern end of the district south to the bay. The northern end is the highest spot in the general topography of the territory, and a gentle slope is observable down to the foot of Trempealeau Mountain, where the bay cuts off the district. In a spot nearly in the southeast corner of the reclamation area there is a knoll of higher land, which plays an important part in the scheme of reclamation, which will be explained later. This knoll rises rather abruptly from the marshy jungle which lies about it on all sides, created by the backwater from the Trempealeau river and Pine Creek. To the east of the district is a range of high bluffs, which act as a watershed for the territory lying between them and the river.

Covered With Jungle

Practically the entire territory, especially that lying in the southern end of the district, is a dense impenetrable jungle, marshy and soggy under foot, with sparsely scattered tussocks of luxurious swamp grass of a brilliant, vivid green in the summer time. In fact, the whole district, viewed from the top of the bluffs that lie to the east, is a riot of luxurious vegetation, with almost tropical greens the prevailing tint in the summer. In the winter it is a desolate area of forbidding grays and browns, with the leafless skeletons of trees, mostly willows, except on the higher portions to the southeast, jutting up above the dead looking grays which make the prevailing tone of the landscape. In the summer, the marsh is grown over with weeds, which have an especially luxuriant growth from the water with which their roots are surrounded. Most of this type of vegetation is of extraordinary height, reaching sometimes the altitude of fifteen feet. This growth makes the greater part of the district a jungle that rivals in denseness and tracklessness anything that the tropics can put forward.

It is a famous hunting district, noted for the number of wild fowl that congregate there in the spring and fall, and is a favorite rendezvous for hunters from La Crosse at these times. There are many instances where hunters have lost their way in the dense vegetation of this Marsh, and some have had narrow escapes from dying in the loneliness and desolation of the swamp.

To the northward, the vegetation, while still luxurious, does not reach the extraordinary growth that is found to the south, and gradually dies out, until upon the higher lands at the extreme northern portion are found well-tilled and productive farms, that illustrate plainer than any words the value and fertility of the soil involved in the reclamation project.

About midway between the northern and southern ends of the district, is a channel, now overgrown with weeds and choked with rubbish that was at one time the bed of the Trempealeau river. This old dried up water course serves as the boundary between Buffalo and Trempealeau counties. The stream, probably from some slight upheaval of the earth's crust, has been shifted to the northward, and now pursues a winding way on its course to the Father of Waters, describing a great bow, with the old river bed in the approximate position of a bowstring.

The idea along which the drainage district will be developed is to so turn the course of the Trempealeau river that, instead of flowing along its present course through eight miles of territory, spoiling it for cultivation, it will flow directly from its entrance into the territory, just south of Marshland Junction, in a line that is as nearly straight as the topography of the country will allow, into Trempealeau Bay at about the same point where it now enters. Of course, in order to keep the water from spreading over the low, level plain even after its course has been changed, a protection will be necessary, and from Marshland Junction a wall or levee will be built to the high ground previously spoken of in the southeast corner of the district. The river will be turned into a course on the outside of this dyke and will thus be kept absolutely outside of the drainage district. This levee will be termed "Levee B" and will be part of a system of two levees, the other of which will run from the foot of Trempealeau Mountain over to the opposite side of the high spot of land from the southern end of "Levee B." This wall is to be known as "Levee A." It will run in a direction about southwest from the high land. The levee will be from fourteen feet in height at its highest point where it fronts on the bay, to six or eight feet high along the banks of the channel into which the river is to be turned.

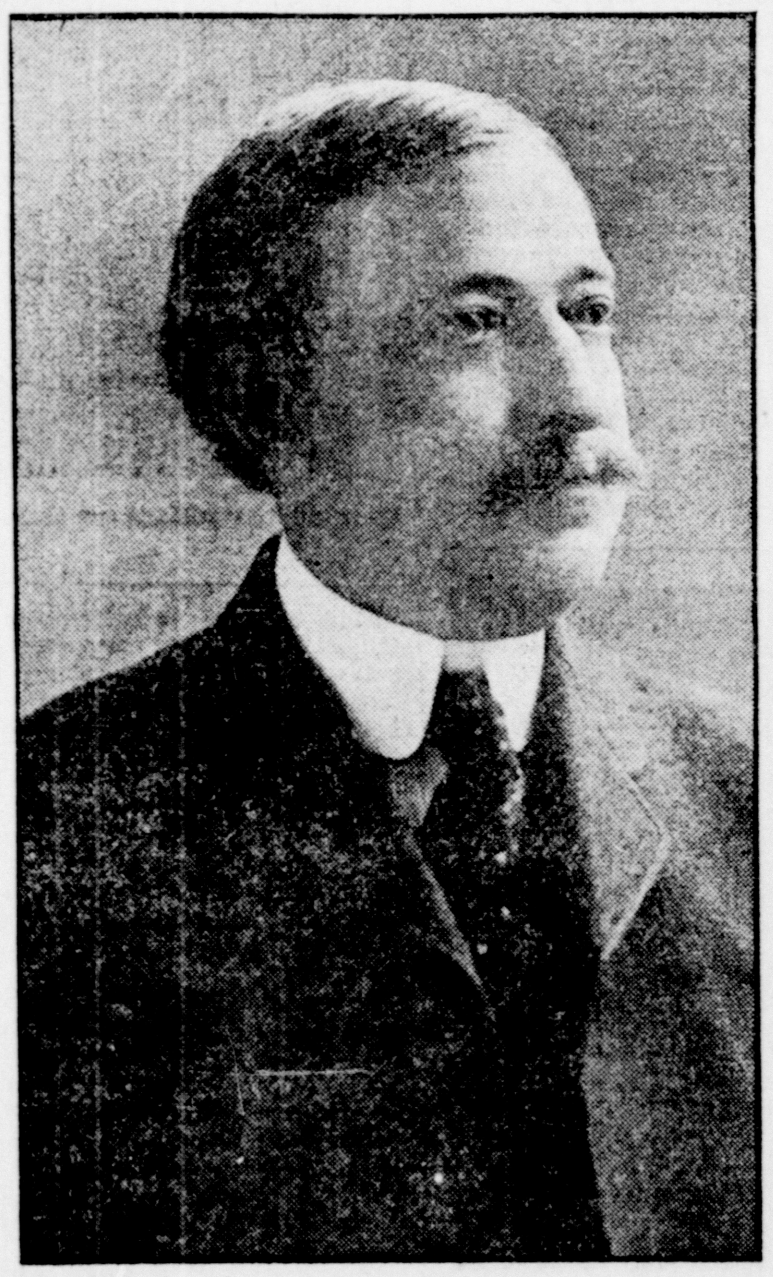
To Turn River Channel

The turning of the channel of the Trempealeau river is in itself a feat worthy of more than passing notice, not only from the fact that upon its successful completion the entire success of the project depends, but also from the magnitude of the task which is involved.

It is proposed to cut the channel from the point where the Trempealeau enters the district under the bed of the Northwestern road in a southeasterly direction along the outside of the levees into Trempealeau bay. The levee will be extended across the present course of the river at the point of entrance, so that there will be no possible point of egress for the water except along the lines marked out for it by the artificial channel. The entire length of the new channel will be not more than three miles, and as the length of the present tortuous course is estimated at at least eight miles, the size of the undertaking is readily understood.

No attempt will be made to fill in the wide shallow bed of the river, after it has been turned from its course. The natural effects of the erosion and accumulating processes of nature will accomplish the task of leveling up the gully that will be left when the river bed is dry, according to Captain Thompson.

The sides of Levees A and B will not be riprapped, either, according to a statement recently made by Captain Thompson. Although it may be necessary, he declares, at certain points, notably along the edge of Levee B where it will be built on the shore of Trempealeau Bay to prevent the water from backing up into the restricted territory, it may be necessary to put down some rock, Thompson declares, and particular care will be taken at this point to make the levee tight, in order that no water may seep through and spoil the work of reclamation.



CAPT. W. A. THOMPSON

To Use Dredge

The work of changing the channel of the river will be done by an enormous dredge, which will start at the point where the river enters the district, and work southeast in the course laid out. The levee will be constructed from the material taken from the new channel. The dredge will be moved into place by floating it over the eight miles of the present course of the river, and this part of the preliminary work is anticipated to be one of the greatest difficulties that will be met with, as the river is shallow, and will in places hardly admit a boat, even of shallow draft, passing over its sandbars.

Starting from the point where the river enters the district the dredge will work ahead of itself, in order that water may always be present with which to float the dredge. The dredge will be pushed with all practicable speed down the course that has been explained above, and will be carried through the swamp about a mile, to the spot where the proposed channel joins Pine Creek. From there the creek will be enlarged and deepened by the dredge, through the sinkholes which have been spoken of, and the general course of Pine Creek will be followed down to Trempealeau Bay. The levee, which will be only on one side of the new channel, will be thrown up and built as fast as the dredge progresses in the work.

Instead of riprapping the sides of the levee, except in spots where the greatest strains will come, the banks will be sodded, and willows planted, a method which Captain Thompson declares will be practically as effective as a binder as the placing of stone, in places where the current is quiet.

It is not expected by the exploiters of the scheme that the land reclaimed from the marsh by the turning away of the stream and the formation of a pocket to keep the water from spreading back onto the land from the new channel, will be permanently without surface water. There is bound to be a great deal of rain, and there will probably also be a certain amount of seepage from the Mississippi river, which borders the district closely on the west. In addition there is a range of high bluffs to the east, which in the time of heavy rains in the spring and fall will cause a great deal of water to flow into the district, acting as a watershed. This combination of surface water would have a great power for harm in the completed work were it not that Mr. Thompson and his associates have foreseen the danger, and have taken steps that will provide for its elimination.

A long ditch, of large proportions, said to be practically a canal in size, will be cut through the west central portion of the district, transversing it from north to south with a slight angle to the west, and emptying into the Trempealeau Bay through openings in the levee.

This ditch is to be dug by the government, under the provisions of the swamp lands reclamation act, and the cost of the task will be charged to the lands through which it passes.

At intervals along the big ditch will be dug smaller cross trenches, which will effectually serve to drain all the land embraced in the tract.

Big Pumping Station.

At the southern end of the big ditch, near levee A, a large pumping station will be erected, which it is estimated will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000, nearly one quarter of the entire cost of the work.

The pump that will be installed here will only be used in case of high water in the Mississippi, when the drainage water from the big ditch will not be able to run out the openings in the levee by gravity.

In order to keep the waters from the river from entering through these openings, and flooding the lands which have been reclaimed, automatic valves will be installed in the sides of levee A, through which the water from the big drainage ditch which traverses the whole area will be allowed to flow. These valves, when the water is high enough to endanger the land behind the levee, will close of themselves, and keep the water from entering. Naturally, the closure of the valves would also result in the backing up of the water in the big ditch, a happening that would have results almost as disastrous as those attendant upon the entry of water from the river.

It is at such times as this that the pump in the big station will be set to work, and the water in the ditch will be forced through the valves by a heavy pressure, sufficient to keep the water from the river from entering. This is the most difficult piece of mechanical work that will be performed on the whole project, according to the promoter.

It is thought that the only seasons of the year that the pumping station will be in use is in the early summer and late in the fall, when the water, both in the river and in the ditch, will naturally be high from the abundant rain.

Work to Start Next Spring.

Captain Thompson recently announced that the contracts for the work on the drainage district would be let, in all probability, early in the spring of 1912, and that work would begin at once. It is probable that work will be started as early as possible, in order that there may be plenty in the river, upon which to float the big dredge to the point where the work will be begun.

The captain also declares that if work proceeds with the haste that is expected, and no obstacles that have not been foreseen and provided for develop, there is no question but that the entire construction of the pocket for keeping the water off the lands will be completed, the levees in place, and the river turned into the new channel by the end of the fall of 1912.

Will Clear District.

The completion of the work, however, will mark the completion of only one part of the labor that is connected with the scheme. To simply drain off the land, and leave it in its present wild state would avail the owners nothing, especially the owners of the company which has undertaken to carry the plans through to completion. It is their intention to sell the land at a profit for farming purposes, and it would be extremely difficult to dispose of land to a farmer which was covered with great growths of rank swamp grasses and weeds, and full of trees old, at the present time. In addition to the difficulty of disposing of uncleared land there remains the fact that the presence of the tall jungle growths and trees, interspersed with underbrush, detracts greatly from the value, commercially, of the land, owing to the time and expense which it would be necessary for the buyer to spend before his land would be in fit shape to put into crops. Land, however rich, is not available for farming unless it is cleared, and this fact is one that has been realized by the syndicate of which Captain Thompson is the head.

They have therefore laid their plans to clear from the land all the timber, underbrush and vegetation which now helps to reduce its value, after the heavier work of turning the course of the river, building the levees, installing the big ditch and pumping station, and all other details of the constructional work have been finished.

A large crew of men will be employed in burning and disposing of this rubbish, and the land will be put in perfect condition for tilling before it is put on the market.

The work of clearing the present marsh, and reclaiming from it, will work great changes in the aspect of the place. It is almost impossible to picture in the imagination the difference between present scene, which however wild, has a beauty if its own, and the peaceful quiet and orderly air that will be evidenced when the work of reclaiming and clearing the swamp lands is completed. Land that is now the haunt of the frog and the water snake will become pasture for cattle and sheep. Corn and wheat will take the place of sedge and rushes, and apple trees will bend, laden with fruit, where now the red-winged blackbird builds its nest in the solitude of the willow branches. The vivid green of the tropic-appearing vegetation will give way to the rich warm browns of the harvest fields, and the bare fields of winter will be relieved by the light glowing from the windows of many farm houses.

Soil is Rich.

There is no question in the minds of any of the persons who have looked closely into the project but that the land which will be reclaimed will be of a quality equaled in few places in the territory tributary to La Crosse or the world. It is alluvial soil, made of deposits of leaf mold, which have been growing for ages, and the sediment brought down by the river. It has never been used, and it will be generations before the land will be exhausted sufficiently to even cause a diminution of the crops that can be raised. The land is also situated conveniently to railroad facilities. Surrounded by three railroads, with a station within four miles from any part of the district, the shipping facilities of the farmers will be of the best.

The land is situated within easy reach of La Crosse, the distributing point for a great part of the northwest, and is also on the main line of a large trunk railroad.

Benefits and Damages Assessed

A few days ago the board of condemnation commissioners met, in accordance with the order of the supreme court, and discussed the benefits and damages that would be derived by the landowners in the drainage district, by the completion of the work.

Damages were allowed those through whose farms the new channel of the river will pass, and benefits were assessed the farmers to whom the scheme will prove a direct benefit, in reclaiming part of their land from the grip of the swamp. These benefits, which were not exorbitant, are by the state law given a run of fifteen years in which they can be paid, and it is said that the land will more than pay for itself in that time. The farmers also, whose property was condemned for the purposes of the drainage scheme, will profit by it, as not only are they not required to pay benefits, but they also gain something by the taking away of the swamp, which has been a trouble to the country surrounding for many years.

It is almost impossible to estimate the betterment that will accrue to the city of La Crosse by the opening up for cultivation of the 7,085 acres that will be affected by the work. The work, for one thing, will probably be carried on by some La Crosse firm, and then the natural inrush of settlers into rich land such as this is bound to prove will be of great value to La Crosse's commercial houses. The country is directly tributary to La Crosse, and nearly 8,000 acres will accommodate many farmers, who must buy their clothing, and dispose of their produce, somewhere. That La Crosse will be the place there can be no doubt, as they have the best railroad connections, and the facilities both for disposal of produce and purchasing of necessary articles are unexcelled by any city within reaching distance of the district under discussion.

The enormous crops which will undoubtedly be raised on the rich alluvial soil will considerably increase the produce that will come to La Crosse directly as a result of the opening up of the Trempealeau river delta for cultivation.

Always to Blame.

"Of course we take our little flings at mankind in general," confessed the suffragette leader, "but I tell you, sisters, there are some blamed good husband in this old world."

"Right you are!" spoke up the meek man who had come in unobserved. "They are blamed for everything that happens."

Bucolic Joke.

Silas—Thar goes Hiram. Every morning he feeds that prize cow of his 18 carrots.

Cyrus—By heck, he thinks that old cow is solid gold.

Silas—Haw, haw! I reckon you'd call her 18 carrot gold.

DESOTO STARTED IN PIONEER DAYS

Early Settlers Got Oxen Shod and Bought Supplies in Frontier Village

WAS COMMERCIAL CENTER

Farmers Came from Great Distances, as Many as 200 Coming in a Single Day

DeSoto's history dates back to 1855 when the first settlement was founded and when the three proprietors of the town, Doctors Osgood, Houghton and Powell, arrived at the place. At this time the people from many miles around came to the town to purchase their supplies and to get their oxen shod so the settlement attained prominence during the early times.

Buildings were put up during the first year of the town's existence while more of the pioneers were arriving all the time, thus helping to make the settlement one of importance. In 1855, when the place was started, Koil and Potter built the Bay State hotel, while the same year saw the construction of the De Soto House of which Anthony Valley was one of the first proprietors. Daniel Houghton put up one of the first houses, which is still standing but which has been remodeled to some extent, during that year, and the first blacksmith shop in the village was built by W. N. West in 1855. The latter afterwards moved to Caledonia, Minn., where he died during the same year. C. B. Whitney built a store where C. H. Upham is now located. George Hale constructed a building on the site of the present telephone office.

Some of the earliest settlers of Victory are Edmund Houghton, Daniel Houghton, Messrs, Koil and Porter, W. N. West, Captain Worth, and the three men who were the proprietors of the town, Doctors Osgood, Houghton and Powell. It is thought that a Frenchman by the name of Godfrey was the first man to locate here but this is not definitely known. W. Dyer, who arrived in 1859 is another of the early residents who came to the town to live.

Mill Booms Town.

When N. S. Kate & company came from the east to locate a mill in De Soto, the town received a big boost, for a great number of men were employed in this industry which proved to be a large affair. The construction of the building was begun in 1857 and completed in the following year, but after a time the machinery was moved away while the mill itself later burned down.

In all probability the town was laid out and platted by Carlyle and Dowse who were among the earliest residents there. De Soto was incorporated as a village when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad came through there about 26 years ago at which time the population was about 500. At the present time, however, it is thought that more people than that reside in the village.

Formerly the trade was carried on by river exclusively as it was in other towns along the Mississippi. De Soto was a great commercial center in those days, farmers from great distances coming there to do their trading, and it is said that there were sometimes as many as 200 teams entering the village in a single day. Wheat was then the principal product raised in the community and it was sent here from the surrounding country to be shipped from this point. There were two packets passing the city daily which offered means of transportation, in addition to which many rafts were seen at that time.

Two sawmills and a brewery were located in De Soto many years ago but all of them have since moved away.

Trade in Farm Products.

The farming country in the vicinity is good for the raising of tobacco, oats, barley and corn, while dairying is also an important item. A large trade in these products is carried on, the grain and dairy products being shipped in large quantities.

The officers of the town at present are: Town Board, Roy Johnson, president, D. B. Collins, Joseph Osborne, C. H. Haskell, William Joseph and John Adams; Clerk, John Brown; Treasurer, C. H. Upham; Supervisor, O. J. Lewis; Marshal, A. Hanson.

De Soto is supplied with three general stores owned by C. H. Upham, D. F. Morton and William Beardsley, Henry Ringenbach's grocery store, De Soto Argus, a weekly newspaper, the Bay State hotel, owned by J. H. Rogers, and the De Soto House of which W. Reiter is the proprietor. In addition to these they have the De Soto State bank of which A. Lewis is the cashier, two doctors, Liedeman and Stevens, J. H. Rogers' drug store, a harness maker, A. J. Smith, a blacksmith, a butcher shop, and a barber shop. Roy Johnson is the postmaster.

There are two churches, the Methodist and Congregational, which are largely attended by the people of the village and of the surrounding country.

A man' success in life depends on his way of doing his work, a woman's on her way of doing her hair.

ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS BIG

Protective Organization is Formed to Fight Trading Stamp; Works for Good of La Crosse

REFORMS ACCOMPLISHED

Boosting of Home Trade and Industries Proves of Immense Value to the City

Although the old green trading stamp system, which at one time had a firm hold in this city, is generally considered a poor thing at the present time, it has accomplished one of the greatest things in the history of La Crosse, namely the organization of the Merchants' Protective association. At least that association owes its origin to the green trading stamp system as it was organized expressly for the purpose of putting the trading stamp out of existence.

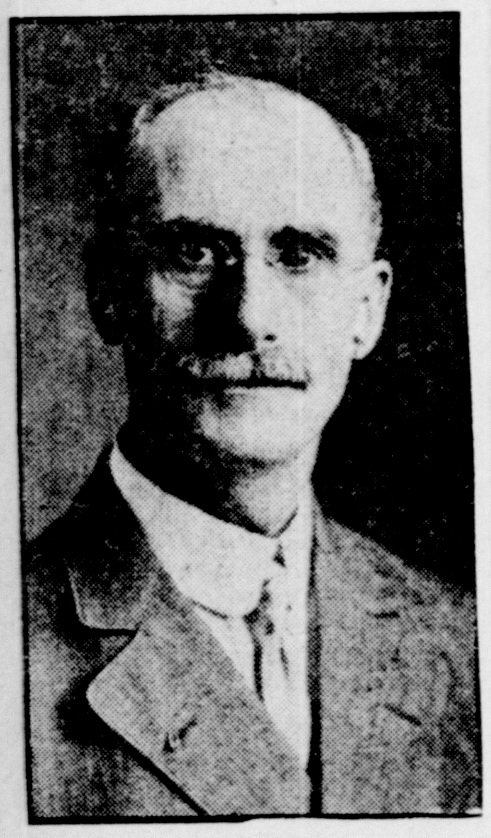
During the summer of 1903 the Merchants' Protective association was organized and C. J. Felber was elected president. Through the five years that Mr. Felber held that position he proved an able and efficient officer, and being interested in the welfare of the city and the local markets, he was always willing to investigate and spend time and energy on any proposition for the betterment of La Crosse.

D. S. Fairbairn, who was one of the leading factors in the organization of the association, was elected secretary and treasurer and during the five years that he held those offices accomplished a great deal for La Crosse and the local markets.

The following seven members were elected to act as the board of drectors: Thomas Stavrum, George B. Rose, John C. Toeller, Fred Heil, Peter Newburg, H. M. Boehn, and Peter Bott.

Trading Stamps.

The first big proposition taken up by the association was to put a stop to the issuance of green trading stamps in this city. This being the original purpose of the organization the work of so doing was immediately started with the result that within a short time the trading stamp in La Crosse was a thing of the past.



N. M. SCOTT
President of the La Crosse Retail Merchants' Protective Association

The reasons for wishing to do away with the green trading stamp house, that was at that time located in this city, were that the ultimate consumer had to pay for the premiums that were presented with a given amount of merchandise and second that it tended to give people the impression that catalog houses were better to trade with than the local markets.

By issuing trading stamps with every purchase the merchants found it necessary to charge higher prices for the merchandise, the difference in the price paying for the premiums. As all the merchants were issuing stamps at that time it was practically impossible to purchase anything without having to buy a certain percentage of the premiums. Thus the general public were forced to purchase a large amount of merchandise that in most cases was practically useless. This also took a large amount of trade from the local market.

The members of the organization, numbering about thirty-two in all, agreed to discontinue the trading stamp and requested the other merchants and retail dealers to do the same with the result that the trading stamp was soon wiped out of existence.

Outside Trade.

Finding that the stopping of the trading stamp had proved beneficial to the merchants and retail dealers, and had solved the home trade proposition the association soon began to look for larger fields to conquer with the result that within a short time, plans were made for increasing the outside trade. Several plans were tried and the members finally decided on the rebate fare system as a means of accomplishing this end.

The rebate fare system, which was the issuance of coupons to nonresidents with their purchases, which were equal to a percentage of the purchase and which were redeemable as railroad fare, aided to a large extent in introducing out of the city trade but was later abandoned.

Trade Visits.

Another step taken by this organization for the increasing of the outside trade was the annual visits or booster trips which were taken through the surrounding country and which are still in practice by the association.

On these trips, which are taken on special excursion trains chartered for the occasion, all the members take part as well as large numbers of the business men and people interested in the local markets. On each of the trips several of the surrounding cities and villages are visited for a few hours each and the local merchants become acquainted with their dealers and customers. All who take part in the excursions wear booster buttons with the word "La Crosse" printed in large letters across the front. The trips of the Protective association have proved one of the leading factors in obtaining outside trade and in advertising the city.

Carnival Aids Fair.

During the summer of 1905 the Merchants' Protective association gave a carnival which proved one of the most successful affairs of this kind ever held in La Crosse. The carnival was given for the purpose of raising funds for the Inter-State Fair association to aid in the fair for that year.

Transient Merchants.

Through the efforts of this association an ordinance requiring transient merchants to furnish a bond for $300 before opening business in this city, was passed by the city council.

The object in the passage of this ordinance was to protect the local merchants from merchants who come into the city for a few months and sell inferior goods to the people. At the present time every merchant, when opening business here, must post his bond for three hundred dollars.

Taggart Takes Charge.

In 1908 Harry Taggart was elected secretary of the association and has been in charge of the work since that time. Mr. Taggart is an exceptionally capable man at that position and has accomplished several things for the merchants and the improvement of the local market.

One of the things which this organization has been working to accomplish during the last few years is the oiling of the streets to prevent the flying of dust, and at the present time their efforts along this line are meeting with success.

According to the plans of the association, the oiling will have to be done but once a year and as this will dispense with the necessity of watering the streets, the expense of keeping the streets in good condition will be much smaller than under the present method.

This has been tried in several other cities and as it has proved successful, there is no reason why it would not do so here.

Market Big Proposition.

Probably the biggest proposition which is being worked for by the association at the present time is the reviving of the market of La Crosse. In former years the market day, which is now practically unknown in La Crosse, was one of the big events of the week and was attended by such large crowds that the local market was hardly able to accommodate all who brought their goods to this city for sale. However this has gradually died out until now there is no market day and the market is almost without use.

It is planned to revive this by offering the farmers and people from the surrounding territory some special inducements to bring their merchandise here on certain days. This would also benefit the local merchants as those who would attend the market would trade with the merchants of La Crosse. One of the special inducements which this organization has had a hand in obtaining is the free bridge.

Among the things which the association favors are all improvements of the local market, good railroad service, and the construction of interurban lines.

The White Way.

Probably the largest undertaking which has ever been handled by the Merchants' Protective association is the Great White Way. This improvement to the city of La Crosse is one of the biggest in years and was accomplished, largely through the efforts of secretary Taggart who not only spent a great deal of energy explaining the advantage to be derived from this to the local business men but also raised a large sum by subscription to carry out the project.

John C. Toeller, at that time manager of the Doerflinger Park Store was the first to conceive the plan. Mr. Toeller was about to have large electric lights placed at short distances, in front of the store and later thought that this would be a good plan for the business section of the city to adopt.

The Merchants Protective association, seeing the improvement to the city that the installation of lights through the business section would be, immediately took steps to carry out the work and through the efforts of Secretary Taggart, who raised a subscription fund by canvassing the local business men, the plan was finally put into effect last fall.

There is little doubt that the Great White Way is one of the biggest improvements that have been made in this city in several years as it shows up the business section to better advantage, and gives the city a metropolitan appearance.

At the present time N. M. Scott is president of the association and Nels Thompson is vice president. William F. Strauss is recording secretary and C. B. Gesell is treasurer. Harry Taggart has held the position of general secretary for the past three years. The board of directors are as follows: A. Nelson, Joseph Felber, E. Dittman, Matt Newburg, and J. S. Arenz.

The membership of the association has gradually kept increasing since the organization until at the present time there are fifty-three members.

HOKAH WAS ONCE BUSY OLD TOWN

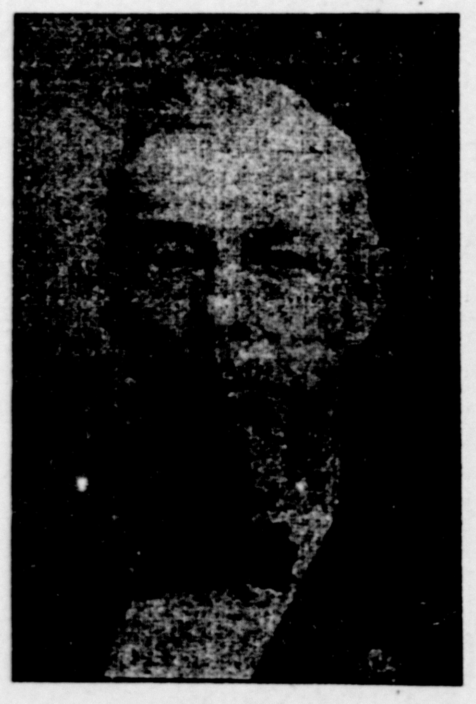
Southern Minnesota Railroad Shops Located There for Fourteen Years

TO REBUILD THE DAM

Movement on Foot to Rebuild Dam which Made Famous Lake Como

The town of Hokah, Minn., is situated on the Root river about ten miles from La Crosse, on a site of the village of an old and famous Indian chief after whom the Indians called both the town and the river. It was at one time the scene of great activity, being the location of the shops of the Southern Minnesota railroad for fourteen years, and the center of distribution and shipping for a large farming district.

The Root river is navigable as far as Hokah, and before the installing of the dam which made Lake Como, Hokah was the stopping place for many boats of good size.



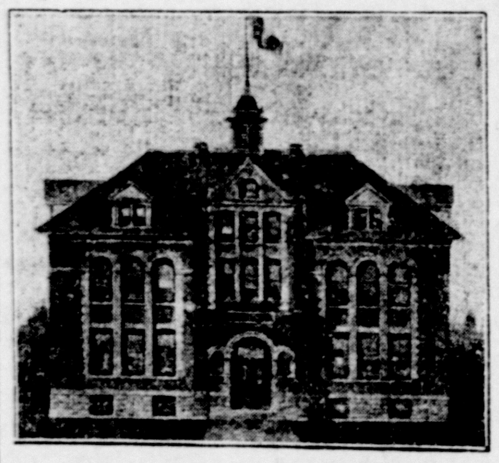
ANTHONY DEMO
President of School Board and a resident of Hokah for over fifty years.

The town is built in a crescent shape around the shores of what was once Lake Como, before the dam gave way in the spring freshets of 1909, and the scenery of the bluffs surrounding the village is of great beauty. In the past it has been a great summer resort for Western Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota.

First Settler in 1851.

The first settler to come into the present site of the village of Hokah was Edward Thompson, a machinist of Canadian birth, who discovered the excellent advantages in water power of the creek which now bears his name in the spring of 1851. He constructed a dam near the mouth of the creek, which gave him a fall of twenty-five feet, and there he built a saw mill, which is said to have been the first in Minnesota, and one of the first mills to have been built west of the Mississippi river.

The persons who aided in the construction of the mill also settled in the village, and among them may be noted the following: John M. Steward, C. W. Thompson, Albert Blackinton, and Hiram Griffin. The first white woman to live in the village was Mrs. Edward Thompson. These people founded the village, and their example, together with the many natural resources, of the location and its beauty, caused others to follow their lead, so that within a few years the village was well populated.



The Hokah Public School Building

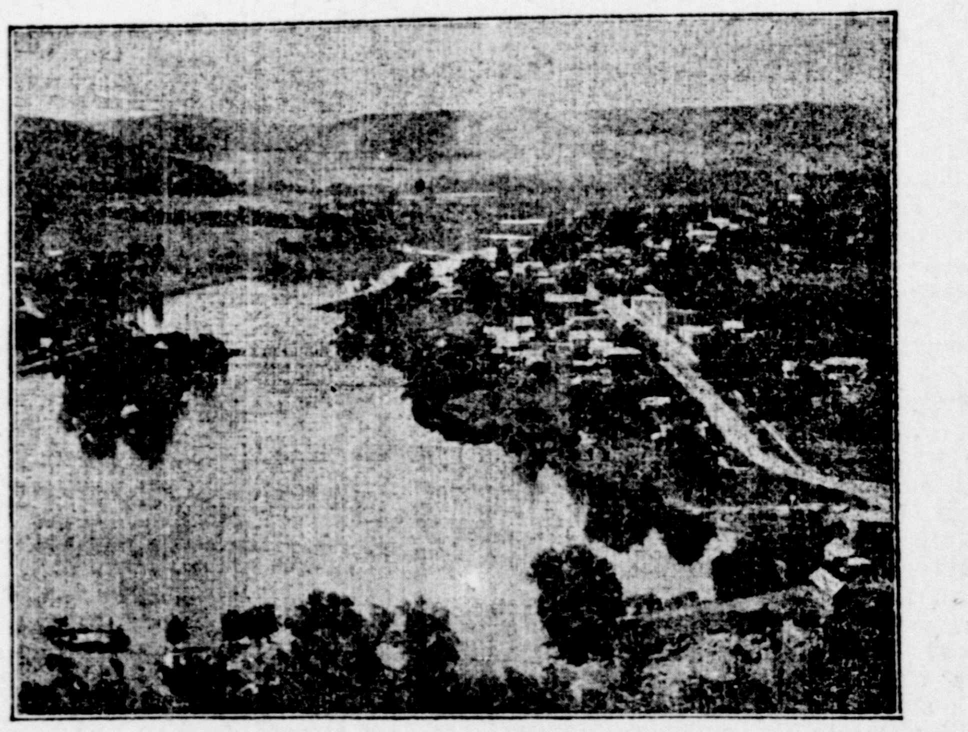
Is Organized as Village.

The village was first organized in March, 1871, by a special act of the legislature. H. H. Bowdish was elected president of the village at that time.

The original plat of Hokah consisted simply of Main street, with an expansion of several blocks in width at the north and south ends. Since that time several additions have been made, which have increased the area of the village to very respectable proportions.

Lake Como, the feature of the village, which was at one time known as one of the most beautiful spots in the state, was an artificial lake, formed by a dam on the Root river. The lake was a mile in length, and about quarter of a mile wide, with wonderfully clear water. It was destroyed early in the spring of 1909 by heavy spring freshets, and the river has now receded to its original bounds. Movement, however, is under way to restore the dam, which will bring the lake back to its former beauty, and regain for the village its old reputation as a summer resort.

In 1867 the shops of the Southern Minnesota railroad were built in the village, and the increased population caused by their advent imbued the village with a life that stayed with it for fourteen years, the length of time in which the shops were located there, and which had much to do with the growth of the town. In 1880 the Milwaukee road took over the S. M., and the shops were removed to La Crosse. The consequent loss of population was a serious blow to the village, but the business soon recuperated, and the village is at present a prosperous and lively one.



View of the village of Hokah, and Lake Como, as it was before the dam went out

There are several maunfacturing concerns in Hokah, consisting of flour mills, and cooperage shops. The village also boasts of an excellent public library, and a good grade and a high school. There are also eight churches, all of which have excellent buildings. The population of the village is estimated at about 500.

The town hall is a well-constructed and commodious brick building which was built at a cost of about $4,000, which contains a hall, and offices for the various public officials. The village lock-up is also located in this building.

Has New Life

Hokah, during the past few years, has taken on new life, and the village is again on the road of progress. The loss of Lake Como, following a mighty flood in August, 1909, was a severe blow to the village, but having in the past suffered even more severely from the loss of railroad shops and later, the milling industry, Hokah has demonstrated that it can withstand the worst of evil visitation and yet prosper.

Natural Beauty Spot.

As a natural beauty spot the beautiful little village cannot be robbed of the gifts of nature. Water power possibilities are here of which advantage will surely be taken in the near future. But in the meantime Hokah is progressing. The census of 1910 gives Hokah a population of 400 people, and for this size of town the village has much to boast of.

Is Free of Debt.

No community has a finer system of waterworks, and this is all paid for. Hokah village carries no debt.

And the Hokah state graded school, one of the finest of its class in Minnesota, unusually well equipped and furnished, is all paid for, the school district being also free of debt.

The village and surrounding farming community is all connected with one of the best telephone systems, having a central station in Hokah, with which 14 local lines and long distance lines make connections.

New Opera House.

The I. O. O. F. opera house and hall, opened in 1909, gives the village a public building of unusual merit for a small town.

The Hokah Creamery company under the management of H. G. Kurrasch, is doing a good business and is of much benefit to the surrounding community.

The Hokah State bank opened in November of last year, is an institution of which Hokah has long been in need of. The new bank is doing a good business. It occupies a fine fireproof building, and is nicely furnished.

Farmers Will Build Elevator.

The next move in business life in Hokah now under way, is the organization of a local farmers elevator company. An elevator is to be erected and ere long a fine local business in this line is looked for of much benefit to the village and farmers.

The City Officers.

George Frey is the present mayor of Hokah, also being chief of the Hokah volunteer fire department, an organization of thirty members, and well equipped with apparatus for fighting fire. Other members of the villiage board of trustees are H. J. Guenther and Ed. Jennings. M. B. Reilly is village recorder and John Ender village treasurer.

Village school board officers are: Anthony Demo, president; Wm. Guenther, clerk; W. S. Moe, treasurer; J. D. Becker, Frank Hammer and M. B. Reilly, directors.

Only Town Named Hokah.

Hokah is the only Hokah in the United States and where Hokah is known, so is the Hokah Chief, its weekly Public Herald for many, many years. The editor, W. S. Moe, has been postmaster of Hokah for the past thirteen years.

Some Leading Men.

Among Hokah's leading public men, not heretofore mentioned, are, George J. Hoffman, cashier of the Hokah State bank, and head of the general merchandise firm of Hoffman & Ender; F. Sobek, general merchandise dealer and resident for nearly half a century; Dan Brown, the stock buyer; E. G. Whitlock, general merchandise of the firm of Whitlock & Wittenberg; R. Druschke, the butcher and grocer; J. D. Becker, as well as W. S. Moe, fire insurance agents, who represent the leading companies.

Hokah is growing larger on the map as the village has caught the spirit of real progressiveness.

GENOA FORMERLY A TRADING POST

Ten Span Bridge Being Constructed in Front of of Town for Railroad Tracks

Founded many years ago when the river was the main means of transportation and when the territory was being settled to a large extent, Genoa, which was first called Bad Axe but which was given its present name by an act of legislature, is located on the Wisconsin bank of the Mississippi river in Vernon county, and stands as a reminder of the early days.

J. P. Monty and David Hastings originally owned the land on which the town is built, and it was laid out by the former. A short distance above the village there was an old Indian trading point to which the red men came to dispose of their goods and to get what articles they wished.

Some of those who settled in Genoa during its early history, are Sylvester Hastings, who was the first to arrive, J. P. Monty, who came soon afterwards, Gorman and Ott, who were in the wood business and settled in 1850, Messrs. Burlock and Page, who were there in the fifties, and William Riley, who came in July, 1861. Ed Cox has lived in the county and the village for a long time. Louis Monty, another old resident, has been there since 1864.

Sylvester Hastings put up one of the first frame houses in 1848, which he used for a hotel. This building was constructed at the Trading Point, but it has since been torn down. William Riley now lives in the oldest frame house in Genoa. John Ott and Leonard Gorman were others who built dwellings in the early fifties when the country was not yet settled to any great extent.

Crop Failures Infrequent.

Wheat raising and the timber business used to be the principal industries, but although these are continued to some extent now, they are not such an important item as formerly. As much as $10,000 worth of wheat was raised in a single year some years ago, but at present it is only grown for local use.

Davis & Lytle owned and operated a warehouse in Genoa several years ago, and William Riley managed it for them, but the building is now used only as a storehouse. Starlock & Zabolio were in the wood business formerly, but they moved their interests away, and there was also a mill located there where many men were employed.

Excellent farming country surrounds the town and it is seldom that there is a failure of the crops. Since the early days there has been a change in the system of agriculture, the farmers directing their attention to the raising of oats, corn, barley, rye, potatoes, apples and hogs, instead of growing wheat. The dairy business is also an important item, while the above mentioned products are shipped quite extensively.

Fishing is now one of the leading industries of the town, and there are three artesian ponds in the vicinity where fish are corralled. Large catches are reported, for fish abound in the river and the various sloughs.

Dredging River Front.

The C. B. & Q. Railroad company is dredging the river front in order to build tracks which will run straight along that body of water instead of winding in and out at all points. A ten span bridge is to be constructed in front of the town, and when these improvements have been completed the old tracks will be removed and the new ones used exclusively.

Umberger Brothers now have a saw mill which they have been running in the winter when there is a sufficient supply of timber for two years.

In the business district of Genoa are two general stores, which are owned by Thomas Latimer and Sons and A. Zabolio, but as the latter died recently his sons are running the business. T. W. Powell has a confectionery store, Albert Shubert conducts a blacksmith shop, Fred Morelli is the proprietor of a farm implement store, and Louis Monty runs the hotel. The Genoa State bank is the only one in town, and the postofice is located in the Latimer store, with Thomas Latimer as postmaster. Rev. Kremer is the priest of the St. Charles Catholic church.

Perhaps men so often fall in love with inferior women because the average man's heart is surrounded by a barricade which only that kind of a woman would stoop to crawl under.

The path to a frivolous woman's heart is usually a buy path.

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Parks Schools and Churches
PART TWO.

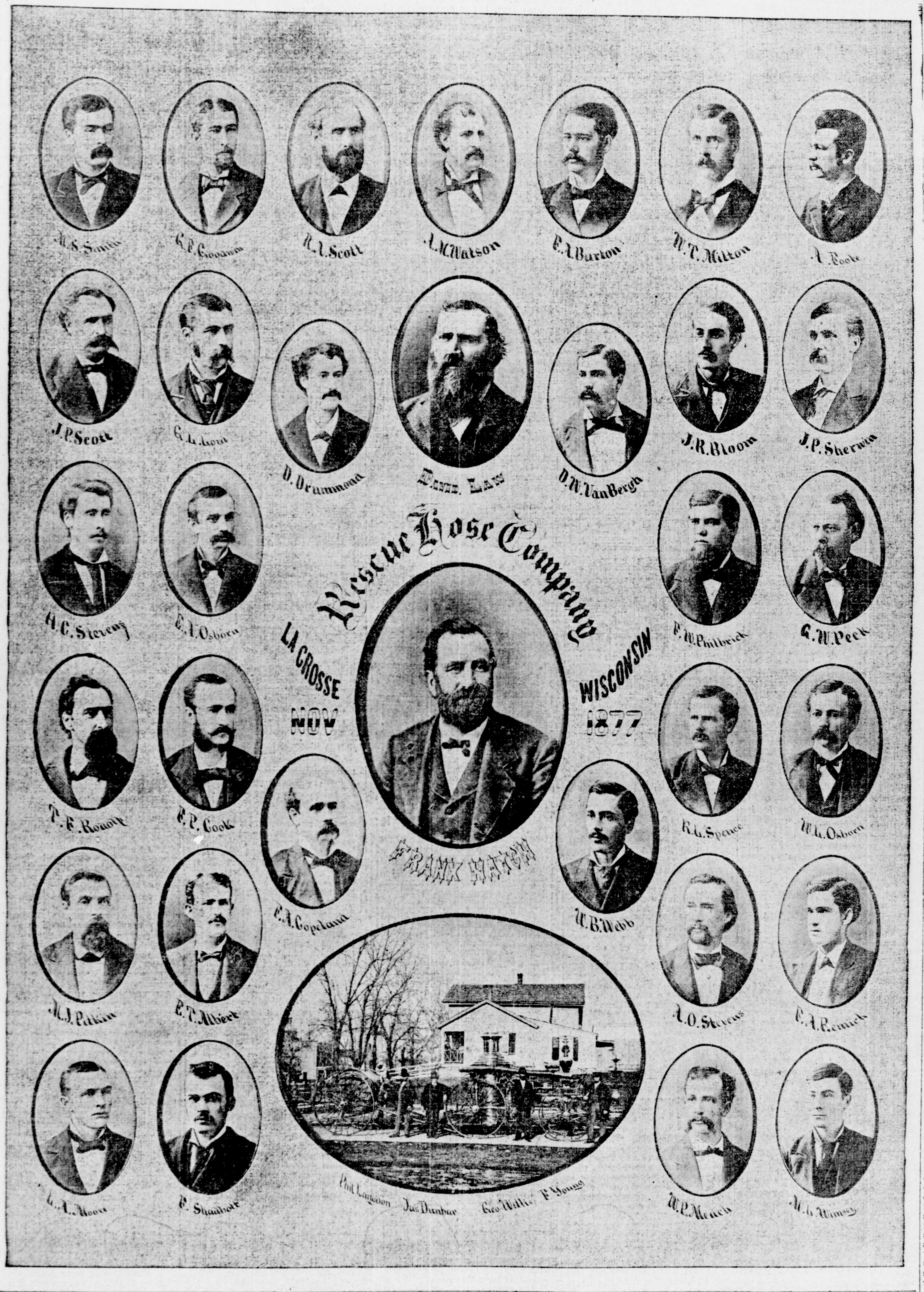
The La Crosse Tribune

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911.

Parks Schools and Churches
PART TWO.

Relic of Old Volunteer Fire Department Evokes Recollections of Early Days

OLD RESCUE HOSE COMPANY A GALLERY OF NOTABLES



N. C. BACHELLOR DISCUSSES GEM

Talks of Treasure He Keeps in Attic; Picture is Rich in Historic Lore

TWO GOVERNORS ARE IN IT

Little Group of Fire Fighters Numbers Many Men Who Attained Distinction

Had the writer chosen the central figure for Norris Bachellor's group of celebrities we would have named David Law, but because when the picture was taken in 1873 he was chief of the Rescue Hose company, and because all the celebrities, and some others, were members of that famous organization, Frank Hatch furnishes the imposing centerpiece.

One would not have selected David Law on the ground that he was the most widely celebrated of the group, for it numbers a governor, a colonial secretary, an attorney general, an important railroad man and a multi-millionaire mining investor, a business partner of the late Marcus Daly. We would have chosen David Law because he was distinctly a La Crosse factor, one who left a deep impression upon the community and whose name in this vicinity awakens deeper interest than do the names of governors, or even presidents, kings and potentates.

A Buried Treasure.

Mr. Bachellor keeps the picture in his garret. It is not there because he regards it as rubbish, for Norris reverences the things of that elder day, the musty and the antique, the things rich in history and sentiment. And all such treasure he hoards as the miser hoards his gold, safe from the eyes of those who do not appreciate the triviality of newness.

Asked for the most interesting story he could tell about early La Crosse, Mr. Bachellor rose in inscrutable silence and marched away to the attic. He returned with the picture, which is here reproduced in about one-third of its original size.

"That is the most interesting story about La Crosse that I know," he said. "I sit for hours and visit with these old timers, some of whom are dead, others of whom are great and most of whom are well-to-do. As I look at it it seems to me almost inconceivable that a little volunteer fire company should have sent out into the world so many men who have amounted to much."

The Old Fire Station.

Pointing to the bottom of the picture, Mr. Bachellor called attention to a small group picture showing a fire engine in front of an old frame building, and do not forget the dog on the seat. Dexter, the dog, has a history, but that's another story.

The Old Fire Station No. 1 was located about thirty feet to the east of the frame building shown at the back of this group, between Fourth and Fifth on Main street at the exact spot now occupied by the Bartel Drygoods store. The ground west of this to the corner, now occupied by the MacMillan building, was then vacant. It was parked and a fountain occupied the center of it. Looking, in the picture, to the northwest the view takes in the old courthouse, and the John Simonton homestead, the ground for the latter being now occupied by the Wisconsin Telephone building. The old Pryor photograph studio also shows.

The fire engine shown in the picture was named the "T. B. Stoddard," after Col. Stoddard, the first mayor of La Crosse, and it is still in use. It is a Silsby engine, the merit of which is still conceded.

The Personnel.

Besides the paid firemen, Philip Langdon, James Dunbar, George Willis and Fred Young, the photograph contains the likenesses of the following, all members of the volunteer department.

Mark S. Smith, Robert A. Scott, Frank A. Burton, A. Foote, George L. Lord, David Law, J. R. Bloom, H. C. Stevens, F. W. Philbrick, Theo. F. Rodolf, Frank Hatch, W. L. Osborn, William Webb, E. T. Albert, Fred A. Remick, Frank Shadbolt, M. L. Wimsey, George F. Goodwin, A. M. Watson, William T. Milton, Jos. P. Scott, David Drummond, D. W. Van Bergh, J. P. Sherwin, E. M. Osborn, George W. Peck, Frank P. Cook, R. L. Spence, F. A. Copeland, Milo J. Pitkin, A. O. Stevens, L. A. Moore and W. P. Meach.

Only Picture of David Law.

"That picture of David Law is perhaps more interesting because of the fact that at one time it was the only one to be found in La Crosse," said Mr. Bachellor. "After Dave's death the city officials wanted a photograph of him to hang in the mayor's office, in which he had once presided, but none could be found. I finally loaned them this one, and you will observe that this is the same as that now framed in the executive's office.

"Dave Law was a man of wonderful force, and as were most of our pioneers who had ability and power he was unconventional in the extreme. He was interested in the transfer and livery business with Tom Davis. The barn was on the ground now occupied by the Mike Hayes barn and the Badger Steel company building. In the early days the transfer business was mighty important. The depot was located up where the old elevator of the Cargill company stood in more recent years, and every bit of baggage had to be hauled to and fro. The firm prospered in this line. Dave was a New Yorker, who located here in 1856 when he was twenty-three or four years of age. He also was interested in the lumber business, and all his business ventures prospered.

Many Times Mayor.

"In the time of David we used to elect our mayors to stay, re-election under ordinary circumstances being expected, and the voters of La Crosse certainly elected Dave mayor often enough to prove their faith in him. I cannot say positively how many terms he served, but he probably holds the record. The Laws still own the family residence, which was built by Tom Davis, Mr. Law's partner, on the site of the Peter Cameron residence. Here is a chance to digress, but the story of Peter Cameron is too long and too interesting to be injected into this account.

"Mr. Law served as marshal of La Crosse for three years at a time when a marshal needed the courage and strength of such a man, and he also acted for nine years as alderman from his ward. He was a democrat, that's why I know so much about him.

From Top to Bottom.

"If you and I were to sit here for a month, I could not tell you all the interesting things about these men. Perhaps the best way will be for us to take them in order, beginning with the upper left hand cor-

(Continued on Page 14.)

USHER TALKS OF FRANK HATCH

As Chief of Rescue Hose Company He Did Great Public Service

WAS ALSO CHIEF OF POLICE

A Stage Scene Set with Many Familiar Faces of the Early Days

(By Ellis B. Usher.)

To write of Frank Hatch, as I have been asked to do, the first prerequisite of an understanding, is to reset the stage upon which he made his entrance to La Crosse. Old timers, if they will follow my suggestions for a moment, will realize this necessity.

Frank Hatch came to La Crosse in 1858 or 1859, or thereabout. La Crosse had in it about that time, a number of young men fresh from the east, whose fathers were wealthy or well to do, for those days. Wilson Colwell, the Webbs—Luther, "Bunn" and Walter; the Camerons; A. W. Pettibone—such names will suggest the class I mean. My father, who then lived in Onalaska, was one of them. Franch Hatch was another, a little younger than most of them, the son of a well known and thrifty lumberman, in Bangor, Maine.

Banker Whips River Rat.

About these days, the place was under 6,000 in population, the bankers were John M. Levy, Lathrop & Webb, Cramer & Clinton, Wilson Colwell, and some others. I will not try to make the list complete. I am talking from hearsay, for it was before my time. But Frank was a banker, first. If I remember what he once told me, he was first cashier, teller, etc., for John M. Levy, in a little bank located in the wooden building, still standing, on the southeast corner of Main and Front streets. It is impressed on my mind because he told a story of strolling down to the river bank one summer's day, when banking business was quiet, the river was the thoroughfare then, and a steamboat hand got "fresh." Frank trimmed him up, and went back to the bank. It was an incident, merely, a sort of pastime he liked. He needed occasional diversion.

Free and Easy Days.

The town was on the border. The class of men named above should all have become millionaires. They had the opportunity, but the trouble with many of them was that they had training, no business habits, didn't know the value of a dollar, and there was little in the surroundings to cultivate frugality or thrift. Everything had the free, "easy come, easy go," atmosphere of a pioneer settlement. Even the steamboat "black leg" the stage hold-up, the route of the horse thieves through La Crosse county, and the organized gang of counterfeiters with their confederates among La Crosse business men, were not lacking to give thrill and zest to the early, old-time picture. La Crosse had all the characteristics of a "new camp." These characteristics followed the frontier westward, to the Pacific.

Does a High Dive.

Only last year Gov. Fifield, of Ashland, was inquiring about Frank Hatch. They were boys in Bangor. He said Frank, who was a little older, was always a dare-devil, and related how, as a boy in his teens, Frank, on "a dare" from some other boy, climbed the mast of a lumber schooner that was anchored in the river, and jumped off thirty or forty feet, into the water. That was the spirit he brought west with him. It was a make-up to win popularity in a new country.

Fights a Draw With Pomeroy.

Frank Hatch was very versatile. He was a good shot, a good ball player, and he could write poetry or lead the grand march in a ball room, and he did all those things, and did them cleverly. He was a leader and, naturally, when the civil war broke out, he was chosen first lieutenant of the first company to enlist. My earliest recollection of him is when he was at home on sick leave, and attempted to whip "Brick" Pomeroy for some slur the democrat printed about him. They were separated, and a conclusion never was reached. "Brick" was the heavier man and a trained athlete, but he had a poor reputation for personal courage, which Frank never lacked.

Invented Can Opener.

After the war Frank was a jack-of-all-trades. Two or three times he invented little things that sold well. The can opener that pokes its nose into the top of a can and you work around by hand, is an invention of his, if I am not mistaken, also the adjustable wire window screen. For one of these he was reputed to have received $10,000. Whatever the amount, he bought a

(Continued on Page 14.)

N. C. BACHELLOR DISCUSSES GEM

(Continued From Page 13.)

ner. There was Mark Smith. There. I must stop at the start. I don't know anything about Mark.

An Attorney General.

"Next we have George F. Goodwin. I went to school with George and he was a capital fellow. He married Katherine Winters, a sister of Drs. O. G. and John Winters. George Goodwin became attorney general of Dakota territory, and when the two were separated and made states, he was made attorney general of North Dakota, serving several terms. He is now practicing law at Salt Lake City, Utah.

"Mark Watson was chief of the volunteer fire department for years, not at the time this picture was taken, but at a later date. He served during the war in the Fourteenth Wisconsin, Co. B, starting out as a private and returning as captain of his company. He conducted the leading grocery store of La Crosse for many years. Of his recent death La Crosse people know.

A One-Time Celebrity.

"Bob Scott—everybody knows Bob, the political boss, postmaster, and pretty much everything in La Crosse during his time. He was a persuasive fellow, and usually got what he went after. He was associated with Mr. Griswold in the mercantile business, the store having been situated on the site of the old First National bank building. Mrs. Orlando Holway, by the way, is a daughter of Mr. Griswold. In later years Bob's fortunes were not all rosy, and we want this history to be kind.

A Political Martyr.

"Frank Burton was regarded as one of the coming men of La Crosse. He was engaged in the grain business, but showed signs later of political astuteness. It was unfortunate indeed that his political cleverness should have brought him into the position the holding of which was his death warrant. Early in October, 1884, during the Blaine presidential campaign, while leading a public procession as chairman of the republican county committee, he was shot down by a crazy man who was afterward lynched in the courthouse park. Burton was distantly related to President Geo. W. Burton of the National bank. He was the first collector of the port of La Crosse.

"Billy Milton was a hardware man. He had a store on Front street occupying a portion of the present site of the Kratchwil factory. I don't seem to remember much about him.

A Man of Sorrow.

"Here's a man with a career so checkered that he probably did not know whether he was A. Foote or ahorseback. I refer to A. Foote, one time partner of the celebrated Brick Pomeroy. Foote was a printer and had a shop where the Western Union is now located. When Pomeroy undertook to rehabilitate the old Democrat and built his print shop where the Heil shoe store is now located on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, he took Foote in as a partner. Foote married Miss Della Vincent, now Mrs. Frank Seymour, whose husband is at present general manager of the Green Bay railway. Some trouble arose between Mr. Vincent and Foote, the matter being so much to the latter's discredit that he took a long vacation. After he got out he went to Chicago and entered the saloon business, and I understand that he was there up to a period not longer than eight years ago.

Twice Sheriff.

"With the exception of Chris Burns and Wm. Duncan, Joe Scott was the only La Crosse county man who enjoyed the distinction of having been twice elected to the office of sheriff. The law which prevents a man from holding two consecutive terms as sheriff was enacted many years ago, and at that time was reasonable. The reason for it has been removed, and the law now seems to serve no better purpose than to have a man removed from the office as soon as he has had enough experience to begin to become valuable. The reason for the law was that in those days the sheriff was tax collector, and it was provided that he should hold but one term at a time in order to make sure that there be an accounting at the close of each administration. Joe served as street commissioner and as alderman, and it is my recollection that he returned from the war the adjutant of Col. Woodward's regiment.

"George Lord was a nephew of Judge C. K. Lord. Judge Lord was an early settler here and served as receiver of the United States land office. George left the city in his youth and went to New York, where he established an advertising agency. I had the pleasure of calling upon him there about six years ago.

Drummond Well Known.

"Dave Drummond is still well known in La Crosse, visiting here frequently as a representative of a large jewelry house. I understand that together with his son he is interested in a large western ranch. He began business in the building just west of Joe Miller's cigar store, and later removed to what is now the Servis store. He served as alderman of the Fourth ward during one of Mayor Powell's administrations.

"D. W. Van Berg was a popular dentist of the early day in La Crosse, and served as secretary of the hose company. You will have to have some old timer tell you more about him.

"J. R. Bloom was a printer. He was the original owner of the printing office later acquired by Foote before the latter associated himself with Pomeroy. I understand Bloom is now living in Fond du Lac.

The First Forester.

"J. P. Sherwin was the son of the first minister who located in La Crosse. It was Elder Sherwin who planted the big trees in front of the property that was then his home. which later was occupied by the old Rodolf residence, and which now is the vacant lot just north of the La Crosse club. The Rev. Mr. Sherwin, be it known, dug those trees on Grand Dad bluff and carried them one at a time, when they were saplings, on his shoulder to plant them about his residence. He could hardly handle one of them now even were he alive. I never kept track of young Sherwin and do not know what became of him.

Fought Way to Riches.

"E. N. Osborn is a brother of Rockwell and Willis Osborn of this city. He is now the senior factor of the Osborn & MacMillan Elevator company of Minneapolis, one of the important grain institutions of the northwest. He was formerly an employe of W. W. Cargill, as was also Mr. MacMillan, and they left together to engage in the Minneapolis trade, R. Osborn having at the outset acquired a financial interest in the business.

"'Tip' Philbrick is now a merchant at Brookings, S. D. When he lived in La Crosse he was with S. E. Olson, later Olson, Smith & Co., dry goods merchants. Olson later went to Minneapolis where he built up the large Powers department store. La Crosse people will recognize in Smith, who was associated with the Pauls, a factor in the Trade Palace, at one time the leading women's store in La Crosse. This business was finally absorbed by the Doerflinger company.

Peck Started Here.

"La Crosse knows George W. Peck best as its first chief of police, and older citizens recall him whenever they take a drink at the Fifth street fountain which was donated by him. It is needless to enter into lengthy comment upon so well known a citizen of Wisconsin. Suffice it to say that Gov. Peck obtained his early fame in La Crosse where he published Peck's Sun in the building which once occupied the site of the present Linker block 'Peck's Bad Boy,' a column of which appeared in each issue of the Sun, has since become celebrated. Later Peck went to Milwaukee where he became mayor, and joked himself into political eminence, finally during the first Cleveland term landing himself in the executive chair at Madison. He later served a second term.

T. F. Rodolf was a son of Theodore Rodolf. He ran an insurance agency in the Rodolf building, now the Stavrum building. This became the leading insurance concern of the city. It was finally purchased by Magill & Burke, and later taken over by the Security bank, the same agency now being operated by that institution.

They All Liked Cook.

"Frank P. Cook is a brother-in-law of James J. Hogan, and was associated with the Hogan business for a number of years. He later became confidential man of the Lamb Lumber Co., located in the Twin cities, and he continued in that capacity until the firm sold out a few years ago. I understand that at present he is retired. At this very time he is visiting friends in La Crosse. I met him on the street yesterday. Cook was a celebrated wag in his day here. In the early day Harry Miller's 'Hub' was the rendezvous of the better class of businessmen. There was no club, and they used to meet up there for a toddy and a talk, and it was not considered a sin. Cook was a companionable young fellow, not overburdened with this world's riches. When he secured his more lucrative position in St. Paul he was owing Harry a little matter of a few simoleons and he asked that it be carried on the books for a month. He was good as gold and Harry applauded the proposition. About a week after Cook had left some miscreant entered the Hub and rifled the cash drawer, an elaborate story of the crime appearing in the Chronicle the following morning. The story was wired to Minneapolis and a few hours later Harry received the following telegram:

"'Hub Miller:

"'La Crosse, Wis.

"'Did that son-of-gun steal my tab?

(Signed) "'FRANK COOK.'

Ellis Stole His Humor.

"Another evidence of Cook's ready wit was brought to light recently by a letter which I wrote Ellis B. Usher, formerly editor of the Chronicle, a few weeks ago. I had an old file of the paper and ran across a paragraph in it which I considered amusing. Moses Liverman was the first theatrical magnate of La Crosse, pulling off whatever stage stunts were attempted here, and having quite a devil of a time in his spare moments. C. K. Lord was then police judge, and one hilarious night Liverman provoked police interference and landed in jail, winding up the following morning before Judge Lord, who duly fined him for riotous conduct This evoked the paragraph to which I have reference which read as follows:

"And the Lord said unto Moses, 'Ten Dollars and costs.'

"I clipped this and sent it to Usher, who is now in Milwaukee, and told him I regarded it the most humorous paragraph he had ever written. Replying, Ellis said: 'Your recollection of Chronicle witticism is interesting, and your judgment pretty fair. However, I think the funniest paragraph I ever wrote was one I stole from Frank Cook. It appeared the morning after Charley Seymour left for China, and it was this: "'"Chin-Chin Charley's gone to China.'"

"That was a funny paragraph, although the humor of it may not appear to the rising generation. Charley Seymour was editor of the La Crosse Republican. He was an acid writer and evoked many hostilities. Also, he slammed the democrats with viciousness and regularity. So when he was appointed consul to Canton, China, democrats and disgruntled republicans joined forces to boost the thing along. 'Chin-Chin Charley's gone to China' was the only comment the democratic paper made upon his elevation to the diplomatic stage.

The Story of Frank Hatch.

"Sometime during this discussion it will be necessary to take up Frank Hatch. Frank was chief of the old fire department at the time this picture was taken. Frank was many things in his time. He was a brilliant and daring fellow, with some cog loose in his machinery that was certain to slip him into transactions that called for criticism. Frank certainly did travel along the edge of the proprieties with a zigzag gait that kept him sidestepping from one side of the line to the other, and only the fact that he was a most forgivable of delinquents saved him from serious trouble. As chief of police of La Crosse he pulled off some of the most daring arrests I have ever heard of. His must have been a charmed life, else I cannot account for his having come through with a whole skin. One of these episodes I witnessed myself. It was in the heat of summer, and a Swede on one of the river packets had gone off his trolley, running amuck and shooting up the boat. He had driven everybody into their staterooms or into the river, and by the time Hatch had responded to the call for help the maniac was standing at the head of the gang plank with a double barrelled shotgun, loaded and cocked, in his hand. Without displaying a weapon Hatch marched straight up the plank, disarmed the fellow and handcuffed him. I cannot understand it. The Swede never made a move to molest him, but a moment before had been a maddened brute, lusting for blood and shooting at every head in sight.

"There was an encounter with Diamond Dick, a sure enough cowboy, who demonstrated his marksmanship by shooting glass balls and hitting nail heads across the street. He cleaned up pretty much everything in town, including a number of policemen. Hatch finally arrested him, although covered by Dick's gun. Dick, like every other man who ever drew bead on Hatch, for some mysterious reason failed to shoot.

"The arrest of John Markle, the murderer of French Joe at Brownsville, which Hatch effected single handed on Barron's Island, where the man was in hiding, was another touted accomplishment for the chief.

"When Hatch first came to La Crosse he was cashier of the Katanyan bank. During the war he served with an Iowa cavalry regiment.

Had Sorry Times.

"Hatch's career as chief of police ended in something of a scandal, it having been charged that he had been careless with the dog tax. While this scandal was in progress Hatch was shot in the arm while walking down Main street one night. He was immediately accused of having shot himself to gain sympathy, and a short time afterward a pistol said to have belonged to Hatch was found with one chamber discharged in the back yard of a house at Ninth and Main streets, where it was said to have been tossed by the officer after he had wounded himself.

"Shortly after this Fred Underwood, formerly a La Crosse conductor but at that time superintendent of the Soo line, got Hatch a position as claim agent for the road. After some harrowing experiences there, Hatch went to Chicago and developed into a hunting and fishing guide, later establishing a hunting and fishing lodge at Sylvia Lake, Minn. He died at Annandale, Minn., June 9th of this year.

"R. L. Spence was a brother of T. H. Spence, the well known wholesale druggist of this city. He was a clever young fellow, but I know little of his history in La Crosse. Of late years he ran a drug store at Lodi, Wis. He died there about a year ago. For four years he served as chief of the Rescue Hose company.

"I will refrain from comment on Col. F. A. Copeland and Willis Osborn, as they are both La Crosse men, residing here now. However, I would suggest that you get something about them from another source, for they are citizens worthy of a place in this story. Personally, I am rather diffident about publicly discussing the affairs of contemporaries. Suffice it to say that both of them have been factors in the growth of this community.

An Associate of Daly

"W. B. Webb is one of the men in our picture who distinguished himself. He was a son of Gen. L. E. Webb, a prominent citizen best known for his administration as United States agent at Bayfield for the Chippewa Indians.

"Webb served as chief of the volunteer fire department, and made a good start in La Crosse. In 1881 he went west and become the first chairman of the board of county commissioners of Yellowstone county when it was formed by the division of Custer county.

"In 1885 he was appointed secretary of the territory of Montana. Associated with Marcus Daly, the famous Anaconda multi-millionaire, he made a fortune in furnishing limestone and silica used in the fluxing of copper ore for the mines in that vicinity. After Daly sold out to the Amalgamated Copper company for $30,000,000, Webb retired and now lives at Hamilton, Mont.

"Milo Pitkin started life in La Crosse as pressman on the old La Crosse Democrat. He served in the war and became prominent in G. A. R. circles. He officiated as county clerk, and I understand is now the owner of a valuable ranch in South Dakota, where he resides.

"E. T. Albert was a jeweler. He finally sold out to Drummond and went to McGregor. I know little about him but understand he is still living there.

Still Lives Here

"A. O. Stevens was not well known to me, but died shortly after leaving the city. He was a brother of H. C. Stevens. The father of the boys was engaged in the grocery business, and Henry carried it on after he retired. Henry still lives in La Crosse, where he enjoys the distinction of being one of our most highly esteemed citizens. The Stevens family was in the grocery business for upward of fifty years.

"Fred Remick is still a well known La Crosse citizen. He started here in the insurance business. He is one of the men I have known well for years, but of his business affairs I have no intimate knowledge. He is affable and chatty and a thoroughly likable citizen.

"L. A. Moore was an employe of McCulloch & McCord, to whom McCord succeeded. Later T. H. Spence absorbed the business which is one of the biggest in the northwest. Moore, I understand, is now dead.

"Frank Shadbolt is still well knewn in the northwest. He resides in Caledonia, his headquarters as a traveling salesman in the jewelry line. He was formerly in the jewelry business here, but is now associated with a NewYork house. He was at one time an employe of Dave Drummond, Mr. Drummond having married his sister.

"Billy Meach was an electrician. I did not know him well. He later went to Quincy, where he was seriously injured in a dynamo accident.

"Matt Wimsey was a deservedly popular fellow, now a resident of Dakota. He married Eva Smith, Forest Smith's sister. The last word I had from him reported that he was prosperous and happy.

Langdon Died Fighting Fire

"That finishes the volunteers. The other men in the picture were paid firemen. Chief among these was Phil Langdon, an uncle of John Langdon of the firm of Langdon & Boyd. Langdon died of heart failure in a fire on the Isle la Plume in 1894. He was running the Stoddard engine. At that time the island was a mass of lumber piles, and only a narrow channel separated it from a vaster field of lumber on the main land. In the excitement of the fight with the flames Langdon's heart gave out, and he fell to the ground dead.

Other Paid Men

Jim Dunbar was another paid employe. I understand he is still a resident of La Crosse. He has dealt largely in horses and has been a turf man. George Willis had charge of the Stoddard engine before Langdon, having succeeded Culbertson, the first engineer, when the fire department was where the Continental Clothing company now stands.

How They Got Water

That finishes the personnel of the Rescue Hose company, but reviewing the organization reminds me of an interesting thing. At the time this company alone stood between the city and conflagration, we had no water works. Along the river we used the Stoddard engine by extending the hose into the channel, but away from the river bank, where this supply could not be reached, numerous cisterns were dug. They were pumped full by the engine, and whenever there was a fire the hose was connected with them to furnish the water supply. Frequently in laying water mains and sewers contractors of a later day have run into these old cisterns.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We append the following correction just received from Mr. Bachellor:

"I find that I am in error about J. P. Sherwin, whose picture is in that group, being the son of old Elder Sherwin, who carried on his back trees now growing in front of the La Crosse club. J. P. Sherwin was not of that family and he afterwards left here and became a very prominent board of trade man in Chicago. I do not know what became of him, or whether he is still alive.

"John C. Sherwin was the name of the minister's son and he is now a justice of the supreme court of Iowa. The similarity of names got me mixed.

"Also George Goodwin, who was attorney general for Dakota, is now practicing law in Salt Lake City, Utah. He married Kitty Winters, a sister of Drs. O. G. and John Winters, of this city. N. C. B.

USHER TALKS OF FRANK HATCH

(Continued From Page 13.)

trotting horse with some of the proceeds, to help him get rid of the remainder, and the plan was entirely successful. Frank had a taste, a passion, for betting and gambling, and in those days almost everybody gambled. He knew its perils but he never feared them. He was ready to bet as to whether or not a fly would alight, or on any other proposition, and he and "Rufe" Westcott and Horace Giles were in competition on trotting stock. He was always very like the man in a western story Norris Bachelor used to tell, who was warned that a faro game he was about to tackle was "a brace." "Shee! Don't say a word," said he, "there isn't another game within thirty miles."

I remember as a boy, in 1864, a great minstrel show at the old Singer's hall, for some charitable object, for the soldiers I think. J. J. Hogan and Frank Hatch had an act taking off the Heenan and Sayres prize fight. It was "a great show." Theodore Rodolf was one "end man," and his cousin John Thomas the other. "Bill" Card, a fine bass, was interlocutor, and Marshall Whelpley was the tenor and other equally well-known men were performers.

Was a Reporter.

In the days when Lute Taylor edited the Leader, G. W. Woodward, Milton Barlow, Frank Hatch, "Bob" Burns, Gen. Kellogg and my father were among the regular visitors at the "Sanctum," and Lute, who was never intended for a daily newspaper man, used to press all of them into service. Woodward wrote many an editorial, one or two of which can be found in Lute's book, and Frank Hatch did everything from the "police run" to poetry, just to help out. There was no pay in it.

As chief of Rescue Hose company Frank Hatch did great public service, did it well, and practically without pay or hope of reward, and as chief of police he was, in many respects, remarkably successful. He was, usually, bitterly opposed. He had a lot of enemies, and as a rule, they belonged to him by right of discovery and desert. He had earned them, and in a good many cases he had reason to be proud of the achievement.

Was Never Lonely.

Mark Twain, who got his education in the new west, said: "Be good and you'll be lonesome." Frank Hatch was never so good as to get real lonely, but as Lute Taylor used to say: "We're n-none of us per-perfect," and for Frank's faults I prefer to imitate one of the best traits he had—a trait that showed his largest, noblest side—I never knew him to speak ill of his friends, or to gossip to their detriment. The things he said of them were kindly and in good nature. Of few men can that be truly recorded.

Hatch Was Large Calibre

He was, to be serious, a man of brains, cast in a much larger than the average mould. He was generous, impulsive, untrained and untamed. He did thousands of kind acts. He was a most useful citizen in the performance of much public service, and he deserves to be kindly and affectionately remembered in La Crosse.

Open and Aboveboard.

He belonged to an era that has passed, never to return. It was a part of him and was measurably responsible for him. It may or may not be well that it is gone. I am not quite sure. The faults of the pioneer camp were open, generous, robust faults. There was little sneaking down the dark alleys about them. The Recording Angel may, as he looks over the record, drop an occasional tear to blot out a word that is better forgotten. That is the pathos of it, but perhaps the better concealed vices of a more cultivated epoch are as full, or fuller, of dangerous moral canker.

It is one of the beneficent dispensations that the good men do lives after them. Frank Hatch did many a kind, unselfish act of friendship in his day, and many a humble citizen of La Crosse has some such sweet remembrance to contribute to his monument.

LA CROSSE AS A SUMMER RESORT

Incomparable Scenery Surrounding City Bound to Draw Summer Visitors

BEAUTIES ARE MANIFOLD

Residents Have Chance to Enjoy Great Natural Advantages Along the Rivers

Situated at the juncture of three rivers, the Mississippi, the Black and La Crosse, flanked by a long line of magnificent bluffs and facing another line on the Minnesota side of the Father of Waters along whose varying banks woods, jungles and meadows furnish ideal camping grounds, is there any reason to suppose that the city of La Crosse will not some day be a popular summer resort? It would appear not.

For many years past the citizens of the city have taken advantage of their beautiful surroundings to make their summers truly enjoyable. The river's broad bosom carries a continually growing fleet of houseboats. There are many fine cottages built in places of comfort and beauty. Campers have found delightful spots in which to pitch their tents. Anglers search out the places where black bass, pike, croppies and various other game fish lurk in the pools and ripples. Motor-boating, canoeing, rowing, swimming and excursioning are growing more and more popular. Autoists find scenes of wonder and splendor at every turn in the winding roads through the bluffs and rolling valley. The same roads offer delights to the motorcyclist and horse lover. The back-waters of the rivers and the small lakes and sloughs are the haunts of the duck hunter in the foll. The kodak "fiend" can find no more fruitful field to practice his art on top of "God's green Footstool."

Citizens Indifferent?

Having spent several weeks this summer in the beautiful little city of La Crosse and vicinity, the writer is unable to understand why more people do not realize and take advantage of their natural summer outing surroundings and why outsiders have not long before this discovered the charms and delights offered here. The only explanation discoverable is that having lived in the community until by constant association the charm has worked off, the average dweller of La Crosse has ceased to notice that which is so beautiful to the new observer or that he believes a vacation is no vacation unless it is taken far from home. The reason why outsiders have not made this their mecca during their summer vacations is perhaps because while La Crosse has been advertised for and by its industries, but little attention has been given the advertising of its natural attractions as a summer resort.

It would be strange indeed if this state of affairs should continue for long. Many cities with far less advantages than La Crosse have realized the vast revenue derived from summer visitors and in their campaigns of municipal advertising have laid great stress upon their attractions for summer vacations. Municipal advertising is coming to be recognized as one of the most modern and scientific methods of building up a city.

River Trip Proves Claim.

A trip up or down the Mississippi or Black rivers in a motor-boat or a steamer for a few miles offers ample proof for the claim the city of La Crosse has to being situated amid scenes of wondrous beauty. The rugged bluffs, tree covered and scarred by the ravages of time and weather, deep ravines and coolies, some of which carry babbling creeks down from the "upper country," and the banks of the great rivers themselves sometimes ragged and torn by the water and sometimes sloping in gentle curves down to the water's edge and often running out into the flood in sparkling sandbars, wooded valleys and undulating meadows, marshes filled with strange grasses, reeds and flowers, quiet pools covered with pond-lilies and raging rapids, all fill the nature lover with delight and awe.

The scenes are of such varying nature that it is a constant surprise to the voyager. Every turn reveals some unexpected and new work of nature so that at last he is bewildered by the very variety of what he sees. Even the kodak, the marvel of modern science, is unable to do justice to the panorama and can only record chance bits taken at the owner's will.

Camper Finds Many Nooks.

To the camper the banks of these rivers offer places which cannot be surpassed. Springs of clear and cold water are easy to find. He can put up his tent in the shade of great trees or in thick copses of underbrush or if he prefers open places many a "big 'un." For him who that come to the river's edge.

Unlimited supplies of game fish abound in the deep waters and along the edges of the sandbars. They are of various kinds from the king of all, the black bass, to the shining croppie. He can employ any method of catching the finny game that his heart may desire. Fly casting is at its best here and the troller lands many a "big 'un." For him who likes just "plain fishing," the ground is fertile.

Hunter's Paradise.

In the fall of the year the swamps and sloughs along the rivers and in the back waters, are the resting places of countless flocks of ducks, geese and brant. The Mississippi is followed from its source among the hatching places in the northern lakes of Minnesota and Canada, by the south bound birds and as they fly by day and rest by night unless they are belated and caught by the sudden coming of winter, the resting and feeding places along the route to the sunny south are the hunter's delight. Not only do the northern birds offer good sport for the hunter's gun but many birds are nested in the grasses in the immediate neighborhood of the city.

While summer cottages have not been built in as great a number as they are near some other towns on the Mississippi, still there appears to be a growing tendency among the citizens of La Crosse to take advantage of this delightful way of living in the summer months. There are several on the banks of the river above the city and the owners often make trips out to them in the cool of the evening and return to their work in the city in the morning. Many families do much entertaining at their summer cottages and cottage parties are becoming more and more popular.

May Be Good Investment.

It seems possible to the writer that it would be a profitable investment to build a line of cottages somewhere within close communication with the city for the purpose of renting them out to such as might be desirous of spending a summer outing here. A little judicious advertising along the right lines could hardly fail to bring desirable and well paying tenants.

La Crosse with its well built highways out into the surrounding territory offers incomparable enjoyments to the autoist, the motorcyclist or to the person that is fond of driving or riding. Winding through the valley or twisting through the hills and bluffs to the "upper country" the scenery is beyond description. When one gets up on the higher levels and looks out over the fertile valley spread out before the eye like a huge map it seems as though the farms, orchards, gardens and home-yards had all been laid out with the use of a footrule. The great height above the valley shows the road that had been climbed as a white ribbon running through the pigmy fields of green and yellow. The city of La Crosse makes a dark background for the whole scene, with spires and roofs of various colors rising through the mass of green shade trees. The city itself is almost entirely hidden from sight by the heavy growth of trees and seems more spread out than it really is.

Rivers in Distance.

In the distance one can see the broad Mississippi winding on its course through the valley and the Black river coming down from the north. The La Crosse river has many more kinks and turns as it runs through the small hills on its way to meet the other two . Islands covered with woods and flanked by shining sand bars break the monotony of the streams of sky colored water. With a heavy stream of black smoke coming from the funnels of an up-bound river packet approaching the huge swinging bridge which seems like strands of wire in the distance, the scene is complete.

Turning the shoulder of the bluff the autoist finds himself in the rolling prairie country. Glimpses of the bluff opposite through the foliage of the trees that line the road shows the huge ridge covered with trees or with fertile and picturesque farmhouses.

Here and there a flock of sheep climbing the heights look like specks of cotton on a huge green pillow. Sometimes as the road turns he can see for great distances ahead and again his view is limited to a few feet from the car. Woods interspersed with green fields full of the scent of growing things are on all sides of him until he gets out onto the level country.

La Crosse Well Equipped.

La Crosse itself is well equipped to take care of summer visitors. There are four or five fine hotels, one or two of which are as modern and up-to-date as can be found in cities of much more pretention. The system of parks here is such that one has to go but a little way to find rest and quiet. The city itself has often been called a large park and not without reason for it is seldom indeed that one can find shade trees and beautiful lawns so general as they are here.

The city is of such a size that while the confusion and dirt of larger places are lacking, it has all the conveniences and modern equipment that can be found in the largest of them. It is remarkable for its lack of noise and for its cleanliness. The street car service is excellent and it takes but a few moments to reach any point desired.

Transportation Good.

Train service to and from the city is such that week end parties could come from the larger cities surrounding La Crosse and people from the smaller towns could make visits here without loss of time in making connection.

The river boats, that make the town are running on regular schedules and all stop here. Excursion boats are continually bringing strangers to the city. With proper places to entertain the crowds they would undoubtedly stay longer and be a source of revenue to the city.

When the writer first came to La Crosse a few weeks ago it struck him as strange that in a city of its size there was no amusement park similar to the White City in Chicago, or Wonderland in Minneapolis but after a short stay here he saw that the people obtained their amusement from the city's natural advantages. The river with its various forms of recreation goes a long way toward filling all wants along that line.

It is not necessary or appropriate to build scenic railways or shoot-the-shoots among scenes that the art of man, no matter how cleverly applied, can hope to rival. While these forms of amusement would undoubtedly find their followers, yet a complete system of parks, bathing beaches and boating facilities make the want unfelt.

Levee Park Improvement.

The building of the new Levee park is a step in the right direction and the only wonder is that the city did not take up that improvement a long time ago. When it is finished it will add to the appearance of the town and will furnish the citizens with a beautiful place to spend leisure hours.

It is understood that one of the projected plans of the park commission, after the Levee park is finished is an up-to-date and modern bath house in the lagoon in Pettibone park. With the bathing and swimming facilities improved in this manner a long felt want will be met.

With its numerous advantages and with but few minor disadvantages, with its business men always on the watch for opportunities, it is safe to predict that La Crosse will be a popular and growing summer resort in the near future. The many visitors that will find pleasure in summer visits here will become missionaries in spreading the story of "Beautiful La Crosse."

(Signed.) A NEW COMER.

CHURCH PARK IS WORK OF PARSON

Caledonia Has a Splendid Beauty Spot Designed and Built by Local Priest

PARK IS OPEN TO PUBLIC

Beauty Spot Contains Many Beautiful Features, All the Work of Rev. Van den Berg

Perhaps the prettiest little park in southern Minnesota if not in the whole state is located at Caledonia. It is known as the St. Peter's Church park. It is the handiwork of Rev. H. Van den Berg, the resident pastor of the German Catholic church, situated at that place.

Although less than three acres in area it contains hundreds of beautiful trees of many different varieties, a grotto, a rustic bridge, a pond with wild geese in it, gravelled walks, and an artificial stream which is literally alive with speckled beauties and gold fish.

These fish are housed in the winter time and consequently some of them are several years old and look tempting as they dart and plunge before your very eyes.

There are also a grape arbor and orchard adjacent to the park filled with several varieties of large and small fruits. Rev. Van den Berg has done much of this splendidly devised piece of landscape gardening with his own hands and has been the moving spirit and guiding hand in the whole construction which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

While this park is not strictly a public park but belongs to and is part of the German Catholic parsonage it is open to those who care to enjoy it.

It doesn't hurt so much if your foot slips once in a while if you keep a broke on your tongue!

THE MAKINC OF A PARK SYSTEM IN LA CROSSE

No better illustration could be given of the making of a park system by a small city than the recent experience of La Crosse. It should be recalled that three years ago it had not even a park commission, and it is less than two years since the actual work of park construction was begun. Yet it has today the substantial framework of a comprehensive park system that is equalled by few cities, if any, of the same size. This achievement is so notable and the steps by which it has been brought about are also little known, even to many of the citizens of La Crosse, that I believe it worth while to review briefly the methods that have been used, to describe the general character of the parks and playgrounds themselves and to draw certain conclusions that seem justified by the first year's work of the La Crosse Park Commission.

Pettibone Park Was Beginning.

The beginning of parks in La Crosse is to be found in Pettibone park, a naturally beautiful island in the Mississippi river, directly opposite the business section of the city, but unfortunately situated within the boundaries of the State of Minnesota. Established in 1890 as a public pleasure ground, through the generosity of Mr. A. W. Pettibone, this island park at first supplied the demand for public parks and then created an insistent demand for more. Never a city park in a complete sense, it has, nevertheless, always been open to the free use of the people. Its administration is vested in a special park board, appointed by Mr. Pettibone and the funds for the acquisition of the land, for construction and for maintenance have been provided by the same generous and public-spirited individual. He has placed in the hands of the aforesaid park board the sum of $50,000, the income from which is to be used in the proper maintenance of the park. Pettibone park contains about two hundred acres. It has an exceedingly irregular shore line, picturesque and beautiful lagoons; and if properly developed might easily rival the famous Belle Isle Park of Detroit. Indeed, the views of river scenery are much finer than those from Belle Isle. But to make Pettibone park a thoroughly satisfactory recreation ground, it should be raised securely above the high water of the Mississippi river and the control and jurisdiction of the island transferred by the Legislature of Minnesota to the City of La Crosse.

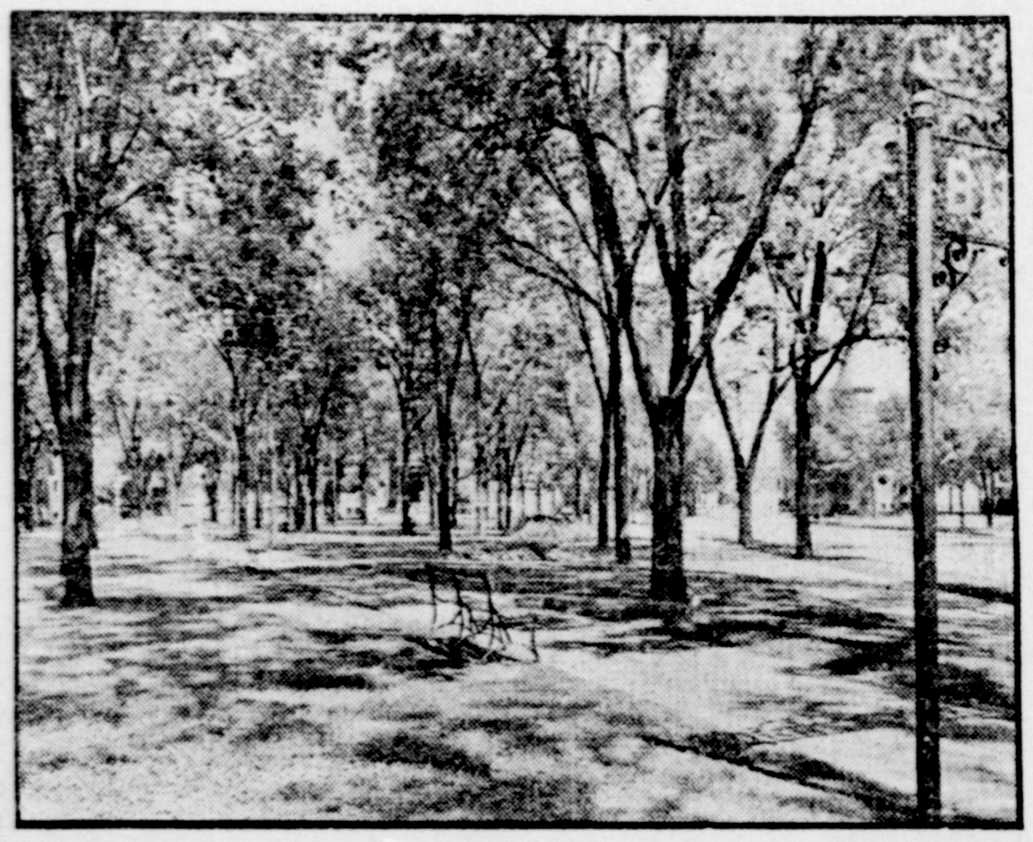
Yet, after all, Pettibone park only prepared the way. The real beginning was made when the Common Council of La Crosse on May 15, 1908, passed the ordinance creating two park districts and establishing a board of park commissioners. By this ordinance a non-political, unpaid commission of four members was provided for. These commissioners are to be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the common council. Acting in accordance with this ordinance, Mayor Wendell A. Anderson, whose splendid services for parks and the welfare of the city generally, cannot be overestimated, appointed as the first Board of Park Commissioners, J. M. Hixon, L. F. Easton, E. L. Colman and Henry Gund—all men of public spirit, high standing and great ability.

Landscape Architect Engaged.

The next step was the selection by the board of a landscape architect as its expert adviser and the arrangement soon after for a public mass meeting to present to the general public the tentative plans for a park system and the reasons for such a system in a city like La Crosse. The meeting was held in the Opera House. The arrangements were unusually well made, the local newspapers co-operating heartily and as the result a large and representative audience completely filled the hall. The mayor presided. The speakers pointed out that in nothing is the welfare of a city so permanently influenced as in the selection of sites for parks and the construction of an adequate system of play and pleasure grounds. A park system, it was said, should be comprehensive, including city squares, equipped and supervised playgrounds, small and large parks and scenic reservations, all connected, one with another, by parkways or boulevards. And to be adequate, such a system should not only meet the demands of all classes of the people in all parts of the city today, but should reasonably anticipate the needs of the future. The contribution that parks make to pleasure, to health and, both directly and indirectly, to the prosperity of cities was illustrated by the experience of other places. The four conclusions to which the addresses of the evening pointed definitely were: (1) That park lands for the city of La Crosse would never again be so cheap; (2) That once acquired, they would steadily increase in value; (3) That the experience of every city that has judiciously undertaken park improvements had demonstrated that they pay for themselves; (4) That the adoption of a permanent park policy is more than likely to bring rich gifts of land and money for park purposes. Of the general soundness of these views, the audience was convinced, and at the conclusion of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE WEST AVENUE PLAY FIELD

A NEW BEAUTY SPOT



Photograph of Burns Park Taken Especially for The Tribune.

Massmeeting Adopts Resolutions.

"Whereas, The City of La Crosse is in need of greater park privileges and facilities and is admirably adapted by situation and natural advantages for the carrying out of a general plan for the establishment of a comprehensive park system.

"Now therefore, Be it resolved by the citizens of La Crosse in mass meeting assembled this 18th day of November, 1908, that we are in favor of the adoption and execution of a plan of park improvement which will tend to beautify our city and minister to the comfort and pleasure of all our citizens. And be it further

"Resolved, That we indorse the steps already taken in this direction by the appointment of a park commission and heartily approve the proposed action of the common council in levying a one mill tax to be set apart and expended under direction of the park commission for park purposes, and pledge our support to all future efforts and actions of the commission and common council for the accomplishment of these purposes. And be it further

"Resolved, that our thanks be and are hereby extended to Mr. John Nolen for his able, interesting and instructive lecture and to the park commission for its efforts in providing for this opportunity to hear the same. And be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the common council of the city of La Crosse and a copy thereof to the park commission and to the daily and weekly newspapers published in the city. And be it further

"Resolved, That we are in favor of issuing bonds in such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the park commission."

Tax Levied for Park Purposes.

At a meeting of the council held a few days later, this enthusiastic action of the people was confirmed by the levying of a one mill tax for parks and later by the issuing of bonds for seventy-five thousand dollars for the purchase of land and for the necessary construction. Thus in six months the work of park making in La Crosse was successfully inaugurated.

It requires but a brief residence in La Crosse to see that the methods of procedure followed in beginning the park work were not different from the methods which the city had already followed in other matters. In paving its business and residence streets with an unusual degree of excellence, in placing all telegraph and telephone wires underground a decade ago, in hospitality to strangers and in other practical and progressive ways advancing the civic life, La Crosse had already established an enviable reputation. Thus the park project followed approved and successful precedents and was not looked upon in any sense as an experiment.

Sites Naturally Fitted for Parks.

It was the aim of the park commission and its landscape adviser to select property that was naturally fitted for park use, that could be developed economically, that would reflect and preserve the characteristic and beautiful topographical features of La Crosse, and that, when improved, would constitute a whole, each part having relation to every other part, and together forming a comprehensive, well-distributed system in which the needs of each section were adequately and fairly provided for. The situation of the City is remarkable and of great beauty. With one of the finest parts of the Mississippi river on the west and a noble range of high and rugged bluffs on the east, it occupies a broad and fertile valley, offering an ideal site for both business and residence purposes. The most striking and characteristic natural features are, of course, the river and the bluffs. It was decided at once that these should be included in the park plans and that all the forms of recreation that river and bluffs make possible should be provided.

The existing parks available as a nucleus for the new system were the two half blocks in the built-up section of the city, Myrick park and drive and the Losey boulevard. After a great deal of investigation on the ground, supplemented by careful study and plan making, the following system of parks, parkways, squares and playgrounds was adopted:

Park System for La Crosse.

(1) Copeland park. This is a tract of more than twenty acres in North La Crosse with a frontage of a half a mile on the Black river, commanding some of the finest views of the Minnesota bluffs. A wide promenade runs all along the water front and the plan for the park includes provision for many forms of active recreation and quieter relaxation. Its arrangement is in keeping with the best modern thought and practice, which show a tendency to make much greater use of our parks than heretofore. They are looked upon less and less as luxuries, as beautiful pictures merely for occasional holiday enjoyment; they have become an essential part of every day life in cities. While the making of Copeland park called for extensive filling by dredging from the river, the cost of the property was relatively low and a very considerable area was presented as a gift to the city by Mr. F. A. Copeland, in recognition of whose generosity and fine citizenship, the park received its name.

(2) Levee park. This will contain about twelve acres and is happily situated at the natural water approach to the city and close to the business center. The plan for this park is more ornamental than Copeland park. The water front will continue to be used for business purposes, but the undeveloped area between the river and the railroad tracks will be filled, improved and made available for recreation.

Most Beautiful Park.

(3) Grandad Bluff and Miller's Coulee. The park which it is proposed to create at this point will be the largest and most beautiful in La Crosse. In fact, few cities have such an opportunity. Grandad Bluff is the highest in the neighborhood of La Crosse and rises majestically to a height of 1,172 feet. The coulee which nestles in its side affords a type of scenery of great attractiveness. It is beautiful and restful, as well adapted for a pleasure ground for city people as any that can be conceived. This property is only partially acquired but when completed it will probably include over four hundred acres. It is as good an illustration of ready-made park as could be found, and except for road making, the cost of its improvement will be slight.

(4) West Avenue Playfield. The acquisition of this three acre field at West Avenue and Jackson street—more than a full city block in extent—illustrates the interest of the park commission in playgrounds for the children. The entire area has been carefully graded, improved, and planted, providing for all-the-year-round use, including field games and skating, and a small park-like area for the recreation of the children's parents.

(5) Adams Streets Playground. Although smaller in area, this property corresponds in character and development to the West Avenue playfield. It provides for its neighborhood a good baseball field and a place for skating in winter. The south end of the lot is to be furnished with sand gardens, swings, ladders, etc., for the smaller children. There is also room for a Playground Shelter Building which has been constructed in such a way as to permit of its use by the city as a voting booth.

(6) Block at George and Livingstone streets on the north side. It is proposed to acquire and improve this block much after the manner of the Adams street playground.

(7) La Plume Island. At present this island is low and requires filling. When filled and improved, it will make for the south end of the city a park much like Pettibone park.

(8) Forty acres at the South End of West Avenue. This property is not imperatively needed by the city for immediate use, but it is a valuable reservation for the future and illustrates the foresight of the park commission and its efforts to anticipate at least the most important needs of the period immediately ahead, for the city is growing rapidly toward the south.

Double Size of Main Street Square

(9) Main Street Square. The city already owns one-half this square. By purchasing the other half, which can still be had on reasonable terms, a splendid open space would be secured in the heart of the city, around which public and semi-public buildings could be placed. The Public Library, one of the public school buildings, the new Y. M. C. A., the Masonic Temple, and the Congregational church now front the half block. By extending it as proposed, the setting of all these buildings would be greatly improved and beautiful and appropriate sites would be obtained for as many more. There is no other property in the central part of the city which offers so good an opportunity and it should not be lost by delay.

(10) Reservation on the Viaduct between North and South La Crosse. Such a property is now easily secured and would provide a park for the future at a central situation.

(11) Inter-State Fair Grounds. This tract of 37 acres is now owned by the city and it is proposed later to make it the principal athletic ground for the older boys and young men of the city. Here there is room for a very complete provision for all the field sports, tennis, etc. The location is admirable for the purpose.

JOHN M. NOLEN

Famous Landscape Architect Who Designed the La Crosse Park System.

Parkways and Boulevards.

(12) Parkways. It is proposed to connect all these parks, squares and playgrounds by a complete system of parkways and boulevards. Beginning, say, at the Levee park, it would go out State to Seventh, north on Seventh across the Viaduct to Rose, to St. James, to Avon, Clinton, to Kane, to Livingstone, to George, and to the city limits. Later the roads indicated on the general plan to the north, east and south of the city would be improved so as to make a continuous circuit, bringing the traveler back to Seventh street on the south side, on to State street, and to the Levee park where the start was made. This circuit of fifteen miles might not be entirely free from some relatively common-place sections, yet most of it could easily be made very attractive. Even now a very large precentage affords views both near and far that could not be equalled by the best parkways in the larger cities. In addition to this circuit, West Avenue, running north and south, and Cass street, east and west, should receive the attention due to specially important thoroughfares.

This brief description is intended simply to draw attention to the main elements of the La Crosse park system. Incidentally there followed also an improvement and extension of school grounds in which the park commission assisted. The general plan of the city, and the plans of the parks and playgrounds that accompany the West Avenue playfield, and the Adams Street playground are already completed and in use. The cooperation of the railroads has been a factor of importance.

Successful Methods Followed.

The methods followed at La Crosse, a city of but 31,000 population, it should be remembered, have been so successful and the results so satisfactory that it is worth while to note the lessons which the experience gives as a guide for the future not only of La Crosse but of the many other small cites in the United States which are now in a position not unlike that which confronted La Crosse two years ago.

The six points of most significance are:

(1) The main reliance from the beginning was upon public action and public support. The people were taken in on the ground floor, so to speak, and made to feel that the work was not only to be for them, but was to be done by them. The parks and playgrounds were put exactly into the same class as the public schools and the public library and in renewing the appropriation this year, the members of the city council showed that they looked upon them in this way. In the case of La Crosse, and it should be the case elsewhere, generous public action has been supported and supplemented by generous private action, the private gifts to the La Crosse parks probably equalling the annual appropriations by the city.

(2) The park commission has, from the start, applied the efficient methods of private business to the administration of this new city department and with similar good result. Each city dollar was expected to bring a full dollar's worth of work or material—and it did.

(3) Before a step was taken toward execution, a complete general plan was prepared for all the parks and playgrounds included in the present system. This inspired public confidence in every part of the city. Too much emphasis cannot be given to beginning in this way. It not only wins confidence; it prevents mistakes and contributes to economy in many directions.

(4) The cost of these parks and playgrounds for La Crosse has not been heavy. The council has issued twenty-year bonds for seventy-five thousand dollars and the mill tax has yielded a little over twenty thousand dollars a year for two years. Against the bond issue, the city has an asset which will steadily increase in value and always be worth more than its cost. It is to be regretted that the law of Wisconsin limits all bond issues to twenty years. In the case of land purchase, it would seem that the law of Minnesota, which permits such issues to be for forty or fifty years, would be better for future as well as present generations, because it would lead to a more adequate and more economical provision for the future. But even inevitable during a period of heavy construction the annual cost has not exceeded fifty cents per capita.

(5) Another conclusion justified by the experience of La Crosse, is the possibility, especially in the smaller places, of enlisting in the service of the community the most honorable and able men. If an unpaid commission is created, free from political influence, under conditions that permit of a large public service, it will always be possible, as at La Crosse, to find qualified men to accept. These men have had a hand in a piece of constructive public work in which they can always take pride and they have won the gratitude of the people of their own city.

(6) The final lesson of the La Crosse parks is their effect upon the civic spirit of the entire community. There has been a noticeable quickening of civic pride and an awakening of interest in civic affairs which is worth all that these public improvements have cost in money and personal work.

JOHN M. NOLEN

An Acknowledgment

It seems proper and fitting that there should accompany this report of Mr. Nolen's, which will become a part of the written history of La Crosse, a record of the names of the loyal and generous citizens who have by gift assisted in the work of park building. May their personal satisfaction equal the pleasure their generosity will give to the thousands in years to come: The following gave their river front property which made Levee Park possible.

J. J. HOGAN FAMILY
G. A. KAEPPLER
S. B. OATMAN
S. Y. HYDE
W. W CARGILL FAMILY
EMIL T. MUELLER
T. H. SPENCE
ISIDORE SCHILLING

The following gentlemen subscribed the sum of forty-three thousand dollars to aid in the expense of making Levee Park:

HENRY GUND
L. C. COLMAN
H. L. COLMAN
E. L. COLMAN
F. P. HIXON
GEO. C. HIXON
L. F. EASTON

To aid in making a park on the North Side Mr. F. A. Copeland gave eight acres of land.

A piece of land adjoining Myrick Park and necessary for continuing the drive and completing the shore line was given by L. F. Easton.

Isle La Plume was given by the John Paul Lumber Company and the C. L. Colman Lumber Company.

GRANDAD BLUFF PROPERTY

This property was acquired by Ellen J. Hixon who was encouraged thereto by the interest taken and the subscriptions of the following persons:

DR. EDW. EVANS
ELSIE GILE SCOTT
GEO. ZEISLER
EUGENE PERKINS
H. J. HIRSHHEIMER
J. B. FUNKE
R. E OSBORNE
HENRY GUND
F. A. COPELAND
HEILEMAN BRWG. CO.
B. E. EDWARDS
E. E. BENTLEY
MRS. G. VAN STEENWYK
PAUL BROTHERS
GEO. H. GORDON
FORREST J. SMITH
COLMAN BROTHERS
L. F. EASTON
SMITH MFG. CO.
ELLIOTT & LOEFFLER
LA CROSSE WATER POWER CO.

Respectfully,
J. M. HIXON,
President Park Commission.

STORM LAKE HAS OUR FIRST ENGINE

The old original fire engine of the Rescue Hose company is still in existence. It is doing service at Storm Lake, Iowa, that town having bought it for approximately $400 many years ago.

This engine was a Washington engine, and was bought early in the 60's, or possibly as early as '59.

An amusing thing happened in connection with its sale. The city had bought the T. B. Stoddard engine, and the Storm Lake people wanted the Washington (hand pump) engine tried out before accepting it. So the firemen trotted it out and placed it in competition with the Stoddard. Say, what the old Washington did to the steam engine was a shame. The Storm Lake crowd voted it a daisy, and they have had it ever since.

CAMERON TRIED TO STEAL RIVER

La Crescent Factor Nearly Succeeded in Making that Village a City at Expense of La Crosse

STARTED A BIG CANAL

Had Work Continued Ten Weeks More the River Channel Would Have Been Diverted

"When I was a boy the things that some of the older men allowed they had 'hearn tell of' were mighty interesting, if not always accurate," said Norris Bachellor, apropos of some side lights on La Crosse inspired by the picture of the Rescue Hose company.

"Now I have 'hearn tell' of Peter Cameron, and what I 'hearn' about him always struck me as mighty interesting, albeit I got it in odds and ends, without the chronological sequence essential to history.

"Peter Cameron came to my mind when I made reference in another story to the old Law mansion, which was built by Tom Davis on the site of Peter Cameron's home.

"Emma Cameron, Peter Cameron's wife, was not less a thrilling personage than her husband. In fact she was considered more of a startler. I have run through the histories of La Crosse and Houston counties, and not found much in print about Peter, but Peter was a sure enough man with big ideas.

"Why, do you know, if a little trick Peter tried to pull off had stood up La Crosse would be a flag station and La Crescent would be the metropolis of this north country.

"Peter was engaged in the logging business, and a little carelessness with a handspike when he was engaged in an altercation with a refractory lumberjack probably prevented the map of this section being changed until our grandfathers would not have known it. Peter laid out a bunch of additions here. There was Peter Cameron's addition and Dan Cameron's addition and the Dunns, Dousman and Cameron's addition. The Dunns were lawyers and Dousman was a trader for the Hudson Bay company, with headquarters at Prairie du Chien, who did business all up and down the river. Dunns defended Cameron in the murder case, and as a result Dunns got in on the city property. Dousman furnished the money for the fight, and as the old timers told it to me that is where the Dunns, Dousman & Cameron's addition came in. Peter, while this fight was on, was leary about what might happen to his property, so he deeded a lot of it to Dan Cameron, and when he died Dan just naturally hung onto it. But it was not very valuable then, mostly strips of sand with floating sand hills, and a big bunch of it went for taxes. About all Dan got out of it later left him in a scrap with the city to recover the Second Ward park, which was deeded to the the city by Peter under conditions which Dan claimed the city had defaulted. Being the sole heir Dan began suit. That was in the prime of J. W. Losey, and when Martin Berg was city attorney. A. D. Sprague, of Caledonia, furnished the money to make Dan's fight and they raced through the courts to the tribunal of last resort. The thing was finally settled, but I guess after Uncle Dan returned Sprague's loan and paid his lawyer there was not a fortune in it.

"But what I was going to tell about was that attempt of Peter to rob Wisconsin of the City of La Crosse. We had not so much of a start at that time, and a bunch of Kentucky gentlemen, styling themselves 'Kentucky Company,' had started the village of La Crescent. The flats over there furnished better building sites than the mud of La Crosse, but the trouble was that the river missed the town by something like a mile. Peter figured that if he could cut a channel and make an outlet for the water and then let it in at River Junction he would soon have the Mississippi sweeping along the La Crescent flats, and La Crosse would be a busted community. Present day engineers allow that Peter was right, and that if a current had ever been started down that side the river would soon have made that its permanent course.

"Teamsters who come from the Minnesota side and cross on the ice bridge usually take the Minnesota landing in a low cut, which they follow for nearly a quarter of a mile before reaching the higher ground and frozen wastes north of Target lake over which they pick their way to La Crescent. This cut is Cameron's canal. Peter started digging it and kept on digging with considerable success until his financial difficulties caused him to stop. The work at that end was practically concluded, and it would have been the trick of about ten weeks with a few scrapers to let the water in at the north end. That's how near La Crosse came to being a village, and also how near La Crescent came to being a great city.

Just now the summer girl is trying to decide whether it is easier to die of heat in the city or die of ennui at a summer resort.

LA CROSSE NORMAL SETS THE PACE OF PROGRESS

SPLENDID SCHOOL THE PRIDE OF STATE AND OF PEOPLE OF CITY

The La Crosse Normal school, located on State street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, is a beautiful new building nearly two hundred feet square. It has a large auditorium seating a thousand people, a library containing several thousand new and carefully selected volumes, gymnasiums and baths for both men and women, light and airy halls and corridors, well equipped laboratories, and individual lockers for the convenience of each student. There are tennis courts on the campus, a new ball park but a few steps away, and one of the popular city parks nearby. There is a charm in the hills and bluffs overlooking the school—a natural beauty that is equalled in but a few cities of Wisconsin. Grand Dad Bluff, one of the most attractive spots in the whole length of the Mississippi, is but a few minutes' walk from the normal and rises more than five hundred feet above the valley. From its summit one may see at his feet the whole city, the La Crosse, the Black and the Mississippi rivers, and the hills of Minnesota stretching away for miles a long the river. It would be difficult to find a place more inviting for study and at the same time offering more opportunities for recreation and pleasure.

Historical Statement

Wisconsin is one of the foremost states of the union with respect to its provision for the training of teachers. Its system of normal schools is founded upon the idea of giving to the young people of each section of the state an opportunity to receive this preparation near their homes. With this in view, eight normal schools have been established in the following order: Platteville, 1866; Whitewater, 1868; Oshkosh, 1871; River Falls, 1875; Milwaukee, 1885; Stevens Point, 1894; Superior, 1896; and in 1909 the La Crosse school was dedicated.

Provision was first made for the state normal at La Crosse by an act of the legislature, passed in 1905, appropriating $10,000 for the site. This amount proving to be insufficient, an additional sum of $15,000 was voted by the common council of La Crosse. With the total thus made, the present beautiful site of eight acres acres, in the eastern part of the city was purchased. The legislature of 1907 appropriated $15,000 for granolithic stairways and corridors, and $50,000 for the equipment, and for the expenses of the school for the first half year.

Work upon the construction of the building was begun in the fall of 1907. In the month of February, 1909, the board of regents of normal schools elected. Fassett A. Cotton, then state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, president of the school. The first session of the school opened on the seventh day of September, 1909, with a full force of twenty instructors. As the result of extensive advertising throughout the territory embraced by the school and with the invaluable assistance of the La Crosse newspapers one hundred and seventy-six students reported for classification in the normal department of the institution on the first day. This enrollment gradually increased until at the close of the first quarter it was two hundred and fourteen.

Remarkable Showing

By the end of the school year this number had risen to two hundred and seventy-five in the regular normal course. There were two hundred and sixteen enrolled in the model school and this number, together with the two hundred and twenty of the summer session, made a total of seven hundred and eleven. This was a remarkable showing for the first year of the youngest normal in the state. It was all the more remarkable considering the great disadvantages under which the school labored during the first seven or eight weeks. None of the furniture reached La Crosse until several days after the opening. Folding chairs were used in the recitation rooms and in the main hall. The library was not equipped thus making it inconvenient for the students to do proper reference work. Added to this was the pounding and hammering of some twenty or thirty workmen on the marble floors, creating a noise and confusion anything but conducive to systematic study. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages the school continued in its growth and it is truly wonderful how the students, teachers and citizens determined to make the best of the conditions which existed. The first opening exercises were held on Wednesday, September 8th, 1909. The students were addressed by Lieutenant Governor Morris, who secured the passage of the bill authorizing the La Crosse normal school, Rev. Faville and President F. A. Cotton.

Dedication

The exercises in the dedication of the school were held on the afternoon of November 10th. The principal dedicatory address was given by President John R. Van Hise of the state university. A part of the exercises was the inauguration of the president of the school, Fasset A. Cotton, who delivered his iuaugural address. In the evening of the same day, an address was made by Congressman John J. Esch, and this was followed by a public reception under the auspices of the La Crosse board of trade. All the normal school regents of the state attended these dedicatory exercises.

Growth

On the fifth day of September, 1910, the school opened its doors for the second year of its history with an enrollment of three hundred and one just one hundred and twenty-five more than that of the opening day of the year before. This number increased until there were three hundred and seventy-one classified on the records of the normal department alone. Two hundred and thirty-three pupils were enrolled in the model school this year, while three hundred and fifteen are attending the classes of the summer session. This makes a total of nine hundred and nineteen who have attended the La Crosse normal during the year of 1910-11, more than two hundred over the total attendance of the first year. Of the students enrolled in the regular normal course, sixty-five were young men.

Men Students Increase

The La Crosse Normal has risen from eighth to fourth place among other Normals of the state in proportion to the number of young men enrolled in the institution. This increase in the number of students in the school has been due mainly to the better quality of work which is being done in every department. The courses of study have been better organized and systematized and consequently have attracted a large number of students of college rank.

Beginning with the month of September 1912, the La Crosse school will be put on a college basis; that is, no student will be allowed to enter any of the normal courses who has not had at least four years preparatory work in an accredited high school. If this prerequisite four-year course has not been acquired, the student must enter the country-school course. But anyone who has enrolled in any other than the regular normal or country-school course before September, 1912, will be allowed finish in that course.

Conduct and Management.

The conduct or management of a normal school is not different from the conduct or management of any other educational institution. Like any other school, the normal has two phases or sides, which may be thought of as machinery and spirit. The successful school must be a perfect organism instead of a mechanical aggregation of departments in which each is independent of all the rest. A live organism presupposes a distinct aim, with all the departments working in harmony towards its realization. It is not so much a question of uniformity as it is of unity of purpose. Complete uniformity is both deadening and dangerous. Unity of purpose means perfect accord as to goal, perfect understanding as to principles involved, perfect agreement as to results with individuality and mode of procedure unhampered. No part can be greater than the whole. If there is a conflict, the glory of the individual must be sacrificed to the glory of the institution as a whole.

Aim of School.

The normal school is to train teachers for the common schools—that is for positions in the elementary and secondary schools of the state. The normal was created and exists for this purpose. It exists, then, for those who are preparing to teach in the common schools. Its work is therefore cut out for it. Everything that has a place in the school has a place there upon the supposition that it can contribute to the purpose, the preparation of teachers. Upon this basis the location of the La Crosse school was chosen, the building constructed and equipped, the school organized, the faculty selected, the courses of study arranged and the several departments created. The La Crosse Normal school exists for the students who are preparing to teach, and not for the Board of Regents, the president, or the faculty.

PROF. J. O. ENGLEMANN
A member of the Normal faculty

Organizations in School.

There are several literary and social organization formed by the students of the local institution, during the short history of the Normal. They are the Eclectic club, the Buskin club, the Oratorical association, the Girl's Literary society, the Alpha Phi Pi, and the Current Events sections.

Among these the Eclectic club is oldest and foremost in its literary activities. It was organized during the first quarter of 1909, through the efforts of Professors Coate, Atherton and Denoyer, with the assistance of the young men of the school.

The Eclectic club is mainly a debating organization, although other features, such as declamations, current topics, and short addresses, are sometmies found on the program.

The Buskin club was organized in June 1909. The purpose of the society is to promote among its members taste for and appreciation of good high-class plays, to develop any talent along dramatic lines, and also to give the members such experience as will be of assistance to them in putting on school plays in the communities where they may go to teach.

The La Crosse Normal Oratorical association was organized for the purpose of superintending the local oratorical contests, and of promoting and fostering an oratorical spirit among the members of the school. Last year, because of the newness of the school, little was done along this line. However, although the La Crosse school had no contestants, a delegation was sent to the state meeting at Oshkosh, and as a result of their efforts, the state contest was held in La Crosse this year.

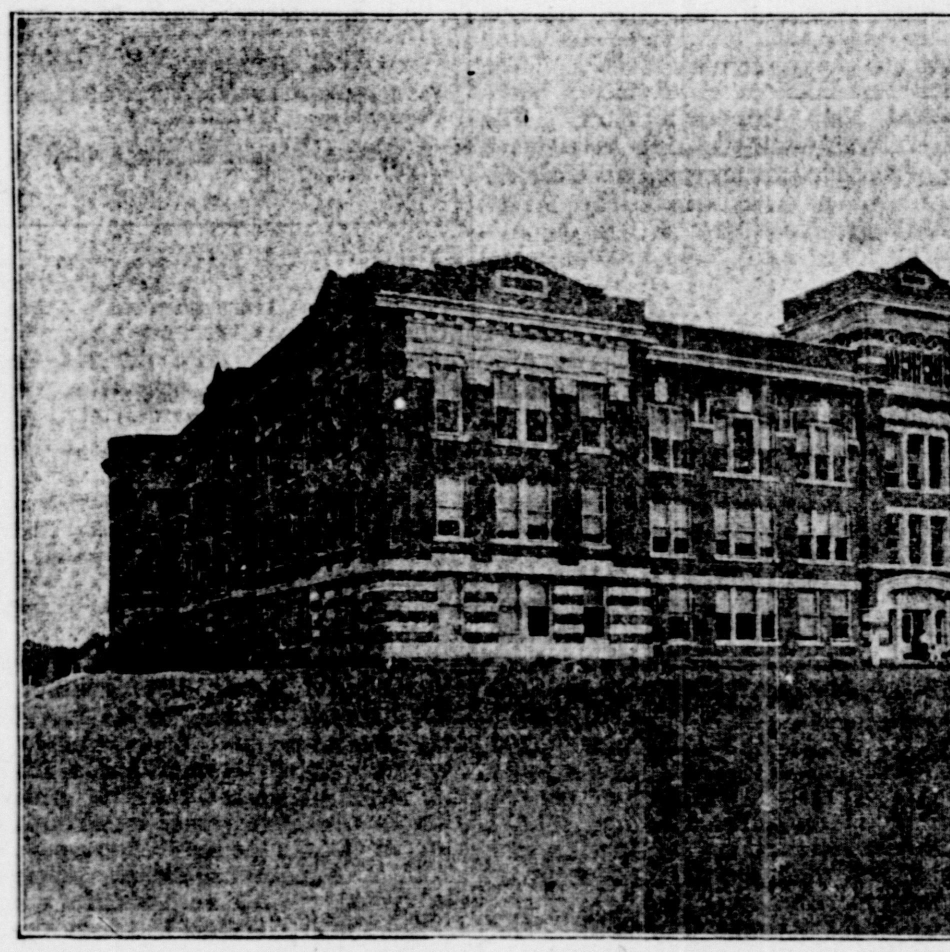
On November 1st, 1910, a girl's literary society was instituted in the Normal, and was named the Tri Delta. The programs of this society are of a literary nature, consisting of declamations, readings, essays, and musical numbers.

The Alpha Phi Pi, a girl's debating society, was organized last fall by some members of the Junior and Senior classes, who were especially interested in debating work. The main purpose of the society is to give its members practice in debating.

In the plan for Current Events, the student body was divided into several sections which meet every Thursday to discuss topics of current note. The purpose of this plan is to have all students read intelligently the magazines and newspapers.

Accomplishments During Year.

During the course of the last schoolyear, the faculty of the Normal school has been increased by the addition of five new teachers.



The La Crosse State Normal School.

With the addition of Louis F. Best, came a great innovation in the curriculum of the Normal—that of the manual training department. The management has been wanting to install a manual training department in the school ever since the opening of its doors to students. This was accomplished last year and a good instructor was engaged to oversee the department.

Mr. Best is a graduate of the Oshkosh Normal school, Stout Institute, and Columbia university.

An assistant was needed in the departments of English, History, and Science, and after a diligent search for some one who could fill that place with efficiency, Miss Esther C. Mohr, of the University of Wisconsin was chosen. Miss Mohr is a graduate of the Illinois State Normal-University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Julia A. Roller, of Lawrence college and the University of Wisconsin, was engaged to take charge of part of the German department.

When the model school was enlarged from four to five departments, it was found necessary to add another instructor to supervise the practice work. Miss Dora E. Carver of the Indiana State Normal school was selected to act as Assistant Supervisor of practice.

A new teacher was engaged for the training department when the model school, was increased from four to five departments. Miss Minnie Marshal, a graduate of the Indiana Normal and Indiana State university, was chosen. Up to this time there had been one instructor for the first three grades, one for for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, and one for the grammar school. After Miss Marshall was added to the faculty, the departments were revised so that there is now one teacher to every two grades in the training school and one for the Kindergarten.

Lecture Course.

The Normal school supported a $1.500 lecture course the past year and were successful enough financially to warrant another fine course for the benefit of the students this coming school year. It was mainly through the success of the Normal in bringing the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra to this city that the music lovers of La Crosse were given the opportunity to hear both the Minneapolis and St. Paul orchestras on two occasions.

A lunch-room was established during winter for the benefit of those students who live out of town or wish to get their meals at a moderate price without leaving the school. Good meals were served throughout the year. It is assured that the lunch-room will be open again next year.

Fassett A. Cotton

President of the La Crosse Normal School.

During the first week of last March, the Normal chorus of 325 voices under the direction of Mrs. Homer E. Cotton and assisted by Miss Levina Beebe, soprano; Mrs. Percy Cilly, contralto; Mr. E. M. Douglas, of Madison, tenor; and Mr. Forsyth, Basso; delivered Gaul's "Holy City." This proved to be one of the best events of this nature given at the Normal school. The school showed to the public that it was "doing things" along the line of music. It is the desire of the music department that such a recital be made an annual event of the Normal.

On Friday, March 17, was probably the most rousing event, an occasion showing more clearly the school spirit of the eight Normals of the State, than any other in the history of the La Crosse institution. This was the Inter-Normal Oratorical contest. Over two hundred guests from out of the city were entertained by the students of the La Crosse normal in a creditable style. There were representatives from Milwaukee, River Falls, and Whitewater, Oshkosh, Stevens Point, Platteville and Superior, all here for the purpose of seeing their orator win. The contest was won by Milwaukee with Whitewater second, and La Crosse third. Everyone departed for their respective homes with unbounded praise for the welcome and entertainment they received at the hands of the La Crosse students.

Wins From Plattville.

Friday evening, May 12th, the first of a series of three debates to be held between the Philadelphian Debating society of Plattville and the Eclectic Debating club of La Crosse was held in the Normal auditorium before a large crowd of enthusiastic students. La Crosse won the debate by a unanimous decision of the judges. A large Yale-blue satin banner, which is to be the permanent possession of the school winning two out of the three debates, was then given to the La Crosse club to be held by them until the next debate in 1912.

Among the other accomplishments of the local school were the big Fete Day exercises at Myrick park, Saturday afternoon, June 20th. About two thousand persons witnessed the pretty folk and Maypole dances, participated in by all the pupils and students of the Normal school, dressed in gala attire. Much of the success of the event is due to Miss Ada F. Thayer, of the Physical Training department, who devoted her entire time during the spring and summer months to making this an eventful occasion for the Normal.

The Senior Class Play, Shakespeare's "As You, Like It," which was presented also in Myrick park, was a great success in every manner. Over eight hundred watched the young actors play the heavy Shakespearean roles in a professional style. With Mother Nature herself as a background for the setting of the different scenes, the play presented a pleasing appearance to the audience.

Along Athletic lines the La Crosse Normal school has been one of the foremost schools in the state. The basketball championship was captured by the local school the past season. The Normal was also ably represented in base-ball and track work.

The school magazine, the Racquet, was entered at the La Crosse postoffice March 4th, 1911. This magazine is published semi-quarterly during the school year by the Senior class as an instrument to carry the school's moral and physical activities through the goal of publicity. As a closing issue of the year the staff edited the Racquet "Year Book" which was an exponent of art and high literary attainment.

During the course of the year two teachers were added to the Normal faculty to take the places of Miss Elizabeth W. Robertson and Mrs. Homer E. Cotton, resigned. Miss Florence Hofflin, who succeeded Miss Robertson as head of the Art department, is a graduate of Wellesley, of Stanley Hall, and also the University of Minnesota. Miss Harriet B. Oltman, who succeeded Mrs. Cotton as instructor of Music, is a graduate from the Michigan Conservatory of Music and State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Faculty.

Fassett A. Cotton, president (Butler university, University of Chicago) School Economies and in charge of the Two-Year Country School course.

James O. Engleman, vice-president (Indiana State Normal school, Indiana university, University of Chicago.) Department of Education.

Albert H. Sanford (Platteville Normal school, University of Wisconsin, Harvard university.) Departments of History and Civics.

Adolph Bernhard(John Hopkins university, Clark university, University of Chicago.) Departments of Physics and Chemistry.

David Orland Coate (Indiana State Normal school, Indiana university.) Department of English.

Lewis Atherton (Albion College, University of Michigan, University of Chicago.) Departments of Biology and Agriculture.

William A. Austin, (Indiana State Normal school, Indiana university) Department of Mathematics.

Levinus D. Denoyer, (Oshkosh Normal school, Lawrence college, University of Chicago.) Departments of Geography and Geology.

Ernest D. Long, (Hiram college, University of Michigan, University of Chicago.) Departments of Latin and German.

Louis F. Best, (Oshkosh Normal school, Stout Institute, Columbia university.) Departments of Agriculture and Manual Training.

Harriet B. Oltman, (Mount Pleasant Normal school, Michigan Conservatory.) Department of Music.

Florence Hofflin, (Wellesley, Stanley Hall, University of Michigan.) ArtDepartment.

Bessie B. Hutchison, (Platteville Normal school, Northwestern university, University of Wisconsin.) Department of English.

Esther C. Mohr, (Illinois State Normal school, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin.) Departments of English, History and Science.

Juliann A. Roller, (Lawrence college, University of Wisconsin.) Department of German.

Ada F. Thayer, (Columbia university, Harvard university.) Department of Physical training.

Margaret Spence, (University of Chicago.) Department of Domestic Science.

Training School Department.

William H. Sanders, (Indiana State Normal school, Indiana university. University of Chicago.) Principal of the Training Department.

Lillian Bettinger, (Whitewater Normal school, University of Wisconsin, and Teachers' college, Columbia university.) Grades Seven and Eight.

La Verne Garratt, (Ypsilanti State Normal school and Teachers' College, Columbia university.) Grades Five and Six.

Minnie E. Marshall, (Indiana State Normal school, Indiana university.) Grades Three and Four.

Lottie L. Deneen, (River Falls Normal school, and Teachers' College, Columbia university.) Grades One and Two.

Clara D. Hitchcock, (Chicago Kindergarten Institute and Teachers' College, Columbia university.) Kindergarten Department.

Dora E. Carver, (Indiana State Normal school.) Assistant Supervisor of Practice.

Florence Wing, (University of Wisconsin, Illinois State Library, Librarian University of North Dakota.) Librarian.

Myrtle E. Shanks, Registrar.

Prof. G. H. Bretnall, (Monmouth College and University of Chicago) Country School department.

Country school critic, to be selected later.

PROF. L. B. DENOYER
One of the Instructors at the Normal School.

STATE NORMAL AND ITS WORK

On the Conduct and Management of Such an Institution Depends Everything

AIM OF LA CROSSE SCHOOL

Training Teachers for Common School Work Is the Reason for Its Establishment

In the catalogue published this year by the La Crosse Normal school is an exhaustive and comprehensive explanation of the purposes for which normal schools are established.

The article deals with the aim of the institution and the institution and the factors involved in the making of teachers.

Much space is given that portion of the article dealing with the spirit of the institution which it is asserted should be broadly professional.

The article follows:

The conduct or management of a normal school is not different from the conduct or management of any other educational institution. Like any other school, the normal has two phases or sides which may be thought of as machinery and spirit. The successful school must be a perfect organism, instead of a mechanical aggregation of departments, in which each is independent of all the rest. A live organism presupposes a distinct aim, with all the departments working in harmony toward its realization. It is not so much a question of uniformity as it is one of unity of purpose. Complete uniformity is deadening and dangerous. Unity of purpose means perfect accord as to goal, perfect understanding as to principles involved, perfect agreement as to results, with individuality, and mode of procedure unhampered. No part can be greater than the whole. If there is a conflict, the glory of the individual must be sacrificed to the glory of the institution as a whole.

Its Aim.

The aim of the normal school is to train teachers for the common schools—that is, for positions in the elementary and secondary schools of the state. The normal school was created and exists for this purpose. It exists, then, for those who are preparing to teach in the common schools. Its work is, therefore, cut out for it. Everything that has a place there upon the supposition that it can contribute to the purpose—the preparation of teachers. Upon this basis the location was chosen, the building constructed and equipped, the school organized, the faculty selected, the courses of study arranged and the several departments created. The school exists for the students who are preparing to teach and not for the board, the president, or the faculty.

Making of a Teacher.

The aim may be clearer by a complete understanding of the essential qualifications of a successful teacher, these being either natural or acquired.

1. Personality, with all that the word implies, is the natural qualification. One's personality has everything to do with his success. That subtle, indescribable something that enables him to meet people with ease and poise; that tact that enables him to get at the needs of his pupils and to remedy defects as though he were conferring favors; that manner that teaches all the while unconsciously. I repeat that this kind of personality is a great possession.

The acquired qualifications include:

1. Scholarship. A thorough knowledge of the subject to be taught is absolutely essential. The teacher's knowledge of the subject is really three-fold in its compass. It includes:

(a) A knowledge of the organization of the subject; that is, a constructive knowledge, or a knowledge of the essential nature of the subject.

(b) A knowledge of the facts or subject-matter; and,

(c) A knowledge of the mode of presentation of these facts in teaching.

For example: Subjects taught in the normal school, such as the common branches, drawing and music, should be so taught that the students, as prospective teachers, will understand fully the organization of the subjects, i. e., so that the student teacher will understand how the subject unfolds or develops. He should see the subject independently of any particular text—not that all texts should be thrown away in his teaching, but that he may use any text more intelligently, for he will understand upon what the subject depends and to what it leads. With the twenty weeks allotted in the course of study devoted to the careful organization and presentation of subject-matter from the teacher's standpoint, the method in the subject may be easily taken care of in the course in method and observation.

2. Professional skill. Professional skill is based upon:

(a) Theory. Involving—

(1) A knowledge of Psychology—the laws of mind growth and particularly a knowledge of the child mind.

(2) A knowledge of general method—the general laws of the learning processes.

(3) A knowledge of special method—the processes of the mind of the learner as determined by the specific subject.

(4) A knowledge of the school as an organization—including:

(a) Its relation to the other institutions; that is, to the home, to industry, to society and to government.

(b) Its factors—teacher, pupil, course of study, recitation, study hour, etc.

(c) Relative importance of pupil as the factor for whom the school exists, and of teacher as the factor who is responsible for the process or the work of the school.

(d) Knowledge of school law, place of school in the system, etc.

b. Practice. Including—

(1) Observations of lessons presented by skillful critic teachers and the supervisor of practice.

(2) Actual teaching under the direction of skillful teachers, but as nearly as possible under natural, ordinary conditions.

Means of Realization.

1. Ideal material equipment.

2. Faculty fitted for the peculiar work of such a school, involving among its duties and requirements—

(a) A tactful and early elimination from the school of all students unfitted for the calling by reason of personality or natural attainment.

(b) Signal ability in teaching the subjects and their method at the same time. Every lesson in a teacher's school should unconsciously emphasize the presentation side.

(c) A comprehensive knowledge of psychology and the ability to present it in a simple, elementary, concrete, practical way.

(d) A firm belief in a scientific pedagogy, grounded on principles of physiology, psychology and sociology. The first two help the teacher to appreciate and understand the child as an individual, while the latter serves to keep before the teacher the equally important fact that the child is to be fitted for participation in an institutional world; that he is a social being as well as an individual.

(e) A knowledge of general method, based upon the laws of the mind.

(f) A knowledge of special method, based upon the laws of the mind and modified by the nature of the specific subject.

(g) The organization and actual presentation of definite portions of subjects of instruction—language, history, arithmetic, geography, physiology, agriculture—by the teachers in charge of the practice school. While the president of the school and the distinctively professional departments in co-operation should determine the nature of this work, it should always be in perfect harmony with the work in the normal school departments of such subjects and should have the hearty cooperation in these departments.

The courses of study must meet the demand of the larger system of which the institution is a part. For this purpose the courses following this discussion have been constructed.

Its Spirit.

The spirit of the school should be broadly professional. In the first place, as before stated, the school must be a complete organism with all of the departments working harmoniously to realize the aim of the

(Continued on Page 17

MANY COURSES OFFERED HERE

Variety of Studies Makes the Curriculum One of the Best to Be Offered

DEPARTMENT HEADS EXPERTS

Teachers Are All Graduates of Recognized Institutions and Well Adapted for Work

The curriculum of the La Crosse Normal is most complete. In but few like institutions are as many studies offered the students and in each course "thoroughness" is the motto.

The heads of various departments are instructors of the greatest ability and constantly superintend the work in their departments. To this is attributed the exceptional quality of young men and women who graduate.

Following is a brief outline of the various courses offered at the La Crosse school and a synopsis of the aims of the various departments:

Domestic Science

The courses in sewing and cooking offered by the department are elective, except that one offered in the Country School Course. In this course all students are required to take ten weeks of cooking.

Students who have taken Sewing I and II or Cooking I and II and the course in Methods, may do part of their practice work in these subjects in the grades.

Cooking I and II, a twenty weeks course, the five food principles are taken up in turn and studied from the standpoint of their composition, source, economic and dietetic value. The practical work goes along with the theoretical, illustrating the common principles of cookery.

Cooking III includes more advanced work in cooking—some practice in invalid cookery, and practice in preparing and serving meals at cost.

Sewing I and II a twenty weeks course is a combination of hand and machine work. The students practice all the stitches and do some model sewing, illustrating the different problems of construction. They draft patterns and make a suit of underclothes, shirtwaist, summer dress and lingerie waist.

In the country school course cooking emphasis is laid on the practical rather than the theoretical side. The "Home Science Cook Book" is used as a text. The different meals of the day are considered in turn, the various dishes are prepared, and in the end a model breakfast, luncheon and dinner are served. Besides cooking and serving, the students compute the cost and amounts needed.

In the Training School sewing is offered in the Fifth and Sixth grades, one hour a week, and cooking in the Seventh and Eighth grades. The course in Fifth grade consists of a knowledge of the use and manipulation of the stitches and the application of these in making simple articles.

In the Sixth grade the girls do machine as well as hand sewing. The chief work of the year is the making of towels, sleeves and aprons for the work in cooking, which begins in the Seventh grade.

In the Seventh and Eighth grades the students learn the different processes of cooking and take up the different foods, as meats, vegetables, eggs, cereals and so on, learning their composition, food value and methods of cooking.

Kindergarten

The aim of the Kindergarten Course is not only to equip young women to teach in the kindergarten, but to develop in them those ideals of character and personality which are essential to social service in any capacity.

The kindergarten is no longer an experiment, but a well-established factor in education and the demand for it is steadily increasing. With the growth in appreciation of the value of the kindergarten has come the demand for young women to conduct them who shall add to a native ability with little children an intelligent outlook upon the education of the past and of the present, both in its theoretical and practical aspects, and who shall bring to their work minds and fingers trained in the principles and practices of art, as well as in the specific methods and materials of the kindergarten.

The kindergarten room is large and well lighted. It is amply equipped to accommodate between thirty and forty children. Children are admitted to the kindergarten between the ages of four and six. It is very desirable that all children have two years of kindergarten training before taking up the work of the First grade.

The peculiar advantages of the kindergarten lie, first of all, in the opportunity it affords a child for the fundamental lessons of learning how to live with his associates; secondly, the advantages lie, not in the things the child learns either to do or to make, although these increase his efficiency, but in the fact that through these activities his flitting attention, which is characteristic of this stage of development, is led unconsciously into habits of purposive thinking. Thus a preparation is made for primary work and a connecting link is formed between the free activities of the home, in which the child is one of a few, and the prescribed activities of the First grade, in which the child is necessarily one of many.

Physical Education

The aim of the physical education is to make of the human body a strong, efficient working instrument, capable of expressing the mind or thought.

The human body efficiently to express ideals through the vocation of industry, art, craftsmanship and literature, must possess:

Strength, health, vitality, control of muscle by nerve and will, the power to conserve energy, etc.

To acquire an efficient human body of this type is to develop its innate powers through the understanding and practical application of formal gymnastics, plays and games, athletics and sports, dancing and rhythmical exercises, hygiene. The latter must be both public and personal.

Educators realize that the preservation of health, and the training of the body for endurance and vitality are the basis of education.

Physical training A7—10 weeks.

An advanced course for four-year students: German gymnastics; lectures on the art of dress; advanced dancing.

Gymnasium

There are two gymnasiums at the La Crosse Normal. The gymnasium, 70 by 43 feet, fitted with a balcony, is for the girls' use, while a smaller gymnasium, 42 by 43 feet, also provided with a balcony, is used by the boys.

All the apparatus is of the best workmanship and the latest models. The use of shower-baths and lockers is furnished free to the students. The locker rooms are large and airy, the showerbath rooms are especially well equipped with tile flooring, marble fittings, after most approved sanitary methods.

The gymnasium is open a part of every day for voluntary or prescribed practice.

The costume worn by the girls is of black, all wool serge.

The men's costume is also black, black trousers, sweater, and the black kid, elk soled sneakers.

Music

The first ten weeks of the course are devoted to familiarizing the class with the elementary theory of music. About half this time is spent in actual sight reading—most of the work being done individually. A few minutes each day are taken for vocal drill to secure light, flexible tones. Much ear-training, both as regards pitch and rhythm, is given. From the beginning the pupils are made to feel that each of them can sing unless prevented by some physical imperfection. Those students who have much to overcome receive special help outside of the regular class period.

This second course is a continuation of the first and students are required to have had the first course, or its equivalent, before entering upon the second quarter's work.

Practice in sight reading and ear training is continued—the work increasing steadily in difficulty. All the problems included in rhythmics, melodies and dynamics are considered as they are met in the songs and exercises taken up by the class. Two and three part music is studied.

A complete course of study for the eight grades is given. The practical side of the work receives much attention. Opportunity is given to observe recitations in the model school and to see the practical application of method. The child voice, the treatment of monotones, original melody writing and certain inevitable problems are carefully considered.

The most reliable publishers of music are suggested and a list of suitable rote song material given.

The entire school takes part each day in chorus practice. At this time only the best and most representative sacred and secular selections are studied. Some work in musical appreciation is given.

Outside of this prescribed course, the school maintains a girls, glee club, a double quartette of mixed voices and an orchestra.

Model School Music

The supervisor of music teaches the music in the Model School. Classes in sight reading in all the grades are carried on four days in the week. Besides these classes a period of fifteen minutes each day is devoted to chorus singing.

Practice teaching is under the direction of the supervisor of music and the supervisor of practice.

Manual Training

The manual training department, the most recently created in the La Crosse Normal, opens for its first full year with an especially fine equipment for the work proposed. While the courses are planned to more fully round out the education of the students taking one of the academic courses at the Normal, a person who wishes to teach manual training after graduating will find excellent opportunity for taking up the work with this end in view. An attempt will also be made to select special problems for those taking the country school course, making the work, so far as is advisable, differ from the course taken by the prospective teacher in a city school system.

The work offered will begin in the kindergarten and end in the eighth grade, except where special students desire to continue it further. During the last few weeks of the past term, an equipment of wood-working tools for the kindergarten was secured and as the result window boxes of summer blossoms add to the attractiveness of the kindergarten and the building as a whole. This year it is proposed to extend the work to the making of the tools used by the little tots in their gardens.

The elementary work planned for the lower grades makes use of such materials as paper and cardboard, clay and rags or yarn. The exercises are so planned as to best develop the physical, as well as the mental side of the children, and while a certain degree of accuracy is maintained, the movements are the large, sweeping movements of early childhood. Considerable freedom is allowed and originality encouraged.

The work planned for the upper grammar grades consists of a thorough and well developed course in mechanical drawing, calculated to fit the pupils for an intelligent use of working drawings in the knife and bench work which follow. While the knife is recognized as a primitive tool, there are many valuable points which can be taught in connection with its use, and in many instances the introduction of knife work, with its comparatively inexpensive equipment, has served as an entering wedge for more advanced work in manual training later on.

In the selection of the equipment for this work, which at present as in the past, seems to form the basis for the manual training course, neither pains nor expense has been spared to furnish the department with the best the market affords. Twenty-four work benches have been secured, each bench being of the cabinet design. This furnishes a general drawer and tool rack for the individual bench equipment and a private drawer for each student using the bench. As special emphasis will be laid on the proper care and maintenance of the department, this last item is of no small import, removing as it does, the necessity of unsightly lockers and pigeon holes along the sides of the room for the disposal of unfinished work. There is also a considerable saving of time.

The tools with which the department is equipped, both individual bench and general tools, are of standard make of the first grade. A number of manufacturers are represented in the tool department, that the Normal students may have an opportunity of comparing makes, which opportunity may mean considerable to them when they go out to teach.

Arts and Crafts

The work in manual training is closely related to the art department throughout, but this is especially true here.

An equipment for work along several lines of the crafts has just been secured and some especially fine work is expected from this course. Where so many art teachers are expected at the present time to conduct classes in the crafts, the opportunity of taking work along this line will doubtless appeal strongly to not a few. Work will be offered in hammered metal, tooled leather, wood block, printing, stenciling, etc. For the advanced metal workers, the designing and making of jewelry is said to prove attractive.

The addition of the metal working equipment will make it possible for the advanced students in bench work to add finishing touches of metal to their problems in wood, such as nameplates, metal corners and fastenings for boxes and metal handles and escutcheons for furniture, etc.

The English department comprises the work in reading, English grammar, English composition, rhetoric, American literature and English literature.

The general aim of the work of the department is to give the student—by study and by much practice under constant supervision—a fair knowledge of the English language and the principles governing its construction; some skill in the use of both oral and written English; and an appreciation of and love for the master minds, whose great thoughts are among the priceless possessions of the race.

The question of suitable material and how to present it, is always an important one in Normal school classes.

Reading I and II are required in the first year of the Elementary course, the four-year course and the Country School course. Two quarters are devoted to this work. During the first quarter, considerable time is given to the study of orthoepy, and to work in enunciation, emphasis, and inflection. Pupils are trained to get an author's thought and to convey that thought expressively to others. Short literary productions are studied. Curry's "Literary Readings" is used as a text. During the second quarter longer masterpieces are studied.

In expressive reading the subjects of enunciation, emphasis, pitch, inflection, and cadence are taken up first. Then various types of short literary masterpieces are studied. Cumnock's "Choice Readings" is used as a text.

The work in English grammar is planned to cover both the academic and professional phases of the subject.

The work in grammar is of Normal rank and is required for graduation from the Elementary course, from the four-year courses, and from the High school graduate courses. Its purpose is to freshen and strengthen the pupils in the academic phase of the subject, and to give such professional view of the subject as can be done in the time allotted to this work. Usually this end is reached by a twenty-weeks' study of the fundamentals of modern grammar, as set forth in Gowdy's English grammar, though pupils may frequently find a longer time necessary for mastering this work.

In the English composition course the general notion is that since composition and literature are but two phases of the one subject, English, they should, therefore be as closely correlated in their presentation as possible, each being best studied, it is held, by the aid of the other. Since the element of time is perhaps nowhere else of such vital importance as in composition, this subject measuring as it does the pupil's mental development, it is maintained that practice for even one or two days a week continued through a long period, is of more value in acquiring habits of correct expression that even daily writing through one or two quarters. No student will be graduated, whatever his accredited standing may be, whose spoken or written English shows marked defects, but at any time in his course such student may be required to take additional work tending to improve his use of the language.

The specific aim in composition is to enable the pupil to write concise, unadorned, forceful English upon all topics of the social and business world. Much practice is given, by almost daily short themes and frequent long ones, the subjects being chosen from, or suggested by, literature; from topics of current interest; from social life; from the business world, etc. Themes are criticised by the instructor and returned to the pupils for rewriting or revision. Spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, choice of words, and the like, receive systematic attention. The criticism is sympathetic and constructive, not merely negative. Much use is also made of oral composition.

Literature

The aim of the study of literature is threefold: first and chiefly, it seeks the culture of the student, which implies the creation of a taste for good literature, with the resulting habit of wide reading; second, it seeks to give some idea of how to teach the subject; and, third, it aims to impart such view of the field of literature in its varied aspects, and to bring about such an attitude towards the subject as shall act as guiding principles in selecting the material for presentation in the grades.

No course in the study of the history of literature is offered, but frequent reference is made to the various outlines of literature and literary criticisms as the different authors and their masterpieces are studied.

LIEUT. GOV. THOMAS MORRIS

Member of the Board of Normal Regents, who was instrumental in securing the Normal school for La Crosse.

Self Assessed

"Wise men hesitate—only fools are certain," he observed in the course of a conversation with his tender spouse.

"I don't know about that," she said testily.

"Well, I am certain of it!" he exclaimed.

And for a long time he was puzzled to understand why she burst out laughing at him.—Smart Set.

STATE NORMAL AND ITS WORK

(Continued From Page 16.)

institution. No aggregation of isolated departments can hope to become a great educational institution. To perfect such an organism as is implied here, it is undoubtedly true that every member of the faculty must believe sincerely that there is such a thing as a Science of Education— that there is a best way to teach school, and that it includes something more than a mere knowledge of facts. Every teacher in such a school should believe in his calling—indeed, he must be called —and he must have a lofty conception of the work he is attempting to do. Above all, the faculty of such a school should be impressed with the responsibility of the work, and thoroughly imbued with the desire to make the most of the opportunity offered. Recognizing the large fundamental principles of pedagogy, the faculty certainly could not disagree upon minor issues.

In a school of this kind, "management" is reduced to the minimum. The young men and women who come to us, for the most part, come with a pretty well-defined purpose and there is small occasion for any friction between students and authority. The students, then, who are recognized as having a place in such a school as this, are not likely to be subjects for discipline. Of course, we all recognize that there are extreme cases in which students will have to be governed. In my judgment, discipline should be formative or reformative, rather than retributive. If a student has a place here and is worth saving, it is our business to save him. I would rather make a mistake on the mercy side than on the side of punishment. There can be fairness and firmness without harshness and brutality. The teacher who cannot control his temper has no place in any school, and he certainly has no place in such a school as this. What is true of anger is also of sarcasm. It should be absolutely discarded.

Examinations.

In all these matters unity of spirit rather than uniformity of practice should determine. The teacher's judgment ought to determine in most cases. The question of examinations often causes trouble where there should be no friction at all. That examinations are essential goes without saying but there is no rule that will apply to all cases. When examinations should be given and what form they should take cannot be made matters of uniformity. These are largely departmental and individual questions. Every teacher should get a clear understanding of the purposes examinations should serve and then should use them so as to meet best the needs of all his students.

Closely related to examinations is the percenting problem. The aim of the school work is to enable the student fully to find himeslf. Grades are simply symbols expressing the teacher's estimate of the student's merit. They should enable the student to compare himself as he is today with himself as he was yesterday and with himself as he ought to be. The student's standings should not be compared with the standings of other students. In so far as examinations excite comparison of one student with another, they are doubtful value. Rivalry so stimulated is vicious. No great teacher uses such a device. Here again no uniform rule can determine. Hair-splitting per cent marks with an absolute uniform standard for passing are likely to degenerate into mere mechanical routine. It is largely an individual matter again. The worth may be measured by the number of students it stimulates to make the greatest development possible, rather than the number of failures.

Country School Problem.

The failure to recognize that the rural school has a problem all its own, and the consequent continued practice of making the country school the training school for the town and city teacher, have in large measure been responsible for the fact that educational opportunity in town and country is unequal. Of course, there are certain fundamental principles that obtain anywhere and everywhere, but still the two aims—that of the town and that of the country school—are too different to be adequately realized by such similar training as is usually given. There should be greater differentiation.

In the first place, in discussing education in its broad sense, certain factors must be recognized as essential. Knowledge-getting in the school is only a part, and a comparatively small part, of the educational process, which involves the full round of life's activities. The home has always been a tremendous force in education, and although the change in social and economic conditions during the last generation or two has modified this influence, it still remains to be reckoned with in any scheme of education. A new relation may exist, and a new alignment may be necessary, but no educational plan that leaves the home out can succeed.

The great swing of industrial activity, with it fundamental phases of agriculture, manufacture, mining and commerce; the diversity of expression and the infinite detail brought about through the ages of division of labor, specialization, discovery and invention; the complexity of living that has succeeded primitive simplicity, all have their place in the educational problem of the day. Appeals to traditions of culture and lofty ideals cannot longer withstand the demands of utility. The head is no longer to be educated to the exclusion of the hand; the hand must be recognized.

Politics, in its broadest sense, with its problems of peace, of immigration, of taxation, of national, state and municipal government, must have its place in the problem of education. Religion and the church are educational factors that must be recognized. The social life of the community, with all its complex round of experience, must more and more find a center in the school These are the things that educate, and blind, indeed, is the school or the teacher that fails to make use of them.

As An Organization.

In the second place, the essential factors of education in its broadest sense having been recognized, the school as an organization, or institution, must be understood. That it is no accident, but is the product of a long process of development, must be realized. That it exists for the child, but that teachers and officers as well as children are necessary in its organization, must be admitted, and a certain degree of intelligence applied in the selection and adjustment of these factors.

In the third place, the factors in education having been recognized, and the school as an organization understood, the problem more closely related to the teacher, that is, the school as a process, must be solved. The school exists for the child, but its efficiency is determined by the teacher. When it is viewed as an institution the child is the more important factor, but regarded as a process, the teacher becomes its most important factor. Both are essential. Everything else—houses, books and apparatus— may be dispensed with, but teacher and pupil, never, because they make the school. Of course, in the actual process the child alone is concerned, but the teacher must direct the child in this activity. The child (1) as he is; (2) as he is to be, and (3) in the process of his educational development, may be thought of as the real factor in education.

In the fourth place, having determined the scope of education, and having gotten a clear understanding of the school as an organization and as a process, the student who expects to teach must turn his attention to the means to be used in the process. Now the chief means is the course of study, and it is certainly reasonable to expect that the teacher who is going to use it should know something of the basis of its construction. Everything in the course of study should have a reason, and a good reason, for being there.

The basis of the course of study is a three-fold one, and it is very simple: (1) the nature of the child; (2) the environment of the child, (3) the probable life work of the child.

The Child's Nature.

The child's nature is two-fold—physical and spiritual. Both phases must be provided for in the course of study. On the physical side the ends sought are health, strength and grace. Play, systematic physical training, and constructive hand work suggest themselves as the simplest means for realizing these ends. On the spiritual side the ends sought are (a) clear thinking, (b) appreciation of health, and (c) semi-control. The products of race-consciousness in each of these phases readily offer themselves as the simplest and best means for developing the individual consciousness in the corresponding phases. There is the world of science for the intellect to feed upon; there are the masterpieces of art for the development of the aesthetic, and the vast field of constructive work for the cultivation of the artistic; while for ideals of conduct there are the world's heroes in the history of life in the past, and the abundant concrete life of the present. Surely there is no room for caprice or accident in constructing a course of study.

So far the discussion might apply to children anywhere and under any conditions. Every child is physical. Every child knows, feels and wills. But every child has a world of his own, built up out of his own concrete, every-day experiences, and it is this world of his that must serve as his basis of interpretations. Only through his own eyes can he see. For the town or city child there is one set of experiences, one world; and for the country child there is another quite different. The course of study in its construction and presentation must regard the difference. For the town there is one set of problems, and for the country there is another, each determined by the peculiar environment.

There is a town problem, then, in teaching, and there is a rural problem. This problem is concrete and particular, not abstract. The illustration in reading, the problems in arithmetic and the phases of geography first emphasized must be determined by the life with which the child is familiar. Each subject must be cast in terms of the child's life and its subjects must be adjusted to the life of the community. The work in Wisconsin, for example, is absolutely different from the work in Texas. The life, the manners and customs, the climate differences, the expressions of the people—everything must be taken into consideration by the teacher. Moreover, the work in different parts of Wisconsin must vary according to the differences in the life of people. The work in town and country must vary in the same way. Indeed, no two communities near or remote can be treated exactly alike. The teacher must study the conditions, interests and modes of life in his community, and teach his subjects in the light of these. The reading lessons must appeal to the children and must in a sense be taken from the life of the children. The arithmetic must be made concrete; the problems must appeal to the common interest. The geography must begin at the school house and must deal with earth forms in the community, since the child can interpret only in terms of his own experience. The dominant industry or interest must largely determine the mode of procedure. The particular phase of agriculture, of forestry, of orcharding, of stock raising, of lumbering, of mining, of manufacturing, upon which the material welfare of the people depends, will furnish the data for all subjects, the language for expression, and the basis of interpreting the subject matter of the text. And so the community life must enter into the country school problem, and the teacher who would solve this problem must live in the community to become familiar with its life.

Probable Life Work.

There remains the third determining factor in the construction of the course of study. Without doubt the environment of the child, with its dominant industry, in a large percentage of cases determines the life-work. Certainly, therefore, common sense would dictate the course the school is to pursue in regard to the possible future vocation of the child. The very least it can do is to maintain an attitude of respect toward the community calling; but it can and it should do more. It should teach, day in and day out, the dignity of honest toil in general, and in particular should show the possibilities of the form of the industry prevailing in the child's community. The industry in question should be a large factor in the school work and the children should be shown how to make, and be encouraged to make, the best of conditions at hand. This thinking that there is something better in the next country, or the next state, and the aimless running about in life can in a large measure be cured by the school. The boy must be taught that if he can succeed anywhere he can succeed at home, and he should at least be encouraged to make the best of his home opportunities.

The rural school problem can be solved, then, only through a close study of rural life in its relation to the large problems of education.

COMING YEAR AN IMPORTANT ONE

Addition of Two Departments to Mark Big Event in Normal's History

HAVE UNIVERSITY COURSE

Cotton Tells Why Students Can Profit by Attending Local Institution

The next year promises to be the most important in the history of the La Crosse Normal school.

A committee of Normal school presidents is at present working out the details of a two year college course that will harmonize exactly with the freshman and sophomore years at the state university.

According to the plans this will include a two year course in all the branches of mathematics, science, history, literature, German, Latin, French, in fact all subjects included in the first and second year courses at the state university.

The people of La Crosse, and neighboring towns, can rest assured that the work provided here is equal to, and in many points better, than that students are forced to do during the first two years at the university of Wisconsin and larger institutions.

There are many reasons for this. Perhaps the most important is that the students are in smaller classes and daily come in contact with the head professors. This means everything for the student, for to become personally acquainted with the teachers and to see them daily for advice on their work is a privilege not enjoyed by those attending larger institutions.

Another reason that will probably appeal to citizens of La Crosse and vicinity is that to attend the Normal school is much less expensive than two years at Madison or any other institution. Room and board can be secured in La Crosse at a nominal figure and the children are close to home.

An important feature of this course is that we teach the pupils to study. This may sound strange to some, but nevertheless this has come to be an important factor in educational institutions. It is a recognized fact that students who leave such courses and enter the university make better students than those who have gone directly to them from high schools. There is an atmosphere here of serious and conscientious work which is of immense value to the student.

A Diplomatist

Taddy, aged four, often called on his nearest neighbor, Mrs. Brown, who petted him a good deal, and usually gave him a couple of her nice cookies. And if she happened to forget to pass them out, he sometimes reminded her of it.

His father learned of this and chided him for begging, and told him he must not do so any more. A day or two later Taddy came home with cooky crumbs in evidence.

"Have you been begging cookies from Mrs. Brown again?" asked his father, rather sternly.

"No!" said Taddy. "I didn't beg for any, I just said this house smells as if it was full of cookies, but what's that to me?"—Harper's Magazine.

No Capital

Could I interest you in our orange grove proposition?"

"Nope. I have already put all my money into a fruit orchard."

"Where?"

"On my wife's hat."—Houston Post.

W. B. TSCHARNER

La Crosse Postmaster who has made fine record during period of large growth in postal service.

THE LA CROSSE POSTOFFICE

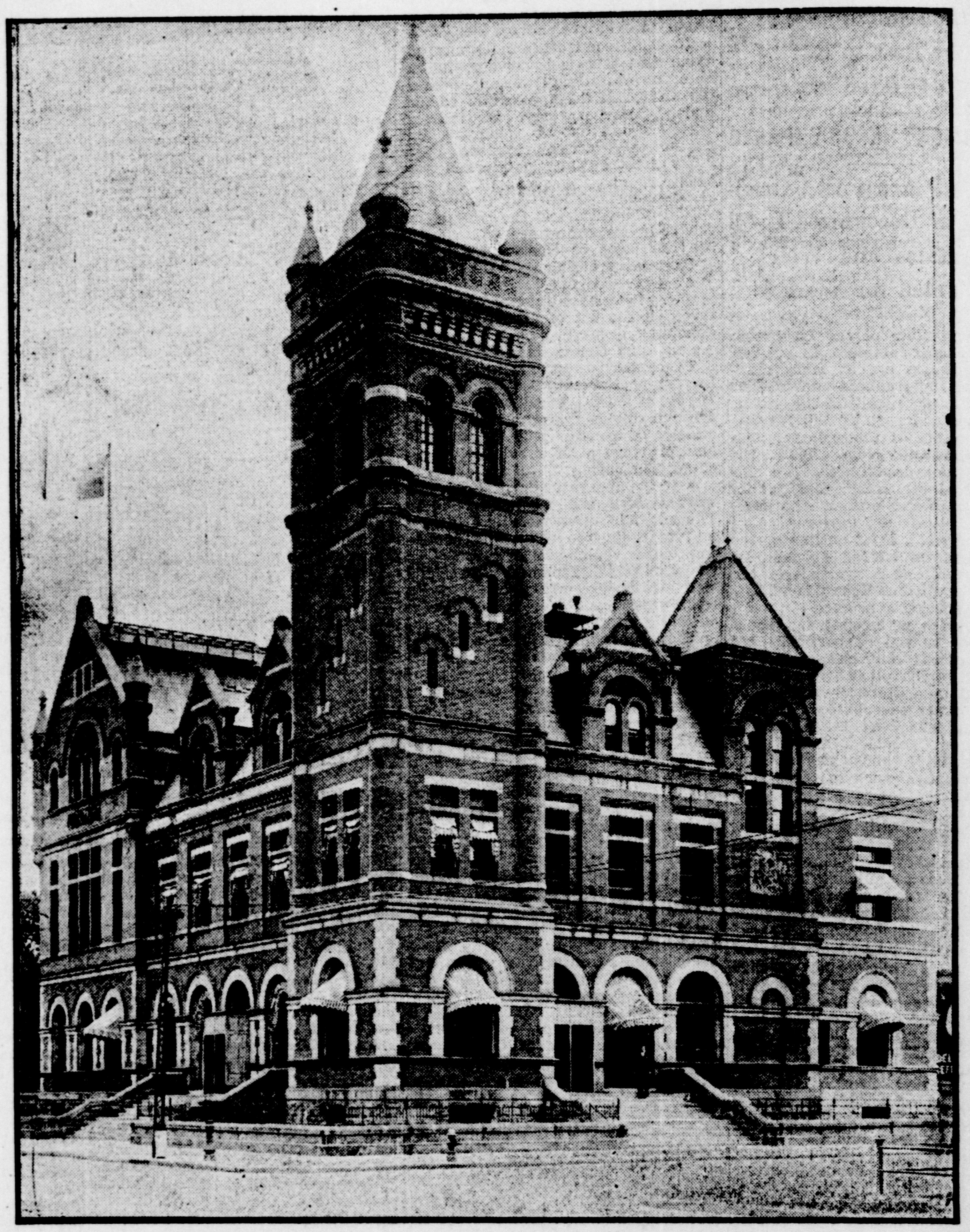


Photo showing La Crosse's fine Federal Building on side upon which new addition was recently completed.

:: LA CROSSE ENJOYS SPLENDID POST OFFICE FACILITIES ::

W. B. TSCHARNER HAS FINE RECORD

Progressive Postmaster has Secured Remarkable Increase in Efficiency of Office

RESULT OF TEN YEARS WORK

Tscharner and Esch Worked for Decade Before New Addition to Office Was Built

NECESSITATED BY GROWTH

Addition Made Imperative by Great Growth of Local Office in Tscharner's Term

Ten years of persistent effort on the part of William B. Tscharner, assisted by Congresman John J. Esch, has resulted in the securing for the local postoffice of an addition which, with the improvements made to the old building, places the local office in a class with the best in the state.

The necessity of more room here was seen by Mr. Tscharner immediately after his appointment as postmaster, and he started in to get it. He petitioned Congressman Esch to use his influence on the proposition and after several years struggling an appropriation of $39,000 was secured for the addition. This sum proved inadequate, however, and with the addition complete and the improvements to other parts of the building almost finished it is estimated that the work will cost the government close to $50,000. The postoffice has been enlarged by the addition of a part which is 22x70 feet and which will furnish the extra room which is necessary in carrying on the business. Two years ago in March the construction of the addition was started and was completed a short time ago.

New Offices.

Now offices, which are pleasant and up-to-date, have been installed for Postmaster W. B. Tscharner, his assistant, C. C. Looney, and Alfred Harrison, in addition to which the judges' room on the second floor has also been remodeled. Mr. Tscharner's office is located to the right as one enters the State street door, and all the furnishings are of the best. Mr. Looney's office is to the north of that of the postmaster, this room also being fitted up in fine shape as are the others in the remodeled building. Although the decorations in the corridors have not yet been completed, they will be finished in the near future and when the lamps, which are to be put up in front of the building, have been installed, the local postoffice will be the best in the state.

Addition the Only Solution.

Minor improvements had been made from year to year, but the increase in the mail handled by the local postoffice clerks had gradually increased until the postoffice department was so cramped for room that a new addition to the building was the only solution of the problem.

Not only was the building, as formerly laid out, too small for the business that had to be transacted there, but the offices were in inconvenient parts of the building which caused a considerable loss of time.

It was finally decided to erect an addition to the building and plans were drawn for not only the remodeling of the first floor, which is occupied by the postoffice and the offices of the postmaster and assistant postmaster, but also to remodel the second story offices and the United States court room.

The new addition was built on the east side of the building, extending east twenty-one feet and running the full length of the building a distance of seventy feet.

Myrick First Postmaster.

The first white settler of La Crosse, Nathan Myrick, who built the first house, and started the first store and hotel, was also the first postmaster of the village. His term of office began in 1844, and the two postmasters to succeed him were E. A. C. Hatch and H. J. B. Miller. That the post office of that early day was not as busy as the present is vouched for by a passage in the memoirs of La Crosse county, by Judge Benjamin F. Bryant, which states that the receipts of the entire postoffice for the term of Postmaster Miller, were $750. This is equivalent to 2500 letters per week. In the term of Potsmaster Kellogg, who succeeded Miller, a passage in the La Crosse Democrat refers with pride to the fact that the postmaster put over 700 letters in a single mail.

The mails at that time were carried between points long distances apart by river steam boats, and to points inland by stage. Kellogg was succeeded by Harvey E. Hubbard, in 1854, and the postmasters who have held office in La Crosse since that time are as follows: W. C. Rogers, 1861; Leonard Lottridge, 1862; W. W. Webb, 1870; Charles Seymour, 1871; B. F. Bryant, 1882; R. A. Scott, 1889; N. C. Bachellor, 1893; J. A. Pettingill, 1897; William B. Tscharner, 1902.

As late as 1861 La Crosse had no regular postoffice building. It was in 1861, in Postmaster Hubbard's administration, that postoffice boxes were first installed. During the administration of Postmaster W. C. Rogers, who succeeded Hubbard, a fund to construct a postoffice building was raised by public subscription. In 1870, during the incumbency of W. W. Webb, a three story brick building was erected for the local office. From there the office was moved to the Giles Block, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in 1880, and there it remained until the present federal building was constructed.

Increase in Business.

During the administration of Postmaster W. B. Tcharner, the present incumbent, there has been a marked increase in the business transacted by the local office, and the increase that has been marked by the year 1911 has placed La Crosse near the top in the list of cities its size, as far as the amount of mail matter is concerned. In 1902, the year that Mr. Tscharner was appointed to the position, the office employed twelve clerks and fourteen carriers, last year there were nineteen clerks and twenty-one carriers, and this year twenty-two clerks and twenty-one carriers and four substitutes are in the office.

Since 1902, also, the rural free delivery service has been installed, and there are at present three routes out of La Crosse. There are also two more substations in the city now than formerly. Those that were in operation up to 1902 were located at 800 Rose street and in the Partridge drug store on George street on the north side, and at Kindley's drug store on the south side. Since then there have been added one in Vollmar and Yost's store, 1400 Vine street, and one in the store of A. H. Engelhart, on Redfield street.

The La Crosse office has also been made the headquarters of a district of the railway mail service, with the office of the chief clerk of the district, George W. Estover, in the local federal building. This office was made headquarters of the district in 1908.

Post Office Inspector.

Another improvement in the mail service of this district is the establishment of postoffice inspector, a plan which has been agitated by Mr. Tscharner ever since he took the office in La Crosse. His request was heard in 1903, and the position was given to E. E. Frazer, who held the office until last spring, when he was removed to Chicago. Mr. Frazer made a notable record while in the office.

The building has also been equipped for several years, in addition to the convenience of the new wing which was recently finished, with well appointed dormitories for the use of the railway mail clerks the end of whose runs are in La Crosse.

In 1902 the total receipts of the La Crosse postoffice amounted to $76,854.95. In 1909 the total receipts were $133,433.28. The total receipts for the year 1910 were $125,016. The money order end of the local business of the office has also met with large increase during the term of office of Mr. Tscharner. On 1902 the total value of the money orders which passed through the local postoffice amounted to $736,072.28; 1909, $877,485.07. The total for the year of 1910 has reached the unprecedented mark of over a million dollars.

Service Improved.

There have also been marked improvements in the service of mail trains out of La Crosse since the installation of Mr. Tscharner as postmaster, and many more trains now carry mail from the Gateway City than ever before. It is estimated that there are practically double the number of mail trains out of La Crosse now than in 1902.

The administration of the present postmaster has been one of the best in the history of the local office, and recommendation of the accuracy and effectiveness of Mr. Tscharner's methods are daily expressed by the largest patrons of the mails. Mr. Tscharner is intensely interested in the work of bettering the mail service, and the years of his devotion to the interests of the local office have resulted in an improvement of every side of the service.

One of the most notable feats of which Mr Tscharner was the author, was achieved by him shortly after he entered the service. This was the inauguration of the Postal Clerks of Wisconsin, the first convention of which, held in Milwaukee in 1903, was attended by 164 members of the new organization. This organization, fathered by the La Crosse postmaster, has by exchange of original ideas among the members, resulted in so much improvement of the Wisconsin service, that Postmaster General Hitchcock has advocated the formation of a similar body in every state in the union.

We rarely see "the good fellow when he had it" at the conclave of the come-backs.

LARGE SUMS FOR LA CROSSE SCHOOL

The Local Institution Fares Well in the Appropriations This Year

WILL BEAUTIFY THE GROUNDS

Playfields to Be Improved and Many Volumes Added to the Library

The La Crosse Normal school this year fared well in appropriations.

Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for use at the local institution, $10,000 of which is to be used immediately for beautifying the grounds and the remaining $10,000 to be used later in various departments.

The appropriation, which was secured largely through the efforts of President Fassett A. Cotton, of the La Crosse institution and Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris, a member of the board of normal school regents, will result in the completion of a plan to beautify the grounds, an addition of 5,000 volumes of the school library, the purchase of new furniture and the interior decorating of the building.

At present competitive plans are being submitted for improving the grounds surrounding the school. The grass plots to the south of the building will, in all probability, be transformed into garden spots of rare beauty while the playfields for the small children and the athletic fields for the older students will be greatly improved.

In many instances new apparatus will be installed in the play and athletic fields and in every instance the equipment will be the most modern procurable.

The addition of between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes to the library of the institution is another proposition made possible by the appropriation which has been sought by President Cotton. While the library is complete and adequate in many respects yet the improvement is one that will meet with hearty commendation from all members of the faculty.

There has been one thing lacking since the new building was completed—that interior decoration.

The money on hand makes it possible to decorate the rooms in the latest style and all of the walls, which are at present plain white, will be tinted and other artistic touches rendered in an effort to make the environments of the student the most pleasant.

Environment Important

On this feature President Cotton is unusually enthusiastic.

"It is a recognized fact that the building itself has much to do with the education of a child. This may sound strange on the surface but educators, who have devoted much time and study to the matter, find that where the surroundings are pleasant and attractive the students, as a rule, are better.

"That this idea is being followed is being shown by the fact that where one or two acres of land, good for nothing agriculturally, were purchased as school sites in country districts, it is now the plan to procure fairly large sites in the most fertile and best situated tracts in the territory.

"Upon the environment of the student depends much and it should be the continual aim to make the houses of education as artistic and attractive as the home."

New Furniture

Last year the authorities at the La Crosse school were forced to call a halt in the purchase of furniture because of the lack of funds. The recent appropriations have made possible the continuance of this and the end of the next year will see the institution equipped in the best and most modern furniture on the market. The decoration of the building will not be started immediately, however.

The $10,000 of the appropriation which has not been converted into cash at the disposal of the school will be used as it is needed and, according to President Cotton, there is no reason why the La Crosse Normal school, within the next one or two years, cannot jump to first place among like institutions in the state of Wisconsin.

Practically $4,000 will come into La Crosse annually as the result of the decision to establish a country school department here. Part of this will come through regular channels while a portion will come from the appropriations made by the regents.

More Important

Jeraldine—William means good; James means beloved. I wonder (blushing) what George means?

Mrs. Fondhopes—Well, daughter, let us hope that George means business.—Life.

Suffragism

A girl with golden hair has got a fortune
A sympathetic maid has got a man;
A shapely dame needs never to importune
The gods to give her any joys tey can.
A woman pale and slender, or a woman sweet and tender
Is sure to have a masculine protector;
And a woman rough and ready, hearty, heady, strong and steady,
Will never find a male that dare reject her—

And yet they want the ballot—the ballot—the ballot—
With hammer, tongs and mallet, and with pants and spiketail coat,
With manners rude and rough rage these girls for equal suffrage—
They have the earth already, but they holler for a vote!

A pretty girl has got the world before her,
An ugly girl can go and be a queen;
A stupid girl has poets to adore her,
And a clever girl can run a magazine;
A girl that's merely pretty runs the city; if she's witty.
It's up to her to govern all the nation;
If she's different from the others she just smothers all her brothers
And she smothers all the problems of creation—

And yet she wants the ballot—the ballot—the ballot!
The thing you give your valet and your waiter and your goat.
You'll sell it for two dollars, but she marches and she hollers
For the thing you think the least of! Seraphim would like to vote!

—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Alleviation

Senator Bankhead, in a recent address in Fayette, Ala., said of a bill he disliked.

"It seems to offer you some redress and satisfaction; but consider it closely and you'll find it gives you nothing at all. It is like the remark of the waitress in the cheap boarding house.

"'Mamie,' a boarder protested to her, 'this roast beef is overdone.'

"'No, it ain't, sor,' she replied; 'it's done over. It's the same roast you had yesterday.'"—Los Angeles Times.

SCIENCE NEEDED BY THE FARMER

Modern Methods Crowd the Unequipped Man Out in Competition of Today

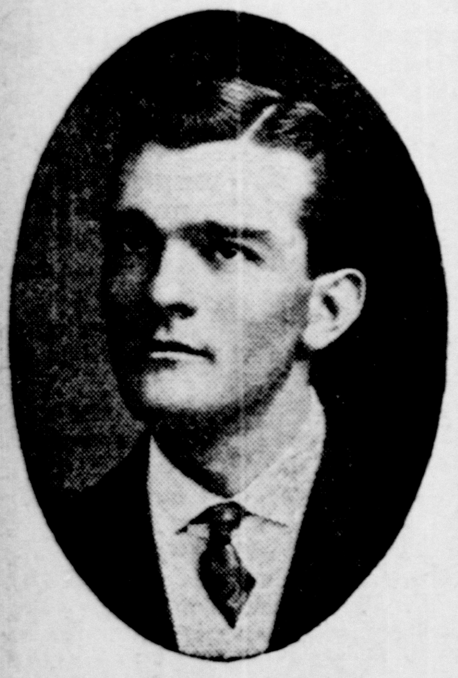
SCHOOLS OFFER TRAINING

La Crosse County Agricultural College Has Great Success in Teaching Youth

The La Crosse County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy is an institution established for educational purposes.

The business of an educational institution is the training of men and women for the various walks in life.

Men and women in every locality may be put in four classes. There is one class composed of those who think, but do not do; another class, those who do but without thinking; a third class, who neither think nor do, and a fourth class, who think and do because of their thinking.



PROF. FRANK BALMER.
Superintendent of the La Crosse County School of Agriculture at Onalaska.

It is the business of every educational institution to train men and women for the latter class, so they can show, as a result of their training, ability to do something in a measure that shows clear thinking for a definite purpose and to definite ends.

Until just recently the district schools have been preparing the boys and girls for the high schools and the high school further preparing them for college. This was taking the best material of the country from the farm to the already overcrowded cities.

Now if we will think for a moment of the large percentage of young men and women who never go further than the eighth grade it seems that this secondary education should be made to suit the needs of the greatest number.

It is unfortunately true that in all the history of educational movements from the time of the organization of the states up to today, there has never been any well organized movement a mong the people in the agricultural communities for securing a better realization of their needs and their abilities.

Will agricultural instruction offered freely to the people in the rural communities meet these needs?

Let us see what it will do. Is there a necessity for it today?

It is the purpose of the La Crosse County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, which was established in 1909, to give a practical education to young men and women who do not care to take an extensive college course. Courses are planned that will afford the training required for efficient service in the different branches of work necessary to farm and home life.

The fact that farmers get together from different portions of the state to confer with one another, to listen to addresses, to take part in discussions upon subjects which are of vital interest to them; the fact that the farmers in Wisconsin in large numbers are attending the Farmers' institute held during the winter months and have done so in years past; the fact that several hundreds of the boys of the state are attending the agricultural colleges, and the fact that several hundred who have already had that training, are scattered throughout the state occupying good positions, all show that there is a demand for agricultural schools, and that these institutions are profitable to the farming communities.

Last winter, during the Farmers' course, 1,437 of the 1,556 coming from La Crosse county and Home Workers' conference which was conducted by the La Crosse County Agricultural school jointly with the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, during the first week in February, about fifteen educators outside of the local faculty, assisted in the instruction. The corps of speakers included men and women of national and international reputation. The enrollment, counting none twice, numbered 1556, 941 men, and 615 women. The attendance represented men and women from eight different states and fifteen different counties,1437 of the 1556 coming from La Crosse county.

The Corn School.

Desiring to make the school a real help to the farmers, a corn school was given during the winter of 1910. The success was so pronounced that authorities of the school decided to make this corn school an annual affair. The first week of March this last year a second Farmers' Corn school was held lasting one week. The large number of farmers, who enrolled, attended classes as regularly as the younger students. The subjects studied were corn and other small grains, and Horticulture.

The results of this corn study have been very gratifying. This last year farmers who attended the corn school and who live in La Crosse county, won practically all the large prizes offered for corn at the Inter-State fair held at La Crosse. They then entered their corn in the Northwestern Corn and Grain show, held at South St. Paul. At this place corn was entered from all parts, of the middle west, and out of eight first prizes offered for the Dent variety of corn, our farmers won five. Two of these five prizes were the Sweepstakes for the ten-ear, and for the single ear Dent variety of corn. They also won the sweepstakes prize at the State Experiment association held at Madison. One member won two awards of honor at the National Corn exposition, held at Columbus, Ohio, this last year. These facts show what the La Crosse County Agricultural school has helped do for the farmers who took advantage of its opportunities.

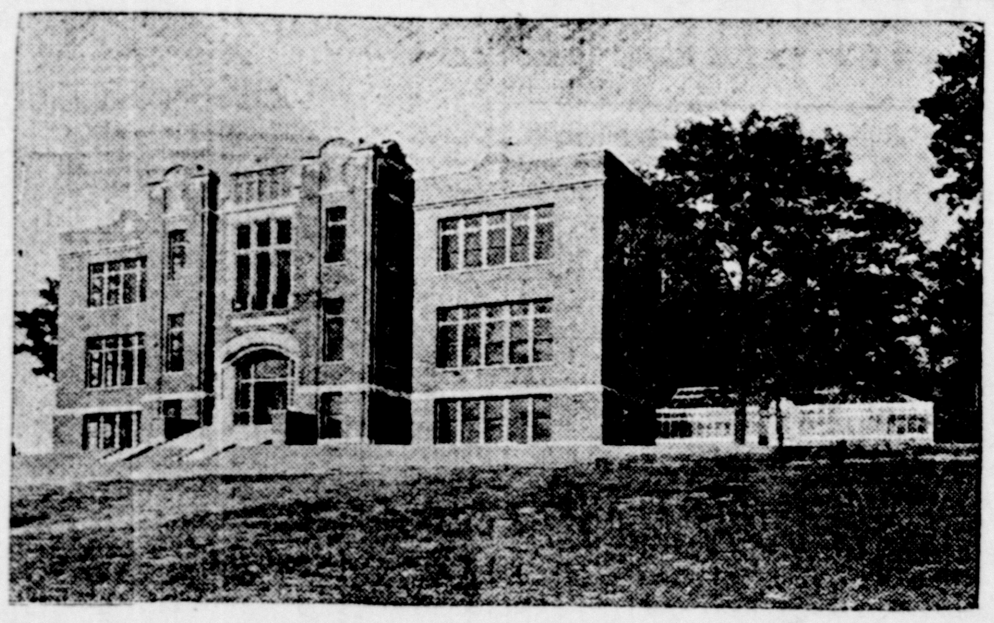
As a result of the corn school, the above organization was perfected. Its object is to promote the growing of purebred farm seeds for the market. The organization employs an inspector. whose duty it is, to inspect the field with a special view to eradicating weeds. La Crosse county has now become known as a pure bred seed growing center and farmers who have heretofore sold their grains at market prices are now growing pure bred seeds and selling them at a premium.

This association is now completing its first year's work and the results show that about fifteen per cent of the dairy cows of the patrons of this association do not pay for their keeping. This fact has set the farmer to thinking. The official tester who put in all his time with the patrons of the association, tests the milk, and figures out what each cow is returning to its owner per month. The cow is charged with all the food eaten. If the farmers so desire, the official tester assists in making balanced rations, etc. The inspector also tests the cows for tuberculosis. This relieves the dairyman of much worry.

During the latter part of the school year three carloads of ground limestone were ordered and distributed among the farmers of La Crosse county. The application of this limestone enables the farmers to neutralize acid soils and make them productive. In most cases this limestone was used for liming soils for the growing of alfalfa which has been started in a large number of places.

Two concrete silo forms, with diameters of twelve and fourteen feet respectively, were made by the boys and are now in use by the farmers of La Crosse county in the construction of re-enforced concrete silos. Some of these are completed and work perfectly.

These silos are built for from $135,000 to $185,000, which represents a saving of several dollars on each silo. These silos are good.



The La Crosse County School of Agriculture and Domestic Science at Onalaska.

They are commended by the Wisconsin Agricultural college at Madison and Wisconsin Farmers' institute. In some parts of the state these re-enforced concrete silos have been in use for some time, with fine results.

A great many of the boys receive practical and some theoretical work in the use of cement,sand and gravel. The fountain and rockery in front of the school building was erected by the senior class boys.

In the wood shop instruction is given in the care and use of carpenter tools. Framing and laying out work of various kinds is a part of the instruction. Many good pieces of woodwork are scattered throughout the county which were made by the different classes.

In the forge shop, the students are taught the management of the forge and fire; also in bending, shaping and welding iron to steel. They are required to make chair links, hooks, clevises, bolts, cold chisels, punchers, etc.

As a result of this class work many of the boys have equipped a shop at their homes, with blacksmith and carpenter tools.

The study of farm animals course is a study of the improved breeds of cattle, sheep, twine and horses with reference to their origin, characteristic and adaptability to local conditions. Frequent trips are made to farms where the better breeds of animals are found. Here judging is done by means of the score card as a guide in determining the desirable and undesirable qualities of the animals.

In mechanical drawing, the students are given instruction in the management, construction, design and cost of farm buildings, such as machine sheds, granaries, corn cribs, swine houses, barns and dwelling houses.

Soil Physics covers the origin, formation and classification of soils its texture, in relation to moisture, temperature and air, as affected by the various operations of tillage.

Instruction in fruit culture grafting, buding, pruning and spraying, the management of hotbeds come under the heading of Horticulture.

The work of dairying covers the study of milk and its composition, care of utensils and the using of dairy products for butter fat and purity. The laboratory standard makes of separators are studied. The Babcock test for butter fat in milk and cream is applied and for determining the density of milk, the lactometer is used.

The subjects of farm machinery, field crops, farm management, batomy physics, chemistry covers English and literary work is also given.

Domestic Science.

The course in dressmaking is very practical. A study of the origin and manufacture of wool, cotton, linen, and silk is made also. The selection of materials and trimmings for garments, drafting patterns, cutting materials from patterns, fitting and making garments. Each girl is required to draft and make a worsted dress and her graduation dress.
dress, a gingham dress, an afternoon

In connection with this work, a course in millinery is given. The study of the different kinds of materials used in hat making is made. Practice is given in constructing different types of wire frames. Finally the original hat is designed and made complete. The use of old materials in renovating and retrimming hats is emphasized.

The work in cooking is made as practical as possible, the subject of food study is first taken up. The object of this study is to show the nutritive value of food to the human body. The foods are classified and each class is studied as a whole, then each food is studied in detail. Special emphasis as laid upon the chemical corruption, the digestible, the food value and relative cost of the different foods.

The canning and preserving of fruits was studied.

Menu Making.

Later in the course the girls take up menu making, and principles of dietetic, and apply the principle in the preparation and serving of meals. Each girl prepares a breakfast and a dinner, and presides as hostess at the school. In connection with this, the diet for the sick, and food for the invalid is prepared.

Besides the above mentioned courses, the girls take up English two years, also arithmetic, chemistry, physiology and hygiene, civics, laundrying, vegetable gardening, home nursing, household art and physical culture.

The above facts, it seems, all go to show that there is a steadily growing recognition of the value of agriculture instruction.

The necessity for this kind of instruction is greater today than ever before. At no time in the history of this nation have the farmers ever stood facing the problems which have been crowding upon every industrial organization, as they are today. Competition is no longer confined to the industrial and commercial world. The farmer finds himself face to face with the problems of competition, with farmers in other localities. It is no longer a question of the man who can work the longest hours and the hardest, but it is a question of the man who puts the most keen thinking into his work; who not only does something, but does it because it comes out of purposeful thinking, and to do that most effectively, the farmer must be trained in his thinking.

Science Necessary.

A knowledge of the principle of agriculture, which simply means a knowledge of the natural laws and principles which underlies rural life and rural pursuit, is not only important for those who are actually engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, but may in general be regarded as an important element in the education of the young. For the large number of boys and girls who are unable to pursue an extended academic course of study, the natural sciences should not, as is too often the case, be wholly neglected. Although the time of the school course may not admit of a thorough mastery of these sciences, the fundamental and elementary principles of each are consistently and profitably presented.

Education of this kind, impressing upon the young the mysteries and the beauties of nature, tends to increase the fondness for our native soil, to develop a spirit of genuine patriotism.

Disinfecting Theaters.

A committee of French doctors has been instructed to submit to the Paris police a scheme of regulations for minimizing the danger of the dissemination of infectious diseases at theatrical performances. It is proposed, in the first place, that every theater shall be disinfected after every performance by means of sawdust steeped in antiseptics. It also is recommended that windows and doors shall be kept wide open in the intervals between the performances, that the cushioned seats shall be sponged with antiseptics, that the cloak-room attendants shall undergo regular medical inspection, and finally that the air of the house shall be sterilized once a week by means of steam charged with formaldehyde. Pestiferous microbes certainly will need to be of a very hardy character to resist this drastic treatment.—Westminster Gazette.

Exactly 2:30 A. M.

Arthur—"Why is it, fairest Evangeline, that when I am with you the hands on that clock seem to take wings and fly?" Stern Voice (at the head of the stairs)—"Without wishin' to be impertinent, young man, I simply want to observe that them hands hain't got nothin' on the ones on our gas meter."—Judge.

Life One Long Lesson.

It frequently happens that those whom you, in your vanity, consider your inferiors, can teach you more than you know yourself. There is none who cannot teach us something.

Learn to Appreciate Home.

"Every traveler has a home of his own and he learns to appreciate it the more from his wanderings."—Charles Dickens.

The Law's Inefficiency.

The "man higher up" generally seems to be so high up that the law cannot reach him.—Pittsburg Post.

Daily Thought.

Music to the mind is as air to the body.—Plato.

STATE BANK OF LA CROSSE

Capital and Surplus $150,000.00

INVITES YOUR BUSINESS

IN ELBOW TOUCH WITH UNCLE SAM IS SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

AMERICANS INTIMATE WITH THEIR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

THE HELPING HAND OF WASHINGTON REACHES FAR

EVERY DAY WE FEEL ITS TOUCH

In Daily Business and Social Life, We Lean Upon Great Federal Institutions

THIS DISTRICT FORTUNATE

Review of Advantages Enjoyed by Our Citizens Show How Good Is Our Fortune

BUILDINGS ARE THE BEST

Postoffice and Rural Delivery Service Fine; Military Camp to Be Famous

In but few civilized countries of the world can the citizen get so far away from his capitol and keep within his country's boundaries as can the citizen of the United States. From Washington to Seattle, a distance of over 3,000 miles, there is the same flag, the same sovereignty. An offense against the federal law committed in Portland, Maine, can be punished although the guilty party may have sought refuge in Portland, Oregon. This congressional district, and its people, twelve hundred miles distant from the national capitol, are in as close touch with Uncle Sam as any in Maryland or Virginia. Remoteness from Washington does not affect or weaken his relationship. Without favoritism he seeks to administer to the wants of all his people, dispensing his favors where there is need. To districts along our ocean and lake coasts he gives light houses, life saving and quarantine stations, navy yards and fortifications for the defense of populous harbors. To inland districts, he gives army posts and maneuver camps, military schools and agencies, mints for coining our money, hatcheries for propagating clams and fish, forest reserves for the conservation of water and timber, reclamation projects for making "the desert blossom as the rose."

The Helping Hand.

In all districts, wherever located, he offers the protection of the army and to all citizens at home or abroad the protection of the navy in time of need. He stamps the image of Washington on our letters and carries them to their destination be this West Salem, Chicago or New York, or Porto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines. He gathers from the wires the conditions of the weather that now is and scatters broadcast his forecasts of the weather that is to be.

As a concrete illustration of the foregoing, we can take our own, the Seventh Congressional district, comprising the counties of Eau Claire, Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Clark, Monroe and La Crosse. In no relation does the government come so closely in touch with the people as in the collection and distribution of mail matter. More individual citizens, annually, come in contact with letter carriers or postmasters than with any other class of government officials. No one is so poor or obscure as not to do business at some time with them. The establishment of rural free delivery service whereby the postoffice was brought to the door of the farmer was the most notable step ever taken by the postoffice department. Although lass than fifteen years old, this service now reaches twenty millions of people.

Our Rural Routes

This district was one of the first in the state to secure rural routes, West Salem and Sparta being partially supplied as early as 1899. At present each of the eight counties is covered by county service as follows:

	Routes.
La Crosse county	17
Trempealeau county	38
Jackson county	24
Buffalo county	20
Pepin county	11
Eau Claire county	16
Clark county	30
Monroe county	40
Total	196

Only ten star routes supply the inland towns remote from railroads with mail by stage, and even on these routes there is daily service.

The most perfect and accurate agency in the collection and distribution of mail is the railway maii service; without it this work would be delayed hours and even days and the resulting congestion would block business. Every railroad practically is a post road and carries mail.

Most mail is carried in postal cars and handled by railway mail clerks, some 16,000 in number. These clerks are in divisions consisting of several states and in charge of chief clerks. This district is in the Tenth division with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota. As the City of La Crosse is a large railroad center it has always been a favorite home for railway mail clerks. For the greater convenience of these clerks and to facilitate the service, a successful effort was made three years ago to secure a chief clerkship for La Crosse. This was accomplished by discontinuing the office at Escanaba, Michigan, and transferring its chief clerk, Mr. George W. Estover, and his assistant and clerk to the local office in the new addition to the federal building. Mr. Estover has about 75 railway mail clerks under him and supervises about 2,500 miles of road, including the the Green Bay road and the Elroy Tracy section of the Northwestern.

Our Federal Edifices.

But aside from postmasters, city and rural carriers, postal and railway mail clerks and the entire personnel of this most important branch of Uncle Sam's great business plant, it is necessary to have it properly housed. To this end he has built buildings in the larger cities and rented quarters in the smaller villages and towns. In July, 1885, a site was purchased for $12,160 for a postoffice at La Crosse and a building constructed at a cost of $135,000, appropriations for both of these amounts having been secured by Col. G. M. Woodward, the congressman at that time from this district. Fourteen years ago the first appropriation for the city of Eau Claire was secured by General Griffin, since then three additional appropriations have been secured, totaling $165,000, and a fine structure, in classic style, occupying an entire block, supplies that city's postal needs and also accommodates the U. S. court, pension examiners and other officials.

In the 61st congress, the sum of $60,000 was secured for a site and postoffice building at Sparta, Monroe county. The land has been purchased and plans will be made during the coming winter with a view of building next year. There will be sufficient funds to provide, at the same time, suitable quarters for army officers in charge of the U. S. Rifle and artillery range.

Under the rules of congress governing appropriations for postoffice buildings, no city will be favored unless it has a population of 10,000 or over, or has postal receipts of $10,000 or over per annum; under these limitations no city outside of those already supplied in the district are at present qualified to ask for such appropriation. The city of Tomah will, if its postal receipts grow as they have in the past be able to meet the conditions within the next year or two.

While it is not possible to supply all cities and villages with buildings representative of the strength and dignity of our government, there is a constant tendency on its part to rent buildings of first class construction and in central locations for postoffices. In some cities owners have, in consideration of long time leases, built with the express purpose of accommodating the postal business. This is true of the present postoffices at Tomah, Sparta and Neillsville, while like plans are afoot in Galesville and Mondovi.

Improves Our River

But there are many other ways in which your Uncle Sam manifests himself and makes himself felt or his presence known. This district borders on the Mississippi river from near Stoddard to Maiden Rock, a distance by river of almost one hundred miles. In this stretch, exclusive of Lake Pepin, there is not a mile which does not contain government work. In the present low stage of water navigation would be impossible were it not for the riprapping, the dredging and the wing dams, and the marking of the channel by buoys, markers and lights.

Three years ago, congress committed the government to the construction of a six foot channel from St. Paul to St. Louis and to carry out this project the annual appropriations for the upper Mississippi was raised two years ago from about $400,000 per annum to $1,000,000 for the last and current years. And as this deeper channel is to be completed within 12 years, an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 may soon be expected. The expenditure of this vast sum will mean increased demand for quarried stone and for the brush and an enlarged market for labor under the eight hour law. In aid of navigation $14,000 was secured from congress to construct the harbor of refuge at Pepin, $1,500 to dredge the harbor at Fountain City, $5,000 to dredge the harbor at La Crosse and riprap its levee. It is planned to deepen Black river as soon as a dredge is available.

Boon to Launch Owners.

The increasing use of the river by motor boats and larger craft will bear witness to an ever increasing number of our people of the fostering care of our government.

As fish is one of the cheapest of meat foods, Uncle Sam, following the example of European countries has gone into the artificial propagation of fish. While he has no hatchery in this district he has this season supplied no less than 200 of its citizens with fingerlong brook trout to stock its natural trout streams. At the same time he has a sub-station of the fish commission located at the upper end of Copeland park, North La Crosse, with a steamboat, the "Curlew" and a crew rescuing land locked fish during seasons of low water, and restoring them among the inland waters of the state. The true fisherman as well as the seeker after food both are thus made the beneficiaries of their benevolent government.

The Weather Service

Everybody has weather whether satisfied with it or not. As commerce and agriculture are largely dependent on weather, the government has undertaken the task of forecasting it. To this end an elaborate system has been devised and numerous stations equipped with delicate instruments have been established in every section of the country. Observers at these stations gather data as to local conditions, telegraph them to Washington and upon these the forecasts are based. The only weather bureau station in this district, and in fact in western Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota, is located at La Crosse. It is housed in a brick building constructed some four years ago at a cost of $12,000. From this station, and within a radius of 75 miles, the local forecaster issues weather bulletins and phones or wires the forecasts to the surrounding villages and towns, besides supplying through weather maps published in local daily newspapers a still wider circle.

Care of Our Indian

The "first citizen" of the land is still largely in evidence in this district, fully one-half, or about 600 members of the Wisconsin branch of the Winnebagoes have abandoned their tribal relations and are therefore citizens to whom the government owes no duty other than paying them the interest on their tribal funds held in trust, nevertheless the moral obligation of guardian and ward still obtains to some degree. for the education along industrial lines of the children of Winnebagoes and other tribes one of the finest Indian schools in the country is maintained at government expense at Tomah, Monroe county. A farm of over 200 acres affords facilities for teaching the boys farm carpentry, blacksmithing, dairying and general agriculture. A half dozen large well lighted buildings are used for school kitchen and dormitory purposes, and in them the girls are taught sewing, cooking and domestic science. To assist the older members of the Winnebago tribe, a sub-agency, in charge of Mr. A. P. Jones, has been maintained at Black River Falls, Jackson county, for the last seven years. He has been of great assistance in straightening out their titles to heir ship lands in Nebraska and collecting rent and moneys from Nebraska members of the tribe. There is now in the hands of Mr. L. M. Compton, chief disbursing officer of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes and Superintendent of the Tomah school the sum of $30,000 belonging to them and now being distributed. The Indian problem so far as the Winnebagoes of this district are concerned will not be settled during this decade and may not be during the next, although with the education now being afforded to the children, it is hoped that before long they may become self-sustaining.

The Sparta Range

In these days of international peace pacts it may appear out of place to refer to matters military, but we have not yet reached the "plow share" and "pruning hook" stage. We still find it necessary to maintain a small but efficient standing army and a well equipped militia. For many years Wisconsin was the only upper Mississippi valley state that did not contain within its borders some federal military institution. Illinois had Ft. Sheridan and the arsenal at Rock Island, Iowa has Ft. Des Moines; Minnesota had Ft. Snelling; Michigan had Ft. Brady; Indiana had Ft. Benj. Harrison. It was not until the U. S. Rifle Artillery range near Sparta, Monroe county, consisting of over 14,000 acres and costing $150,000 was established, three years ago, that Wisconsin took her place in the military procession. This range, considered by competent experts to be from the standpoint of all arms of the service one of the best, if not the best, in the United States, is by reason of its topography, character of soil, location, water and climate exceedingly well adapted for rifle and artillery practice and maneuvering on a large scale. Last year 10,000 troops from northwestern states joined several thousand regulars and found ample grounds and accommodations for their joint maneuvers. This year the regular batteries from Fts. Snelling, Des Moines and Sheridan are already on the ground, and during August will be joined by the militia batteries from the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

It is expected, and the assistant secretary of war has already so decided, to hold the national rifle match on this range in August, 1912, there having been expended during the current year the sum of $40,000 in constructing modern ranges with the latest equipment for the accommodation of this match. The holding of this match at Sparta next year will mean the presence of 1,000 of the best marksmen of the country, besides 1,000 other troops.

Warehouses, spur tracks, artesion wells, depots and other permanent improvements have already been provided and the crying need now is the construction by the proper authorities of a direct and suitable highway leading from the city of Sparta to the range. The prospects are good that such a road will be provided in the near future.

More Work to Do

The above record concretely illustrates what our government has done for the aid, comfort and convenience of the citizens of this district. Its influence in the way of legislation is even greater and more far reaching. It has accomplished much but much more remains to be done.

HON. JOHN J. ESCH

Able and Popular Congressman Who Represents the 7th Congressional District of Wisconsin.

A Fine Country Home

The beautiful farm home of S Markle, in the town of Shelby.

EARLY HISTORY OF BLACK HAMMER

Why the town of Black Hammer, Houston County, Minn., received its singular name is worthy of mention and preservation. It matters little what the name of anything is, if it serves the purpose of a name, which is, if not to characterize it, at least to distinguish it from all else with which it may be confounded.

Black Hammer is a most admirable name because there is no other like it in America, nor will be, unless some resident removing farther west shall carry the name with him to be engrafted upon a new settlement. Knud Olson Bergo, who lived across the town line in Spring Grove, on getting up one morning, saw that a fire had swept over the prairie in the south part of the town, including a bluff which formed a part of sections 27, 28 and 34. Its charred appearance at once suggested to his mind a certain bluff located in Slidre Valdres, Norway, which was Mr. Bergo's birthplace. He exclaimed in Norwegian, "Svart Hammer," which means Black Bluff, and the people have retained the name to this day, which it will be perceived is composed of an Enlish and a Norwegian word. Mr. Bergo died many years ago.

Marvels of India.

What a wonderful country is India. There is only one India. Its marvels are its own. There is the plague, the black death. India invented it. The car of Juggernaut was also India's invention. So was the suttee, and within the time of men still living 800 widows willingly and, in fact rejoicingly burned themselves to death on the bodies of their dead husbands in a single year. And 800 would do it this year if the British government would let them. Famine belongs especially to India. India has 2,000,000 gods and worships them all. On top of all this she is the mother and home of that wonder of wonders, caste, and also that mystery of mysteries, the Satanic Brotherhood of the Thugs.—Churchman.

A Little "New Woman."

A tiny West Newton miss is responsible for the following version of the Adam and Eve story, we believe: "God made Adam and he put him in a big garden, an' Adam he was so, so lonesome; an' then he putted him to sleep, he did, an' then he took out his brains and made a woman of the brains, an' then Adam he wasn't lonesome any more."—Boston Transcript.

Definition of "Grouch."

Grouch is a variant of "grutch," the origin of which has been sought, but not found. It means sullen, morose, peevish.

When Conceit Is Strong.

Occasionally a man's conceit attains that superlative degree where he talks glibly in his own interest and calls it working for the general good.—Atchison Globe.

BROWNSVILLE IS PIONEER VILLAGE

First Settlers Came Up the River and Built Their Houses in the Early Fifties

LANDING PLACE FOR BOATS

Wild Cat Bluff, Huge Precipice, Is Landmark for the River Pilots

On journeying up the Mississippi river looking for a place to found a town, Mr. Brown was attracted to a site which had an excellent landing, which was but a short distance north of Wild Cat creek, which flows into the Father of Waters, and where the farming country was good for the raising of wheat, this tract of land being where Brownsville is now located. As there were no sloughs to cut up the river, a fine harbor was located at this point, and this was one of the advantages which made Brown decide to locate here.

Wild Cat bluff is the highest precipice to be found along the river for many miles, and it acted as a beacon for the early steamboat pilots. Wild Cat valley is the principal one in the vicinity, although there are several which lie in close proximity to it. Sandy soil with clay underneath, which is conducive to the growing of wheat, is found in the valleys, while the hills contain quarries from which limestone is obtained.

River Wider Then.

Many years ago the river was a great deal wider than it now is at present, so it is conceded that the valleys have been left by the fall in the stage of the water.

On May 11, 1858, the town of Brownsville, and officers were elected as follows: Chairman of supervisors, F. Gluck; supervisors, J. Ruddy and Mr. Lynn; clerk, L. Holstein; assessor, S. Reynolds; collector, J. Reider; constables, S. Reynolds and M. Brady; overseer of the poor, E. Bogan and L. D. Selfridge.

There has been some mining done in the vicinity of Brownsville, but as yet little ore has been found. This industry was started by some United States soldiers who passed through the town, and during their stay sank several shafts which uncovered lead. They were forced to move on to the Mexican war before they could do more excavating for the ore, but they did not forget the place and afterwards told some of their friends, who in turn informed George Graf, the owner of the land, of the fact. He sank a shaft to see if the lead were there, but none was to be found. William McCormick did some work along this line in 1875, but no ore was discovered. Bernard Graf did some prospecting in 1877 and 1878, but in spite of the fact that he has not been successful yet, he thinks that he will be, for he believes that silver as well as lead is in the ground.

Hacket's grove has been the scene of several Fourth of July celebrations which were large affairs and well attended by the townspeople. It was in this grove that a postoffice was located, with Mr. Hacket as the postmaster.

Immediately after the organization of the county, Brownsville was platted by Job and Charles Brown, but the village was not incorporated until 1858.

First House Built.

Job and Charles Brown and James Hiner arrived at the place where Brownsville now stands in 1848, being the first to set foot on that soil. Dennis Sheehan settled on Connaught ridge in 1853, William Power and his father took up a claim the same place in the following year, and James Hickey settled there in 1854 also. Jonathan Hall and John Shelley came shortly after that, while Thomas Gavin, John Flannery, Joseph Keele and several others arrived before 1857.

Charles Brown had the first frame house in town built in 1850. This was later used as a schoolhouse. He also had a town hall put up, which was later used for a church and schoolhouse, and which is now the Methodist Episcopal church.

Job and Charles Brown and Alexander McLaren were the owners of the first sawmill, which they began to run in 1855, while the next year saw the erection of the first grist mill, which was operated by Job Brown. John Srouf was the first person to start a blacksmith shop in the town.

In the early days there were several newspapers started in Brownsville, chief among which were the Southern Minnesota Herald, founded in 1855, the Free Press, and the Western Progress.

Places of Business.

Brownsville is well provided with places at which to purchase supplies, for they have three general stores owned by O. L. Darling, W. Powers, and J. J. Rippe; a hardware store of which J. Cluss is the proprietor, and F. P. Moore's drug store. There are two doctors, J. M. Riley and W. W. Bell, who have practices in the village. Miss T. M. Dorival conducts the millinery shop. A. Knautz has a shoe store; T. Curry runs the grocery store, and I. Schwartz owns the meat market. There are two grocery and liquor stores conducted by E. Kelly and W. Tohman, three blacksmiths, W. Ideker, X. J. Colleran and G. Graf, and F. Brehme's barber shop and confectionery store in addition to the above mentioned. Adolph Rier is the carpenter and cabinet maker, and M. Feeney conducts a grocery store and meat market. The five saloons are owned by M. Roster, F. Gluck, P. Thimmersch, F. Hauber and G. Hoffman. The town is supplied with three hotels, the Gluck House run by F. Gluck, the Roster House, of which M. Roster is the prietor, and the Minnesota House.

VICTORY ON SITE OF BATTLEFIELD

Black Hawk and Band Captured After Desperate Fight Near Little Town

PEARL FISHING BIG INDUSTRY

At One Time Many Valuable Pearls Were Found—Fishing the Occupation Now

Victory lies in a vicinity which is historic and was made famous by the fact that Battle Island where the Black Hawk war was brought to a close by the capture of the chief, Black Hawk, and his tribe of Indians by United States troops, is situated only about a mile below the town. The night before the battle the Indians camped in Battle Hollow, which is a short distance below the village on the Wisconsin shore and directly across from the island, but on the arrival of the soldiers the red men were driven over to Battle Island, where taken. Black Hawk himself was captured at a point a short distance up the river, to which place he had escaped when his tribe was put to rout. This war practically put an end to the troubles with the Indians in that part, and since that time they have created no disturbances there.

Although there had been a few settlers in the vicinity prior to that time, the town was not really founded until 1856, and soon afterwards it was named Victory in commemoration of the victory over the Indians. It was laid out and platted in 1856 by William Purdy, Ira Stevens and M. Terhune, while Henry McCauley was the surveyor.

B. F. Roberts, one of the town's earliest settlers, arrived in the vicinity in 1856, when he located on a farm where he remained about 30 years. In 1862 he joined the army and fought in the civil war for three years, after which he returned and ran a hotel for about six years.

Others who came to Victory many years ago were Ed Hennison, who was residing there when Mr. Roberts arrived, and Robert Ferguson, a Kentuckian, who moved there in 1854 and built a log house which still stands almost the same as when constructed.

Old Landmarks Remain.

O. J. C. Berry kept a store before 1856, Robert Tullock was also an early storekeeper, and Barnum and Schon were the proprietors of a hotel, these being among the first men to reside in Victory.

Robert Ferguson's old log house which was built in 1854 is perhaps the oldest building in town and, except for a new roof which has since been put on, it is just the same as when put up. The dwelling now occupied by Ed Hennison as a residence and another house which has been remodeled to a great extent, are the only other landmarks of the town, the other homes all having been put up in recent years.

In the early days there were many steamboats which operated on the Mississippi river, and these formed the principal means of transportation for the people of Victory. All transportation was carried on on the river, while the mail was also sent that way except in the winter when a stage coach running in the vicinity took the place of the steamboats.

About ten years ago valuable pearls in great numbers were found in the river, this being the principal industry. Several of these gems were valued at $1,000, while other rare ones were also discovered. This industry was carried on to a large extent for a long time and it is continued at present with the result that some good pearls are still being found.

Fishing Industry.

Fishing now is an important industry in Victory, as a great many catches of fish have been made, and many are engaged in that work. Farming is also an important item in the community, the land being especially good for the raisng of tobacco, oats, barley and corn, which are grown extensively and are shipped to many points. Hogs and cattle are also raised considerably in the country. Although wheat was the grain of which the largest quantities were raised in former times, this is only grown for the farmer's own use now.

When the last census was taken the population of Victory was 136, but it is thought that there are now more people than that living there.

Robert Tullock's general store is the only one in town, and he is the postmaster and the postoffice is in his building. In addition to this, there is a hotel run by Mrs. L. Roberts, and a village school, which is largely attended during the year.

Robert Tullock, the present chairman of the town board, has held that office for a long time and has proved to be a most capable officer. George Broadhead and William Morgan are the other members of the board. The other oficers of the village are: Treasurer, A. Tullock, and constable, David Adams.

OLDEST CITIZEN IS REMINISCENT

John Coady Waxes Eloquent Telling Merits of Members of Old Fire Company

HAS FUND OF INFORMATION

Tells of Famous Killing and of Men that Have Risen in the World

The Old Rescue Fire company, of which a picture is shown elsewhere in this issue, was composed of business men of the town, and was purely a volunteer organization. Frank Hatch, for ten years chief of police of the city, was captain of the company, and O. W. Van Bergh, a dentist of local fame, was the secretary. Mayor David Law and George W. Peck, afterwards governor of the state, Frank Burton, and many others whose names are well known both in this city and outside, composed the membership of this famous old company of firefighters. Part of their equipment, in the shape of the old fire engine, named "T. B. Stoddard," after the first mayor of the city, is still in use in the city fire department, and it was this engine which did such signal service in the saving of West Salem at the recent fire, when the department from La Crosse put the fire under control.

John Coady, the oldest living settler of La Crosse, who came here in 1853, and was for years city marshall, and sole member of the police department in the younger days of the city, was well acquainted with every member of the Rescue Hose company, and delights in telling episodes and incidents of the days when the organization was in its prime. His anecdotes are mostly personal reminiscences of the members of the company, and his fund of information on the doings of the members is nearly inexhaustible.

Killing of Burton.

Perhaps the most interesting and thrilling of the anecdotes which he relates concerning members of the old fire fighters organization concerns the killing of Frank A. Burton by the criminal known as "Scotty," and the subsequent hanging by the enraged citizens of the murderer. Mr. Coady frankly admits that he was one of the crowd that battered down the doors of the old jail in the courthouse square, and dragged the shaking "Scotty" out to his doom.

Among the most treasured of his possessions and keepsakes is a section of the limb from which the murderer was suspended, and a piece of the rope which did the deed.

"You bet I was there" he said. "How could anyone help it? By Crypes, that fellow ought to have been hanged, and I guess there wasn't anybody but sick men in town that wasn't there when they lynched the scoundrel.

"It was a lucky thing for Frank Hatch that he wasn't in the torchlight procession that night, or he would have been the victim of Scotty's bullet instead of Burton. Scotty was rather 'off,' and he was full of all sorts of fancied wrongs. He had an idea that Hatch was prosecuting him, and he had threatened the chief's life several times. Scotty was a pretty tough customer, and the chief was after him, although so far as I recollect he had never been convicted of anything.

"The republicans were having a parade that night, a torchlight procession, and Frank Burton was leading the marching club. They were all dressed in uniforms, consisting of light colored capes, and high white hats. When they passed the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets there was a large crowd gathered, watching the procession. Burton was on the outside of the men, marching next the gutter, and as he passed, Scotty raised his pistol and shot him through the heart. He was killed instantly, and the crowd closed in on the murderer. Sheriff Scott, however, got to him, and managed to get him over to the jail in spite of the crowd.

"The town was terribly excited over the shooting, and little knots of people gathered all over and discussed it. Later in the evening the mob formed down town, and went directly over to the jail. It was an orderly crowd, with none of the usual rioting of a lynching mob. They demanded that Scott give up the prisoner, and when he refused they battered down the door and several of them hauled Scotty out. He was shivering like a leaf, and begging for his life, but the men who held him paid no attention. They dragged him to the nearest tree, and threw a rope over it, and with no fuss at all they hauled him up and let him hang there. He was cut down later in the evening by the sheriff's men. Nearly everybody in the town was in the crowd that did it, and after it was over they all went quietly home again."

Mr. Coady grew excited as he related the story, and when he was questioned as to whether or not he was there he answered rather indignantly:

"Why of course I was. How could I stay away?"

Tells of Peck

Another member of the Rescue company with whom Mr. Coady was familiar was George W. Peck, a famous resident of La Crosse, who was the governor of the state from 1891 to 1895. Mr. Coady was enthusiastic in his praises of the former governor.

"There was a fine man!" he exclaimed. "He was a splendid fellow, and even after he was elected governor he was just as good friends with everybody in La Crosse as he was before he became great. He always had a good word for everybody and everybody liked him.

"What I remember most about him, though, was his son, George, Jr. His father, you know, was the author of the world-famous 'Peck's Bay Boy,' and they say, and I guess it is true, that George, Jr., was the original of his father's hero. He wasn't a whole lot more mischievous than any other boy, but his father took a whole lot more notice of it than most. At that George, Jr., was into hot water a good deal of the time. He kept the neighbors worried a good deal of the time, I guess.

"I see that on that picture you have there," Mr. Coady went on, "you have pictures of two of the Scott brothers, J. P. and R. A. There was another brother, Bill, and you ought to have his picture too, although he was not a member of the hose company, I guess. It's a funny thing about those three brothers; each one of them served a term or two as sheriff of La Crosse county. They were mighty good sheriffs, too. Bill is out west somewhere now, I think.

Hatch a Brave Man.

"Frank Hatch there," he said, "was a mighty good officer, and a brave man. He died here a few months ago. I never knew but one man that Hatch went after that he didn't get. I guess he was afraid of him, a little, too. But I think that was the only man that Hatch ever was afraid of. He would tackle anybody, but this man was a little too much for him.

"The man in question was a Kentuckian by the name of Rand, who ran what they called Rand's tavern a little this side of Holmen. There were three brothers, and every man of them stood six feet five inches. They were wonderfully good shots, too, and each of them had a long rifle that was his especial pride. This man that Hatch went after, I forget his first name, had a rifle that I would swear was six feet long if it was an inch. It must have weighed twelve or thirteen pounds, but it was a marvel of accuracy. It was an old muzzle loader, and it took about five minutes to get ready to shoot, but one shot was always enough, with a marksman like Rand behind it. He could kill a deer at any distance from a half-mile up to nearly a mile with that old rifle of his, and he cherished it like a baby.

"When the Civil war broke out in '61, Rand enlisted in the company that went from La Crosse county. He was a southerner at heart, and I guess he enlisted as much from compulsion as anything. At any rate, his heart was not in it, and he deserted pretty soon and came back to his tavern.

Goes After Rand.

"Frank Hatch was deputy provost-marshal then, and the large reward that was offered for deserters made him decide to go after Rand when he heard where he was. Some way or other Rand heard that he was coming, and when he saw Hatch coming on his horse he slipped out of the house, and up on the bluff with that long rifle of his. At the tavern they told Hatch that his quarry had gone, and that he had taken his rifle up to the bluff.. Hatch knew that he would be waiting up there with that deadly rifle, and he decided to postpone going after him. He came back in a few days with more men, but by that time Rand had left the country."

"Yes, I know a lot of those fellows in that hose company pretty well, but I guess they are gone now, just about. They were as fine and manly a lot of fellows as you will find any place, and I guess they had a lot of present day fellows beat. They don't make men like them any more. I guess the material has run out."

DR. GEO. E. POWELL DEFENDS SCOUTS

Takes Exceptions to Criticism of Katharine D. Blake Aimed at Boys' Organization

ARTICLE IS CHARACTERISTIC

With Customary Vigor Philosopher Discusses Institution which Originated with a Powell

Miss Catherine D. Blake, in denouncing war, implies a denunciation of the Boy Scouts, and offers a substitute of the "school-boy friends and the school-girl friends."

Inferentially, Miss Blake is a woman. There are two kinds of peace: The peace of meek servility, and the peace of self-reliant manhood. The one is the gift of the gracious, the other, the measure of right.

There are two kinds of courage: Moral and physical. Woman is the embodiment of the former; and in it her pre-eminence is beyond dispute.

Man, though rarely possessing in an exalted degree the former, has with the lower animals ever disputed claims to the latter.

Moral courage is the matrix of fortitude. Physical courage, the assurance of conscious might. The former has told kings they were wrong. The latter has strode unflinchingly forward and made good.

Woman's ideal of heroism is the acceptance of fortune and fate's decrees, with that fortitude only known to the possessors of the sublimest quality of courage. Man's ideal of heroism is that physical courage that fights on, and on, and gallantly on, to the last, the hopeless battle.

Each has its place. Let women develop and direct girlhood's inherent gift of that fortitude—womanhood's proudest and undisputed distinction. But leave the boys to men.

Let the chubby hands of boyhood grow horny and hard, and the mouthlines of decision gather firm, in boyhood's contests,and boyhood's melee of the street. They will stable the growing traits of manhood. He will need them by and by. He will need them along the trail of life, in the competition where the strong go on and the weak go down, and the frail and timid fall by the wayside. He will need them in defense of womanhood, in defense of the puny against the strong; in defense of home. For, while unbridled impulse yet lurks in the human heart, home will need a defender. He will need them when right is on the scaffold and wrong is on the throne. He will need them when his country calls—when the long-roll summons the columns into line. For there is no more puissant factor of formidable peace than a line of frowning bayonets.

He will need them in the beginning. He will need them in the end. He will need them in life's matin sunshine, when the skies are blue, and the beat of the reveille rings out—when the sweetest girl of all is there. And, too, when the shadows fall, and the vesper skies grow leaden; when the bugle-call of taps—lights out—shall tell that day has gone and night is here, and that Time is throwing her mantle of eternity o'er the horny knuckles that have made the best fight for those he loved, down every foot of the trail of honest competition.

(Pardon the digression, but a word, direct, to the Boy Scouts of America.)

You are essaying to strike the trail where only men were wont to go. Your task is an arduous one. Your aspiration a noble one. Take care and fall not by the wayside, but ride straight on, and on and fear not.

Fill up the ranks with a nation's boyhood. For men are only boys grown tall, after all. Ever conscious of the obligations you assume; of the name you bear; of the character you seek to emulate. Ever remembering there is always room at the front, as well as the top.

So, carving deeply the motto in your mettle's hilt: Never draw me without cause, nor sheathe me in dishonor, ride straight ahead, and fear not. For duty is ahead, though the column be behind. Too, remembering that the men whose name you bear, and whose deeds you seek to emulate were constant respectors and protectors of womanhood; whose code of honor was "A square deal." The golden rule: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Thus, winds his way. No side-stepping; no counting the consequences of a noble act. You are scouts, and a scout must follow the trail.

I have said there were two kinds of courage. Few are the fortunate possessors of both. Many have neither. Every boy scout should aspire to a mother's fortitude that points and defies a wrong; to a father's courage that, regardless of consequence, endeavors to rectify it.

Fill up the martial ranks with a nation's youth and a nation's hope. It straightens the form. It shortens the stride. It teaches discipline, and steadies the purpose.

DENOUNCES "BOY SCOUTS"

SAN FRANCISCO, Col., July 14.—Miss Katherine D. Blake of New York City, newly elected treasurer of the National Education association, arraigned war as directly responsible for the high cost of living, in an address delivered today at a department meeting of the association. She advocated the teachings of the dignity and heroism of peace, proposed an organization of "school boy friends and school girl friends," to replace the "boy scout," movement, and suggested "making peace ,picturesque."

This she planned, could be done by decorating members of the new organization with the national tri-color, brilliant with gold.

"We are far enough along the road to civilization to realize that robbery and murder are not respectable, even when wholesale, and to dare to teach this to our children," said Miss Blake.

The eastern military unit is the smallest commissioned body. The American military unit is the man behind the gun. This rifle-familiarity of youth has cost us the accidents of boyhood, but it is worth the price. For he has been there, on guard ever since, with his hand on his matchlock and his eye on the flag that tells of the eternal vigilance that is the price of peace.

Let women have their way. Hats off to that way. It is a good way, and a lofty way; the way for girls, and the way for women. We should not be here but for that way. For man's way would never let helpless infancy at his bosom. It is the way of mercy. And its inhibitory influence is ever struggling with the scale of absolute justice, to the effect that penalties are inadequate to the restraint of crime.

But as for peace, let men seek it. And in the manly way. The way of demand and exaction. For it never was, and never will be, obtained by or conceded to, the weakling, or bended knee, in a measure less than the reward of servility. For as long as selfish impulse is an inborn attribute of the human heart the victory will go to the strong; and while victory still perches on the banner of might, only a virile people can secure or retain the prize of honorable peace. As long as onward! shall be the watchword of progress, success will beckon to ambitious and strenuous manhood. And may the day never come when a nation of weaklings shall voice the deeds of progenitors they lack the energy to emulate!

Theorists tell us the millenium will change the human heart. Dreamers! As long as atavism is the legacy of all, in varying degree, so long will we struggle with the impulses of a savage ancestry. And while these conditions yet obtain, the heart's acquisitions will be better than the heart's inheritance. And while these legacies still persist, it will be duty to steel hearts acquisitious to resist them.

Many countries enjoy peace? Of a kind. Can retain it as long as they desire. Ireland is a familiar case. With every element that makes for honorable peace, she has ground a sterile manhood beneath her heel in a too loyal effort to give ear to words that taught for peace at any price.

Her peace was once our peace We could have retained it. It would have been ours still, but the fathers wrote in that antiquated article that some now reprehend: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall never be infringed." Then the peace of freedom was in sight. It was ours at the price of cold steel and the sacrifices of manhood. It was obtainable in no other way.

We have repeated the price that others might know the peerless peace of freedom. The peace of manhood. The peace, glowing and glittering, rumbling and ringing, down through those few immortal words that were not born to die—the words of Patrick Henry: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

GEO. E. POWELL.

P. S.—As a Powell originated the Boy Scouts of the world, it is perhaps fitting a Powell should defend them.

Reasonable to Suppose.

The boy who was started wrong is probably father to the man who habitually stops at nothing.—Puck.

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ROSES AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS

SPECIALISTS IN CARNATIONS

Our method of growing these plants is up-to-date in every particular. We conduct a flower trade in the most perfected way in which it can and should be done.

LA CROSSE FLORAL CO.

510 SOUTH 27TH STREET LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

COMMUNITY RICH SHOWN BY BANKS

La Crosse Institutions and Those of Neighboring Towns Indicate Prosperity

ALL ON SOLID FOOTING

Hold Confidence of People by Long Evidence of Financial Wisdom and Integrity

When Gysbert Van Steenwyk founded the Batavian bank in La Crosse in 1861, he started the first permanent financial institution not only in La Crosse but also in western Wisconsin and effected a change from speculative and dangerous banking methods to sound and safe ones.

Born in Utrecht, Holland on January 30, 1814, Mr. Van Steenwyk came to this country in 1848 and soon afterwards came to Wisconsin. He was a bank controller in Kilbourn and this was a responsible position as state banks were then issuing currency secured by bonds of several kinds, but as these bonds were depreciating rapidly the controller had a great deal to do and was forced to close many banks throughout the states.

Although there had been a few banks in La Crosse prior to this time they had been unsuccessful and forced to close their doors, but Mr. Van Steenwyk decided to start a bank in November, 1861, which he incorporated as the Batavian bank, named in honor of his native country. With Mr. Van Steenwyk as president and his nephew, J. P. Voswinckel as cashier, the bank opened for business on January 15, 1862. Mr. Voswinckel remained in the position of cashier but two years when he was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell, who was in turn succeeded by C. O. Nielson.

E. E. Bentley entered the employ of the bank as teller on September 3, 1866, but he soon became cashier while when Mr. Van Steenwyk resigned in 1894, he was elected president. Since its founding the bank had grown a great deal for when begun it had a capital of $25,000, all owned by the founder, while in 1883, a reorganization was effected and the capital increased to $200,000. As the old quarters on Main between Front and Second streets had become too small for the business, the present building was occupied in 1888.

E. M. Wing began as a messenger immediately upon leaving school and he had received promotions until he succeeded Mr. Bennett as cashier, while J. A. Bayer, who had formerly been in the employ of the Batavian bank but was later with the German-American bank, came back to the Batavian as assistant cashier. H. O. Klein became teller at this same time.

In 1904 the bank entered the national system as the Batavian National bank and increased its capital to $400,000. In the latter part of 1910, Mr. E. E. Bentley resigned as president, his resignation taking effect on January 1, 1911, when Mr. Albert Hirshheimer, former vice president and a director of the bank and president of the La Crosse Plow company, succeeded him. E. M. Wing was at this time elected vice president, J. A. Bayer was elected cashier, while in 1910 H. O. Klein was made assistant cashier.

National Bank of La Crosse

The National Bank of La Crosse was organized in 1876, with a capital of $100,000. It first opened its doors for business January 2, 1877, in the old Edwards building on the corner of Second and Main streets, and the title under which it was first organized was The La Crosse National bank. The first officers of the bank were: G. C. Hixon, president; G. R. Montague, vice president, and S S Burton, cashier The directorate of the bank included the following well known names of prominent local financiers in addition to those chosen as officers: Charles Michel, George Edwards, B. B. Healy and John Ulrich. In 1878 John Pamperin succeeded to the position on the board occupied by Mr. Ulrich. One of the most remarkable facts about this bank, a fact that well illustrates the stability and conservativeness of the institution, is that the first board of directors remained unchanged until 1886.

In 1882 the business had grown so that the business was moved to more commodious quarters, in the then new Cargill building, on Third and Main streets. In 1895 the bank was again forced to move by their ever increasing business. This time they moved into the splendid classic structure which now houses them. As an instance of the rapid growth of this institution which was responsible for their moving to larger quarters, it might be stated that the assets of the bank increased, from 1882 to 1895, from $475,000 to nearly $4,000,000.

The new building of the First National bank is one of the most splendid structures used for banking purposes in the state, having a severe and classic beauty of architecture that is not equalled in the city.

June 20, 1906, the National Bank of La Crosse, as the bank was known after the reorganization which took place in 1896, absorbed the German-American bank, and absorbed with it its cashier, Joseph Boschert, who has remained with the institution ever since.

Some of the prominent local men who have served as officers of the National bank are as follows:

Presidents, Gideon C. Hixon, 1877-1892; John Paul, 1892-1902; Frank P. Hixon, 1902-1905; Geo. W. Burton, 1905. Cashiers, Samuel S. Burtond, 1877-1891; Geo. W. Burton, 18921905; Frederick H. Hankerson, 1905. Vice presidents, G. R Montague, Sam'l. S. Burton, W. W. Cargill, Frank P. Hixon, Lucius C. Colman.

The present officers of the bank are:

George W. Burton, president.
F. P. Hixon, vice president.
L. C Colman, vice president.
F. H. Hankerson, cashier.
Joseph Boschert, assistant cashier.
Alfred Bosshard, assistant cashier.

West Salem State Bank.

The West Salem State bank was founded at an early date in the history of La Crosse county by the late John Johnson, being in the first years of its life a private institution. Following the death of Mr. Johnson, the business was carried on for many years by D. D. Samuels as president, and George Sprain and Charles Weingarten as vice-president and cashier respectively.

In 1903 the bank was organized as a state institution, with the capital set at the $16,000 mark. The officers elected at that time, George D. Sprain, president, William Van Zandt, vice president, and S. W. Brown, cashier, still hold the same positions in the business that they did at the time of its incorporation as a state bank. The other two members of the board of directors, which also remains unchanged from the year of the bank's incorporation, are W. G. Barbers and Henry Rickmer.

The bank has from its earliest infancy enjoyed the confidence and patronage of a large clientele, the last published reports showing deposits in excess of $115,000. In addition to the banking end of the business the bank also represents many of the largest and most influential fire insurance companies of the globe, and also does a trade in steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Conveyancing and the drawing of legal documents is still another department in which the West Salem bank is exceedingly active, and forms an important part of the work of the office force.

The bank pays special attention to savings accounts, and any deposit ranging from a dollar upward is accepted. Interest on savings is paid at the rate of three per cent, computed semi-annually. The bank is operated under the most conservative rules, and the men at the head of the institution are noted for their financial wisdom and integrity.

Bank of Holmen.

The Bank of Holmen depends largely for its patronage on the farmers in the country surrounding the little village in which it is located, and has proven to be of value to the inhabitants of the district about for its convenience in handling the funds from the sale of livestock, wool, and the like.

It was founded on the first day of January, 1909, with Otto Bosshard as president, Thomas Johnson, vice-president, and C. A. Sjolander, cashier.

It is located in a new and substantial building, of great beauty of design, on the most important site in the village, the structure having a first cost of $4,000. One of the features of the new bank building is the attention which is paid to the safety of the funds intrusted to it, the vaults and safety deposits being of the most up-to-date fire insurance.

The institution is the depository of the town and district school and other public funds, and is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, enjoying the confidence and patronage of the entire surrounding country. Forty representative men of the district are stockholders in the concern, and it is said to have been the cause of a great deal of the present prosperity of the village in which it is located.

Exchange State Bank.

The Exchange State bank, of the North Side, was founded July 21, 1884 by H. P. Magill, who was later one of the organizers of the Security Savings bank on the south side. Six months later Mr. Magill sold a half interest in the institution to his brother, E. B. Magill, who held this connection with the bank until 1889, when he sold out to his brother. At this time the bank was reorganized, and the capital enlarged, to $50,000, of which $25,000 was paid up.

Mr. Magill was the first cashier, and upon his retirement was succeeded by E. B. Rynning, who after serving in the position for some time gave way to Ole Storey. Storey was succeeded in the position by W. B. Tscharner, who held the position up to the time of his appointment as postmaster. Upon his resignation, the position was accepted by Joseph P. Gohres, who holds the position at the present time. Mr. Gohres entered the bank eighteen years ago at the age of sixteen, as a messenger, and had been connected with the institution ever since. Robert Lowry, the present assistant cashier, has been employed by the bank for twelve years, and his brother Walter, for nine.

The original home of the bank was on Mill street, but in 1887 the bank was moved to its present commodious quarters on Rose and St. Cloud streets, which at that time was one of the finest in this portion of the country.

The present officers of the bank are: J. E. Wheeler, president; O. Holway, vice-president; J. P. Gohres, cashier; and Robert Lowry, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of the following: J. E. Wheeler, O. Holway, J. P. Gohres, W. B. Tscharner, and W. F. Gohres.

The Security Savings Bank.

The Security Savings bank, a state banking house, started in business in 1894, in the half basement of the State Bank of La Crosse, 311 Main street. H. P. Magill and E. R. Burke were the two gentlemen directly responsible for the organization of the bank; they had as their associates in the foundation L. W. Foster, O. Winters, J. A. Winters, Terry E. Howells, Hugo Schick, James A. Trane, Hans Anderson, B. L. Johnson, E. B. Nelson, Mrs. H. P. Magill, Margaret Ketchum, Henrietta DePue, and Alvina Shadbolt.

The first board of directors consisted of Messrs. Foster, Schick, Magill, Nelson, Burke, and Winters.

This directorate elected as the first officers of the institution L. W. Foster, president; Hugo Schick, vice-president; E. R. Burke, second vice-president; H. P. Magill, cashier; and E. B. Nelson, assistant cashier. The capital of the bank was placed at the $30,000 figure, and with it was associated the now famous National Church Insurance company, which was founded by H. P. Magill.

In 1899 Mr. Magill was elected president of the bank, with E. R. Burke as vice-president, and J. A. Thwing, who entered the employ of the bank the year after it started, as cashier. In 1900, however, Mr. Magill found himself so busy with the insurance company which he had started, that he decided to retire from the banking business. He therefore, disposed of his holdings to William Wood Withee, and E. N. Borreson, who was one of the founders of the state bank of La Crosse. Mr. Withee was chosen president by the management, with E. C. Swarthout as vice-president, and Mr. Borreson as cashier. In that year the bank moved to its new quarters on Fourth street.

In 1906 Mr. Borreson severed his connection with the bank, moving to California, and Mr. Swarthout was elected president, Mr. Withee cashier, and Mr. Thwing assistant, positions which they held until less than one year ago when a re-organization occurred and new officers elected with Edward Lyons at the head of the institution. The other officers elected were vice president, F. A. Cotton; cashier, J. A. Thwing; and Otto Munz, assistant cashier. Death claimed Mr. Munz, a young man, during the winter and Mr. Jesse E. Brenner was chosen to take his place.

The State Bank.

The State bank of La Crosse was founded in 1883 by John M. Holley, Sr., and E. N. Borreson, an outgrowth of the banking house of Holley and Borreson, which was founded in 1879 by Mr. Holley and Mr. Borreson on capital which they had together saved from their salaries as teller and cashier of the Batavian National bank.

August first, 1883 the new bank opened its doors in the old Farnam building on Main street, but two years later, in 1885, the growth of the business made it necessary for the bank to obtain new quarters. On October 20, therefore, the bank moved to its present quarters, which at that time ranked as the finest bank building in Western Wisconsin.

D. D. McMillan was president of the bank at that time, with Mr. Borreson as vice-president, and John M. Holley, cashier. The board of directors was composed of the following: D. D. McMillan, George H. Ray, E. N. Borreson, J. W. Weston, Henry A. Salzer, Hiram Goddard, and John M. Holley.

Mr. Borreson continued with the bank until 1898, when, owing to the illness of his wife he was obliged to remove to California. His place as president was taken by George H. Ray, who held the position up to the time of his death, last fall. Since then, Mr. John M. Holley Sr., has been chief executive of the bank.

The other present officers of the bank are: John M. Holley, Jr., cashier; John C. Burns, vice-president; and Paul T. Schulze, assistant cashier.

Banks Consolidate

One of the most important deal in the banking world within the year was the recent consolidation of the Citizen's State bank with the State bank. The new firm will continue under the name of the State Bank of La Crosse.

H. B. Dahle was president of the Citizen's bank, H. E. Strand was vice president; T. S. Thompson, was cashier and A. O. Nelson, was the assistant cashier.

Immediately after the consolidation, but not as a result of the deal, the State bank increased its capitalization from $50,000 to $100,000.

COL. COPELAND WAS BAPTIZED

Tells Amusing Story of Mishap that Befell Him in the Old Rescue Hose Company

PECK HAD GOOD SYSTEM

He Told Clancy to Wait and Make the Fire Come Outside and Fight the Firemen

"The fire that the old Rescue Hose company fought that will dwell longest in my memory was a little affair at some residence in the south end of town," said Col. F. A. Copeland, gazing retrospectively at the picture of the old volunteer company.

"The fire was apparently out. The engine was on one side of the building, and Chief Mark Watson and I walked around to the other side, where a ladder leaned against the roof.

"At the suggestion of Mark I climbed the ladder with a lantern in my hand to take a look at the chimney. As I gained the roof the fire laddies on the other side mistook my lantern for a new outbreak of the flames, and they turned the hose on me. Be assured I got a baptism."

Spoiled Their Clothes

Referring to a statement made by another contributor to comment on the Rescue Hose Company, to the effect that a fire usually found the volunteers in their "meetin' clothes," Col. Copeland said:

"We really have to ruin a lot of perfectly good clothing. I recall an incident in which Willis Osborn, Will Webb, Mark Watson, Frank Burton and myself were dining with the late Abner Gile. The Gile residence was then on Eighth and Vine streets, and Alec Forbes' house was next door. In the midst of the meal someone looked out of the window and discovered the Forbes house in flames. We had to pile out there and go after that fire dressed in all the finery of the time, and of course it cost us the price of a new suit of clothes all around."

DEXTER WAS A FIRE FIGHTER

Rescue Hose Company's Mascot Dog Saved the Chickens from Fire —For a Minute

HE LOVED THE ELDER USHER

Clever Old Dog Bought His Own Meat at Butcher Shop; Killed by Truck Horse

In discussing the picture of the old Rescue Hose company, which appears in this paper, mention of Dexter should not be omitted. If you look closely you will see him standing in front of the hose reel behind the engine. Dexter was a clever bull dog, the greatest fire fighter of them all. When the fire bell rang he would dash out and mount horse car or truck and clang away up the street with the rest of the force.

When Dexter was a pup the fire boys amused themselves by lighting newspapers and making him shake out the flames. Dexter liked the game, and persisted in playing it even after he grew up. The result was that all his life long his eye winkers and whiskers were singed off, and the hair about his neck and shoulders was more or less damaged. One night a fire alarm called the department to a residence behind which a barn and chicken coop were burning. Dexter accompanied them as usual. The door of the chicken coop was locked but there was a small hole just large enough for one hen to emerge at a time. The glare of the flames kept the chickens in the coop until it began to burn, and not till the feathers were on fire did the hens attempt to escape. Then they would rush through the hole.

Dexter was on the job. The hen with her feathers burning looked to him a whole lot like a burning newspaper. So when the first one came through he grabbed her and shook her until the fire was out. The flames raged madly, but Dexter stuck to his post until all thirteen hens had been seized by his rescuing teeth.

But his treatment was all too heroic. In shaking out the flames he had killed the chickens, and when the fire was finally extinguished they found Dexter standing guard over thirteen badly mangled hens. You see, Dexter was a fire dog, not a chicken dog.

Fought Firecrackers

This is the story of Dexter, as told by Norris Bachellor. Continuing, "Bach" said:

"My first recollection of Dexter was as a puppy about the old Main street engine house, now the Bartel store, and looked after by the paid men, Phil Langdon, Jim Dunbar and Geo. Willis. He would tackle any sort of a fire, and every Fourth' he had to be locked up to keep him from grabbing cannon crackers or anything that showed fire. Several times he nearly got killed by trying to shake the fire out of some big cannon cracker.

He Loved Mr. Usher

"Dexter adopted Isaac L. Usher as his master after some years and as Mr. Usher was captain of police, he followed him about and could not be induced to leave him. After Mr. Usher's wife died he was away for some time and 'Deck' was disconsolate and refused to be comforted and when Mr. Usher finally returned he took good care that Mr. Usher did not get out of his sight very much after that. He had a leg broken in trying to stop a runaway team and the best surgeon in town at that time, Dr. Hoegh, set the leg and put a plaster cast on it. At another time he went on a picnic at Dakota and got lost. The boat returned without him and next day Mr. Usher went back up there looking for him and found him in a cattle yard with another leg broken and otherwise injured. He was brought home and his leg was set. The hose company appropriated ten cents a day to buy meat for 'Deck' and when I worked in the fire department it was part of my job to see that he got it. When I was ready to go to dinner 'Deck' was laying for me, and he and I went to John Gautsch's butcher shop, where Barron's store now stands. Dexter would get the meat and start back to the fire station with it. I often tried to get him to go home with me but not a step would he go beyond that butcher shop with me, or for that matter anywhere else. Mr. Usher was the only man he really tied to and after Mr. Usher died he came back to the engine house and made that his home. If no one was going that way, Dexter was given the money to buy his meat with wrapped up in a piece of paper and he would go to Gautsch and get his meat and come back with it.

Dies Under Truck

"'Deck' must have lived to be nearly twenty years old, and became quite deaf and blind and one morning about three o'clock there was a box pulled and he got in the way of the flying feet of old Big Foot Jim, a big gray truck horse and got his ribs caved in. When we came back from the fire 'Deck' was about all in. The city veterinarian was called and as he saw no hopes for the dog, chloroform ended his troubles. We had no place about the house to bury him and so we took up some planks in the floor of the shed that is now on the east side of the present Station No. 1 and dug a grave and buried poor old 'Deck' and he lies there today. I hope that he is in the place where the good dogs go and I also hope that some time he will find Mr. Usher again, for in his dog heart I know that is what he wanted most."

DEXTER

Great Old Fire Fighter Who Deserted Jim Dunbar for the Late Isaac Usher and Made Record as a Volunteer Fireman

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FLORAL COMPANY REAPS SUCCESS

La Crosse Flower Growers Attain Fame Throughout Northwest with Superb Product

WIN IN FLOWER SHOWS

Excellence of Carnations Leads to Demand that Causes Enlargement of Plant

Growing the finest flowers produced in the northwest and growing bigger every year seems to be the specialty of the La Crosse Floral company.

This institution has proven itself a pronounced success. But a few years old, it has become one of the greatest factors in the flower market of this entire section. While it produces every variety, growing roses and crysanthemums largely, it has made a specialty of carnations, and so far has its fame reached that they are favorites in all the big markets of the north and west, the Twin city sales alone reaching immense figures, and Chicago making large demands upon the output.

The company has won premiums in many flower shows, its carnations having carried off the prizes in both Minneapolis and Chicago.

The growing demand has compelled the company to increase its quarters, two new additions having been recently made, and it is now positive that still further buildings will be necessary in the near future to keep up with the demand.

GOVERNOR PECK'S PRIVATE SYSTEM

A story on former Gov. George W. Peck, which Colonel Copeland credits to John C. Burns, is as follows:

"Shortly after Chief Clancy was made head of the Milwaukee fire department. Gov. Peck was discussing his new duties with him and jocosely remarked, 'When I was chief of the old Rescue fire department in La Crosse, I never went in to fight a fire; I made the fire come out and fire me.'

"Every time I see any of my men who have gone into a burning building brought back on stretchers," said Chief Clancy to Mr. Burns, "I can't help thinking of the advantages of George Peck's system."

Woman is the weaker vessel, filled with suspicion.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Estimates furnished on any electrical work. Lights or bells installed or repaired promptly and at a minimum price. Everything electrical.

ELECTRIC PORTABLES

We manufacture forty styles of adjustable electric Shade Lamps, the chief of which is our famous Pacific Easy Chair Lamp. Send for catalogue and circulars.

THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.

223 MAIN ST. LA CROSSE, WIS.
BOTH PHONES

ELECTRIC SIGNS

We manufacture Electric Signs of every description. If interested, send for our illustrated catalogue and circulars. If desired, we will prepare special drawings and estimates at any time.

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

We carry a full line of motor boat supplies to comply with the new Government Regulations. This line includes Life Preservers and Ring Buoys; Power Whistles and Fog Horns; Bow, Anchor and Side Lights, both electric and oil; Fire Extinguishers, etc. If you are not familiar with the terms of this law, you had better see us about it, for on July 9 the new law went into effect.

We always have a fresh stock of ignition batteries. Also carry the famous "Sta-Rite" Spark Plugs, which are guaranteed forever and come in four different styles at $1.00 each.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

Of course you do because everybody does. We all need it to buy the necessaries of life. But do you want a good liberal amount of money? Do you want to be able to earn a salary that will amply provide for your needs and give you something to put in the bank each week? If you do then

EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS

It will pay you better dividends on your investment than anything else to which you could devote the next few months of time and the necessary expenses. If you could only appreciate the great demand there is every day for **competent** stenographers and bookkeepers you would then see how **important** it is to

GET THE BEST TRAINING

you can in order to be able to take advantage of some of these very alluring inducements offered to intelligent office assistants, by business men who are eager to find help that can **fill** reponsible positions satisfactorily. Nothing but the most thorough training should be tolerated by young men and women of ambition and a liberal amount of vital energy,

BECAUSE IT PAYS

to qualify for the **best positions** which pay the **best salaries** and offer the best opportunities for **rapid advancement** and commensurately increased compensation.

WE CAN QUALIFY YOU

for a good position and then place you in oneas soon as you are able to fill it. The demands on us for **competent** office help are far beyond our ability to meet. **Begin** your studies **NOW**.. The next few months we can give you the best of attention and training and you will enjoy the work in our splendidly equipped and well ventilated rooms.

Call or write, and get further information. Classes made up to suit your convenience, both day and evening. Private lessons a specialty. Main subjects: Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, Language, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, etc. Fall term begins September 6, 1910. Address,

THE KEEFE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Corner Fourth and Pearl Sts. LA CROSSE, WIS.

NATIONS BATTLE ABOVE CLOUDS

World's Greatest Aviation Meet to Be Held at Chicago from August 12 to 20

TAFT TO SAIL AEROPLANE

President Will Start New Invention; Over Two and a Quarter Million Invested

Admitted to be the most comprehensive in the annals of aviation, the program for the International Aviaton Meet to be held in Grant Park, Chicago, August 12-20, has been received with applause by every aviator and aeronautical association in this country and Europe.

Covering a division of $80,000 in prize money, the largest ever offered, the diversity of events is such that every day of the meet will be filled with thrills for the first event, until the last feature of the day has completed.

Every known feature of aviation will be presented and the contest committee is even arranging for still more events in order that nothing ever accomplished by birdmen shall be omitted.

Monoplanes and biplanes will race in various events in separate classes and other events will be open to both types. Likewise there will be altitude flights arranged in the same manner, weight carrying, quick starting, quick climbing, alighting in a given space, bomb throwing and cross water races.

The last item will bring into play an especially exciting and interesting feature. The swiftest motor boats in the country will be at the lakeside edge of the course and when the races begin will speed through the water after the aviators.

Each day will see the division of thousands of dollars of prize money and in addition to this various organizations and individuals have offered cups and trophies to the winners of certain events.

H. H Latham, the chairman of the athletic committee of the Chicago Athletic association, has announced that the association will present a magnificent cup, said to be valued at $2,500, to the aviator who breaks the world's altitude record, to become his personal property.

In the event of the record not being broken, the cup will go to the aviator scoring the highest altitude at the meet, and shall remain in his possession until the record is broken, when it will go to the birdman accomplishing that feat.

Likewise Manager W. S. Shafer of the Auditorium hotel will present a cup to the aviator breaking the world's record for twenty miles, or in the event of the record not being broken, the cup shall be governed by the same conditions applying to that of the Athletic association.

Large Investment.

According to inquiries received at the association headquarters in the Auditorium hotel, there are some who appear to believe that the coming meet has been underwritten for $100,000 by the subscribers to the guaranty fund.

Instead of that sum being intended to cover the entire meet, it is merely a fund to be drawn upon in the possible event of a deficit, and the total estimated cost will be $225,000, for all of which the management has assumed responsibility.

Whatever the proceeds may be, after expenses are paid, will be devoted to the United Charities of Chicago, thereby eliminating the question of financial gain for any individual.

Signed contracts received from Harry N. Atwood, who recently made several spectacular flights in and around New York; James V. Martin, the Harvard aviator, and Howard Le Van, the boy aviator, bring the total number thus far under contract to seventeen, with an equal number yet to come.

The pylons to mark the inner limits of the course have been erected. Work is being rushed on the steel trussed hangers; as soon as the military tournament vacates Grant park the monster stadium will be erected and every preparation is being rushed.

One famous American aviator is working on a piece of apparatus which if successful will have tremendous bearing upon the use of aeroplanes on warships.

He proposes to have a monster trap on the field in which shall be placed an aeroplane, and when the time arrives for the first event, President Taft is the one who will press an electric button, either in Washington or Chicago, hurling the aeroplane in the air and giving it its initial velocity.

COUNTRY SCHOOL AN INNOVATION

New Department Added to Normal by Appropriation Granted by Regents

SECOND IN THE COUNTRY

Kalamazoo, Mich., Only Other; Head Professor a $2,300 a Year Educator

The state board of Normal school regents at their last meeting appropriated funds for the establishment of a country school department at the La Crosse Normal.

The La Crosse school is the second in the United States to install such a department, Kalamazoo, Mich., being the only other normal that boasts this course.

Negotiations, which covered a period of several weeks resulted in the selection of Prof. G. H. Bretnall, a graduate of Monmouth College and the University of Chicago to take charge and he will assume the duties of the department at the beginning of the new term September 1, 1911.

The berth carries a salary of $2,300 per annum, perhaps the largest paid any instructor, outside the state university, in the state of Wisconsin.

The training of teachers for the country school is a problem that is at present receiving a great amount of thought from leading educators all over the country and President Fassett A. Cotton of the La Crosse institution is highly elated over the acquisition of the funds for the installation and maintenance of the department.

In addition to the establishment of the modern country school course here it means that a model country school will be established in this vicinity. The head of this model school, which is to be located near La Crosse, will be the country school critic and will be paid a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Professor G. H. Bretnall is a graduate of Monmouth college, taught in country schools, graduated from the University of Chicago, and for the last three years has been connected with the summer school at the normal school at DeKalb, Ill.

HISTORY OF THE PLAYGROUND PLAN

Tells of Hard Fights Encountered to Secure Recognition of the Scheme

LA CROSSE LEADS CITIES

Development of This Feature of Parks Wonderfully Rapid Here, Is Claim

(By S. A. Boyd.)

Many citizens of our beautiful city though deeply interested in its welfare and advancement do not know of the work which has just been started on the several playgrounds of the city. A short history of the playground movement here would be well considering the lack of knowledge of a great number of our people.

The park commission as we well know is composed of live men, men whose interests center in the beautifying of our city, making it a better and healthier place to live in, and in all things which will better the young manhood. Their keen interest leads them to see that the playground movement started in the large cities of the east a few years ago was to become a permanent factor in the city work during the year 1909 and set about securing lots where playgrounds might be established.

The large lot on the corner of Twelfth and Jackson streets was secured, then the one at the corner of Sixth and Hood Sts. A little over a year ago a small equipment of gymnastic apparatus was purchased and placed on these grounds but with no supervision, only a special policeman to keep order. Later on the idea to make a playground of Copeland park on the north side was brought up and carried through. This was equipped only this summer and additional apparatus put up on the other grounds.

Supervision Necessary

The first year of the south side grounds was not very satisfactory as the boys were always in trouble. The La Crosse experience will illustrate the claim that playgrounds without supervision are worse than useless. But the park commissioners were not discouraged at this as they knew what a tremendous success the play grounds had proven in other cities and during the winter two or three conferences were held with the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. who was able to give some expert advice and laid out a plan to the satisfaction of the board whereby supervision would be secured for at least part of the time this summer. The plans have been carried out and with great success so far showing that the play life of the boys and young men must be directed and made educative.

Such is a brief history of the playgrounds movement in this city. Now a word as to what has been done this summer under supervision, what we hope to do this summer and the ideals of future years.

Conditions Bettered

The first work of supervision was started on the night of the Fifteeth of June, 1911, and conditions on the south side were rather difficult to overcome. Profanity abounded along with other things which made it impossible to have clean sport. So the first work to be done was to convince the young men that whatever weakened a man in sports or his play life weakens him for life's great struggles. No man can be a good player who loses his temper. When a man is master of his temper and his tongue then he is a slave to them and as long as a man is a slave he has no chance of success. This ideal the playground workers have been endeavoring to instill in the lives of the users of the playgrounds. It has met with great success but still there is a lot of work to do. It is hard work to break down the habits formed under no supervision and will require some time to do it.

S. A. BOYD

Physical Director of the local Y. M. C. A.

The first work in play was in the organization of baseball teams. Several teams on each playground were thus brought together and enthusiasm cannot be spoken of in so many words. If anyone wants to see a sight that will thrill through and through and be a cure for the "blues" let them visit any night in the week one of the three playfields and witness for themselves the happy laughter of children and young men having their play instinct satisfied.

Install New Games

Basketball teams are about to be organized along with volley ball, two new games to be installed this year. Athletics such as the broad jump, shot put, and short runs will be taught.

This first year there will be nothing more than a start made but it will be such a start that next summer will witness a growth and a physical development in the youth of La Crosse that will be a surprise to the mothers and fathers. Parents may send their boys to the play fields afternoons and evenings with the assurance they will be taken care of. The following men are in charge in the evenings: Mr. Fred Dickens at Hood street. Mr. John Schreiber at Twelfth street, Mr. Charles Bonneville at Copeland park. We want every boy in the city to have a chance to play and if there are any who have not had it yet find these men and tell them so and they will take care of you. Mr. S. A. Boyd, physical director at the Y. M. C. A. will give his afternoons to the work endeavoring to give his time where it is most needed.

Plan Gala Day

A big gala field day is planned for in the early part of September. At this time we will run contests between all three playgrounds in all the games and athletics that are being taught now. The boys will be divided according to weight and prizes will be offered for each event. The whole city will be invited and it is hoped that a band may be secured and prominent playground workers secured for an address on the national movement. Now is the time to practice and prepare for this, the first great city wide field day.

Now a word as to the ideals of the future. The playgrounds have been aptly called "the labratories of citizenship." Experience has proven them such. They are now beyond the experimental state and are an established and permanent factor of the work of any live city. What is the city of La Crosse going to do? If the playgrounds mean so much to the future of our growing men, who afect the growth of our city, and a city cannot grow beyond the strength of its citizenship, then it is true that more attention should be given this important work. That the boys be encouraged to seek the play fields and not the streets and that the play fields be made as attractive as possible with shade trees and shelter and greater supervision. The men who have made possible the present playgrounds are to be commended for their fine spirit but there is still a great deal to be done and we hope the success of partial work may not stop there but will be the means of furthering the work until it is ideal. What is to follow some may call a vision but I believe it is possible for the city of La Crosse and some day we look for the establishment of the ideal.

Should Have Leaders

In the first place an expert man and woman leader should be placed on each field giving all day evening to the guidance and instruction of the play life. The two are needed because the work is so different and calls for a deep understanding of boy and girl nature which only a woman can give a girl and which only a man can give a boy.

A wading pool should be provided in some shaded spot with plenty of sand around where mothers could bring their babes and let them have the next thing to a seashore outing. Benches nearby in the shade would provide rest for the mothers.

The women instructor could hold an educational story-telling hour, instruct in sewing and household duties and in many ways prove very attractive for the girls. Besides all this, work for physical development would be given in the form of games, dances and drills.

The man instructor could prove a great factor in moulding the life of boys along the lines of clean sport, clean living, manliness and chivalry toward girlhood and womanhood. This chivalry is sorely needed in this day and generation.

Need Shelter House

On all the fields a shelter house should be provided in which the children could play and read on rainy days.

A branch of the public library could be established and a taste for right kind of literature developed.

Proper toilet facilities should be provided with cleanliness emphasized. All these things make a deep impression on youth and greater weight is given words when they are taught some essentials of public health and sanitation. In all lines instructions could be carried on in close connection with play and the children would not only be having fun but it would all be educative.

The object of the playground work is to utilize all the spare time and give the child an opportunity to develop to the full its life.

Children will play and they do not play right unless guided by proper ideals. They must be taught to play right and when they learn that they learn to play the game of life right. Honesty and consideration for the other fellow in the game goes with them into life. The ideal also carries with it more playing and fewer spectators. We hope the time will come when there will be no spectators but that everyone will be able to play his or her favorite game. Can the playground work do this? It can by educating the future men and women along right lines with plenty of time for play.

Will the playground work develop in La Crosse so that it can do that work? That is for the city to say through its park commission, by not stinting the appropriation for this important work which deals with the vital and essential elements in the lives of our future citizens. La Crosse can di it and La Crosse will do it.

FRANK E. BALMER, Superintendent
Onalaska, Wisconsin

La Crosse County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy

ONALASKA, WISCONSIN.

La Crosse County School Board:

J. L. Pettingill, La Crosse, Wis.
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The La Crosse Tribune

VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 63. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TROLLEY ROADS

THE GOOD ROADS SECTION

COUNTRY ROADS

GOOD ROADS ERA HITS MINNESOTA

Houston and Winona Counties to Profit by State Aid for the Highways

IMPROVEMENTS AREPLANNED

Boulevards along Mississippi May Connect Minneapolis with La Crosse

Many facts recently have brought to notice how very little attention has been paid to the scientific and economical construction of public highways in the northwest. No state, however, has so sharply contrasted itself from the others in the advancement of goods roads legislation as Minnesota, which in the next two years will construct practically a half million dollars worth of new highways and whose laws on road making and projected laws are so radical as to make even the older road building states sit up and take notice.

Minnesota legislators have learned what they know about road making only after the most constant petitioning on the part of their constituents. Their lack of appreciation for good common roads and of the necessity for skilled civil engineers in their construction and maintenance is only the same condition as has existed in every state in the union and now that their eyes have been opened to the economic advantages of good highways they propose to be outdone by none.

For this reason the two years to come will see such a highway awakening in Minnesota as has visited no other state in the same length of time. The Minnesota state highway commission, which now is acting under instructions from the last legislature, which enacted the laws making Minnesota's road awakening, promises that the money to be expended will be used judiciously and results will be apparent in every section of the state, not excepting the southern extremities most closely adjoining La Crosse, including Winona and Houston counties.

Liberal State Aid is Given

As a direct result of the passing by the last legislature which will be known in the future as "Minnesota's good roads legislature" of an act providing that the state of Minnesota shall pay one-half of the expense of road improvements on all state highways and but a fourth of this cost shall be collectable from the community through which the road is built, the other fourth of the expense to be borne by the counties through which the highways shall be constructed, many counties which before have been cautious about road appropriations have come directly to the front demanding their share of the good roads appropriation.

In many cases where these counties because of heavy tax levies or other reasons have been unable to make road appropriations, the citizens themselves have made up subscription lists to cover the counties' side of the appropriations.

In this way citizens of Winona county have raised a large sum which will be used toward the construction of the southern leg of a state highway which is planned to connect the Twin cities with La Crosse and cities of northern Iowa. In a similar way has been made possible a state highway from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Duluth, Superior and up into Canada; and again in a like manner has been made possible the beautiful boulevards, lake drives and parkways of Hennepin county which have attracted the admiration of tourists from all over the world.

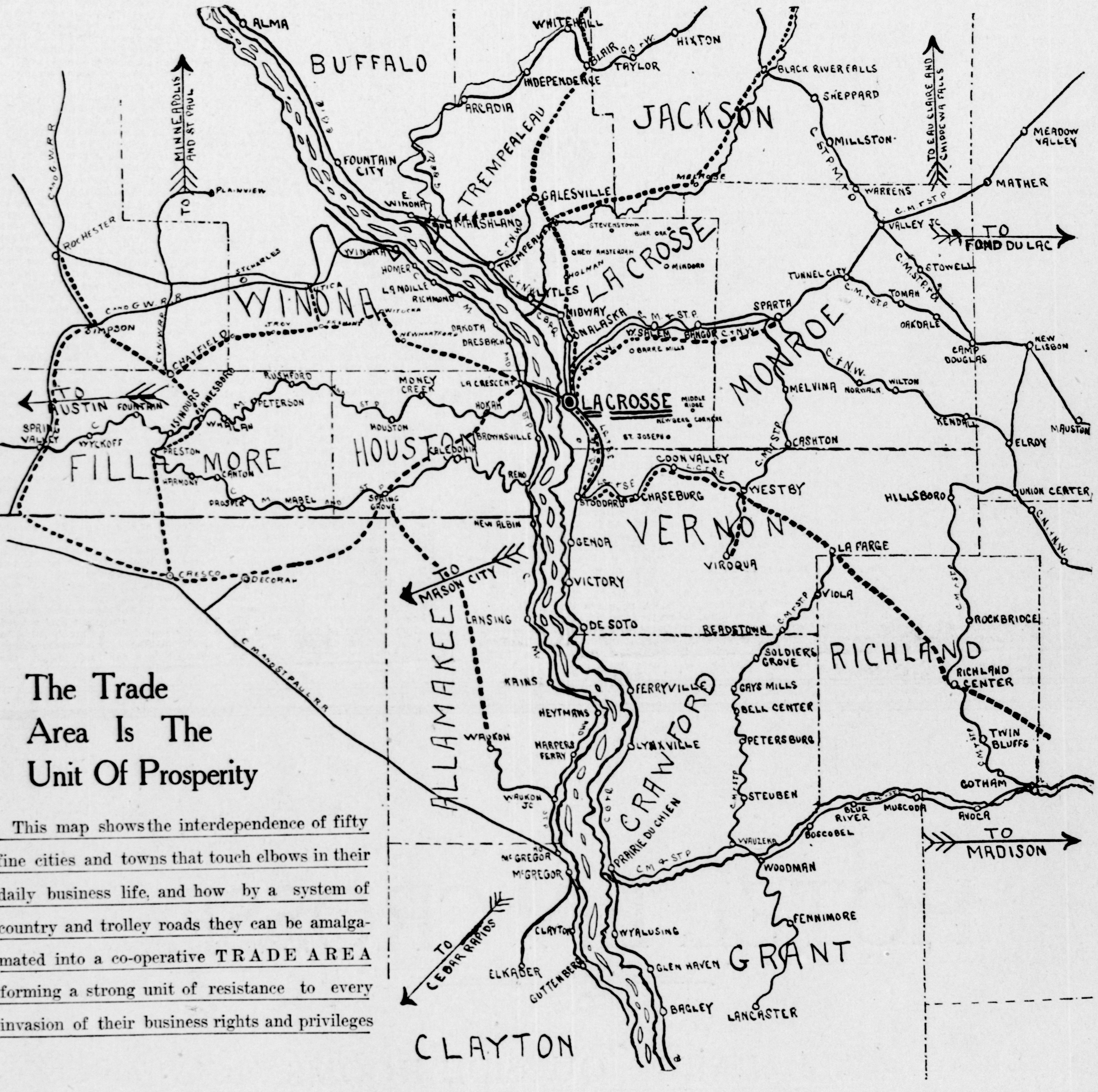
Minnesota Has Good Roads Apostle

To G. A. Well of Minneapolis and George Cooley, Minnesota's state highway commissioner, belong in a great degree credit for the advance which has been made by Minnesota as a road making state. "We will be second to no other state in the union but New Jersey," is the declaration of Mr. Well, who is Minnesota's good roads apostle; and George Cooley, who was elected to his present position after he had appeared before every legislature for 31 years to plead the highway cause, declared he was convinced Minnesota's highway system in the course of very few years will resemble the highway system of France, which he says is the finest in the world.

"We must abolish the poll tax system," declared Mr. Well. "The plan by which a farmer may take his plow and go out in the road to root away a few dollars of poll tax must be done away with. With this end in view therefore we will ask the next legislature to find a remedy to the township poll tax system and we think we have the remedy solved for the legislature. With the advantages we have gained from this legis-

(Continued on Page 4)

THE LA CROSSE TRADE AREA


BUFFALO
ALMA
FOUNTAIN CITY
E. WINONA
TO MINNEAPOLIS AND ST PAUL
PLAINVIEW
ROCHESTER
C AND G W R R
ST CHARLES
UTICA
WINONA
HOMER
LAMOILLE
RICHMOND
WITOKA
TROY
FREMONT
NEW HARTFORD
DAKOTA
DRESBACH
LA CRESCENT
SIMPSON
CHATFIELD
C. N. W. R R
TO AUSTIN
FOUNTAIN
SPRING VALLEY
WYCKOFF
ISINOURS
LANESBORO
WHALAN
PETERSON
RUSHFORD
MONEY CREEK
HOKAH
HOUSTON
BROWNSVILLE
CALEDONIA
RENO
FILLMORE
PRESTON
HARMONY
CANTON
PROSPER
MABEL
SPRING GROVE
HOUSTON
CRESCO
DECORAH
NEW ALBIN
TO MASON CITY
LANSING
ALLAMAKEE
KRINS
WAUKON
WAUKON JC
HARPERS FERRY
HEYTMANS
Mc GREGOR
McGREGOR
CLAYTON
ELKADER
GUTTENBERG
TO CEDAR RAPIDS
CLAYTON
C M AND ST PAUL R R
TREMPEALEAU
ARCADIA
INDEPENDENCE
WHITEHALL
BLAIR
TAYLOR
HIXTON
G B & W
GALESVILLE
MARSHLAND
TREMPEALEAU
JACKSON
BLACK RIVER FALLS
SHEPPARD
MILLSTON
MELROSE
WARRENS
TO EAU CLAIRE AND CHIPPEWA FALLS
MATHER
MEADOW VALLEY
VALLEY JC
TO FOND DU LAC
STEVENSTOWN
BURR OAK
NEW AMSTERDAM
HOLMAN
MINDORO
LA CROSSE
NORTH LA CROSSE
MIDWAY
ONALASKA
W. SALEM
BANGOR
BARRE MILLS
LACROSSE
MIDDLE RIDGE
NEWBERG CORNERS
ST. JOSEPH
SPARTA
TUNNEL CITY
TOMAH
STOWELL
OAKDALE
CAMP DOUGLAS
NEW LISBON
MAUSTON
MONROE
MELVINA
NORWALK
WILTON
KENDALL
ELROY
CASHTON
COON VALLEY
STODDARD
CHASEBURG
WESTBY
VERNON
VIROQUA
HILLSBORO
UNION CENTER
LA FARGE
VIOLA
ROCKBRIDGE
GENOA
VICTORY
DE SOTO
READSTOWN
SOLDIERS GROVE
GAYS MILLS
BELL CENTER
PETERSBURG
STEUBEN
RICHLAND
RICHLAND CENTER
TWIN BLUFFS
GOTHAM
CRAWFORD
FERRYVILLE
LYNXVILLE
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
WAUZEKA
BOSCOBEL
BLUE RIVER
MUSCODA
AVOCA
TO MADISON
WOODMAN
FENNIMORE
GRANT
WYALUSING
GLEN HAVEN
BAGLEY
LANCASTER
C M & ST P
C & N W
C B & Q
L C & S E

The Trade Area Is The Unit Of Prosperity

This map shows the interdependence of fifty fine cities and towns that touch elbows in their daily business life, and how by a system of country and trolley roads they can be amalgamated into a co-operative TRADE AREA forming a strong unit of resistance to every invasion of their business rights and privileges

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF TROLLEY RAILROADS FOR LA CROSSE

By Walter S. Woods, Chief Engineer of the La Crosse Water Power Co.

The system which I have outlined for the TRADE AREA EDITION is composed of four distinct lines. It is based upon my observations and studies of the surrounding country, its needs and its possibilities. In drafting it I have drawn upon the experiences of others and have had recourse to the history of projects that have been considered or undertaken in the past. While to men who have given little thought to the subject this scheme may seem chimerical. I regard it as an essentially correct forecast of what the near future has in store. The best informed engineers no longer dispute that electricity will afford the final solution of the traction problem. The time is near when Wisconsin and Minnesota will profit by the experiences of Indiana, Ohio and other eastern states. Modern transportation facilities will soon solve the greatest problem confronting those who are engaged in the development of the northwest.

The four lines which I have projected about La Crosse are as follows:

(1) A line north from La Crosse, via Onalaska, Holmen, Galesville, Blair, Whitehall and Eau Claire.

a—At Eau Claire connects with line northwest, already constructed, and west from Menominee to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

b—At Galesville a connection west to Winona is projected.

c—Branch from Galesville via Black River Falls, Neillsville and Marshfield. (This practically traverses old survey of Gen. W. W. Crosby.)

(2) Line from La Crosse via West Salem and Bangor to Sparta.

a—By extending to Portage this would connect with a line now approaching the latter place, part of Milwaukee Traction company system.

b—It is probable that, besides the outlet via Watertown, branch would be built from Portage to Madison because of the connection there with Milwaukee and double connection with Chicago, already constructed.

(3) This contemplates the electrification of the La Crosse and Southeastern, and its extension to La Farge and Richland Center, opening up an entirely new area, as rich in dairy and agricultural products as any in the country.

(4) A line via La Crescent, Pine Creek to Witoka, Chatfield, Simpson and Rochester.

a—While the Dan Patch line is a "paper road" at present should it be built to Rochester as projected, the Twin City connection would thus be provided.. Another possibility is the electrification of that branch of the Great Western extending from Spring Valley to St. Paul.

b—A branch would conclude a loop back to La Crosse by running south via Lanesboro, Isinours, Preston, Cresco, Ia., and thence easterly via Decorah, Spring Grove, Caledonia and Hokah.

c—From this southern portion of this loop a branch would strike through Allamakee county to Waukon, Ia., thus piercing one of our richest districts in which at present there are practically no railroad facilities.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The accompanying map and descriptive footnotes were prepared by Mr. Woods about July 1st. An interesting indication of the prophetic character of his conception is the following paragraph which appeared on July 19th, nearly three weeks later, in "Engineering and Contracting," a leading engineering magazine published in Chicago.

"An electric Railroad between Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., is now being projected by the Missouri, Iowa & Minnesota Construction Co., and according to advices from Faber, Mo., engineers are at work determining the shortest and most accessible route, and it is said the service will pass through St. Charles, Troy, Faber, Paris, Shelbina, Monticello Kahoka, Mo., and Farmington, Washington and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, thence northward in a direct course to Minneapolis. A company to be known as the St. Louis, Cedar Rapids and Minneapolis Railroad company is shortly to be incorporated at $20,000,000."

BY REFERENCE TO THE MAP IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THIS NEW LINE ALREADY PROJECTED PRACTICALLY COINCIDES WITH A PORTION OF MR. WOODS' TENTATIVE OUTLINE.

GOOD ROADS ARE WAY TO FORTUNE

Movement Now Getting Under Way Means Riches to County and Town

AMERICA HAS LAGGED BEHIND

But Impetus Has Been Given by States, and Progress Is Assured

"The rural highways of America are poor, probably the poorest that prevail in any country which has reached so high a state of civilization. Americans have excelled their competitors in other countries in nearly all industrial pursuits and methods, and have produced nearly everything required for the advancement of civilization in greater abundance and greater perfection than is to be found elsewhere in the world. The deficient highway system of the United States is now receiving the earnest attention of the people and they will soon excel in good roads as they have already done in so many other lines of development. In extenuation of the existing condition it must be remembered that the territory is extensive and the mileage necessarily great.

"Much of the country is still new, and, in the older states, the improper location of many roads has been a hindrance to their permanent improvement because it is evident to the people in many cases that the permanent improvement of these mis-located roads would result in a loss of money, and, therefore, they are inclined to wait for a re-location. In the western country roads are mostly located on section lines running with the cardinal points of the compass east, west, north and south, one mile apart, but in the older states roads were not located on section lines nor on scientific principles."

In the foregoing language the Encyclopedia Americana begins an elaborate article discussing roads. This Encyclopedia is written from the American view-point, as contradistinguished from the angle of the Britannica, the great English Encyclopedia. It is rather humiliating that this is the best word that the leading American authority can say for the roads of America.

Will Build Good Roads.

But no authority, domestic or foreign, would hesitate to say that whatever America undertakes in earnest it does well, and since the publication of the latest edition of the Americana the United States has undertaken the task of building good roads. Or rather, the individual states have done so.

Elsewhere in this edition are discussed two phases of the road question as it affects La Crosse. One phase deals with provisions made by the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa for the promotion of good roads; the other has to do with the progress made in La Crosse and Houston counties in the way of road making under the encouragement of modern state laws.

The purpose of the present article is to discuss the value of good roads, and to show the community of interest between city and rural districts in the building of good roads.

For years farm and town have been in conflict over this question, not because of divergent interests, but because of an unfortunate prejudice among rural dwellers against the automobile.

In a word, the former had looked upon all efforts to secure state aid for good roads as attempts to make highways suitable for the racing chauffeur.

Farmers Own Autos.

Happily this idea is being entertained less and less as each year goes by. These are two reasons for this. One of them is that legal restraint governing the speed of automobiles has made them less dangerous and familiarly has rendered them less terrible to the formerly unaccustomed eyes and ears of the country horses. The other reason is that the farmer himself either owns an automobile or hopes to do so in the near future.

The automobile is no longer a plaything, an interloper upon the public highway, an insolent infringement upon the rights of people. It is recognized as a great commercial and social agency, an instrument of traffic that has come to stay and that in the hands of moderation and sanity is destined to be a convenience and a boon to mankind.

Of course, the automobilist wants good roads for his own sake, but eliminating the automobile entirely, the value of good roads is as great today as it was in the far gone years when good roads contributed to the greatness of "Rome who sat upon her seven hills and from her

(Continued on Page 5)

BOOM PROMISED WITH ELECTRICS

Day Coming when This Territory Will Be Interlaced with Modern Traffic Lines

EAST LEADS THE WORLD

Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan Traversed; La Crosse Would Be Terminal

The question confronting every big city today is the development of the country surrounding it.

In every big city in the country civic organizations have been formed and manufacturers, jobbers and merchants are working together in an effort to work out the problem of inducing people to bring goods to their city.

Illustrative of the interest in securing outside trade to build up industries is the recent tour of the Merchant's and Manufacturer's association of Milwaukee. This body of business men recently made a tour of the state of Wisconsin for the sole purpose of advertising the city of Milwaukee and its possibilities, to out of town business men.

But we don't have to leave La Crosse to discover the fact that upon the surrounding territory a city relies for much of its growth. The agitation for a free bridge and the mass meetings held in Minnesota, which were attended by representative local business men, are in themselves proof of the argument that a city depends upon the development of the surrounding country for its growth.

La Crosse realizes that it needs the business to be secured from the TRADE AREA here. It wants the trade from Minnesota and as a result merchants, manufacturers and jobbers united in an effort to get it.

"Take the toll off your bridge and we'll come over," was the story of the Minnesota farmer. They went to work and the toll was removed and as a result the farmers themselves are at work raising a $10,000 fund to improve the roads leading to the highway into La Crosse.

To the railroads goes the honor for making the west. It is an admitted fact—even by the enemies of the railroads that they are alone responsible for turning a wild and rugged region into rich and fertile farming country. Road building helps immensely in the smaller regions, in fact everywhere, and the "good roads" project has received an impetus in the east that is bound to result in better roads all over the country. The advisability of easy routes into a city is known to everyone and as a result every effort is being put forward by municipalities to improve the paths of traffic.

A Force in City Building.

There has been one force in city building that in the east is known to practically everyone but which in this country is comparatively new.

That force is the electric line or inter-urban rialroad.

Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan are a veritable network of such lines and statistics show that since their installation, in most instances, the growth of cities has been little short of marvelous.

The growth of electric lines in this country is phenomenal and is due principally to the failure of the big railroads to take proper care of the smaller towns. Everything, on practically every important steam road is through service and this is rapidly being attained with the result that shipping facilities, from smaller points, is being sadly neglected.

In some of the eastern or middle eastern states the growth of the electric inter-urbans is perhaps more noticeable than elsewhere. In the city of Indianapolis alone fourteen interurban roads enter the Union depot and to points out of Chicago the roads have put on dining and sleeping car service.

Have Bettered Conditions.

The result of the modern traffic carriers is marvelous. Cities that had been at a standstill for years immediately started to boom. Big cities grew larger and hamlets sprung into thriving, prosperous villages.

All of this, according to experts, is possible for La Crosse and it is claimed that the next few years will see Wisconsin inter-laced with inter-urban systems to almost as great an extent as any of the electric line centers of today.

The field in Wisconsin, especially in this vicinity, is better than in other places where the roads have been put into paying propositions. In fact so great are the opportunities here that it is a wonder to many financiers that they have not been seized long before this date.

It is pointed out that electric lines along the present route of the La Crosse and Southeastern railroad could be extended to reach the hilly and yet most rich and productive territory south of here while branches could be shot out north, south, east and west into country that would annually pay immense dividends to local businessmen.

On this theory Walter S. Woods of the La Crosse Water Power company, has oulined possible routes routes for inter-urbans in this territory.

Eastern Line.

The eastern line out of La Crosse, as mapped by Mr. Woods, could follow the route of either the C. M. & St. P. of the C. & N. W. roads to Sparta, including Onalaska, West Salem, Bangor and other places. The Chicago and Northwestern is at present building a new line from Milwaukee to La Crosse over which it is intended to put heavy and through trains. This means that as soon as the new line is in operation the road from Elroy to Sparta will be discontinued. With a line running from La Crosse to Sparta it would be a comparatively easy matter to make connections and run to Elroy and from here to Madison is a path for an electric road that is sure to be grabbed. That this will come is the confident prediction of more than one man interested in railroad building. From Madison it would be a comparatively short distance to Milwaukee. The route would go south to Janesville, via Bellvedere and Elgin into Chicago. From Chicago on the connections are good and if the dream of this line ever materializes it will mean that a trip can be made from La Crosse through the states of Wisconsin and Illinois into Ohio, Indiana or Michigan—all by electric line.

A route could be laid from Madison through Rockford, Elgin and into Chicago.

From the City of Milwaukee there are at present running several electric lines. Connections with these could be secured which would end in terminals at Neenah and Menasha.

Northwestern Line.

Another proposed route would be out of La Crosse, north via Holmen, Ettrick, Galesville, Blair, Whitehall and up the Pigeon Valley to Eau Claire, and then northwest, via Menomonie, through St. Croix county to Hudson and thence into Minneapolis and St. Paul.

From Whitehall branches could be built, the main one to go to Merriland, Neillsville, Marshland, Wausau, and north to Melrose, North Bend and Black River Falls.

Western Line.

The western line is one which would be of immense value to La Crosse inasmuch as it enters a territory that La Crosse is especially desirous of penetrating.

This line according to the plans, could cross the river here, go through La Crescent and up the Pine Creek valley. From there, via Chatfield and Centerville it could reach Rochester, Minnesota, the southern terminal of the proposed Dan Patch line. This would give connection throughout eastern and Northern Minnesota. that would end in the Twin Cities over the lines of that company.

From Rochester a possible and practical branch could be run to Preston and then into the New Albin country, a territory where stage coaches are still the chief means of transportation.

This would mean that La Crosse would be in a position to not only bid for but secure a large amount of trade from territory that it fails to touch now. This country is rich. The crops are unusually good and everything in the farming line is raised in this section of Minnesota.

Southern Route.

The electrification of the La Crosse & Southeastern is a plan often discussed. In fact is was the intention, when the original surveys were made, not many years ago, to make it an electric road. This was the plan up to the time the right of ways and franchises were secured. A sudden change in management resulted in the installation ofa steam road. It is pointed out that territory along the fertile valley now traversed by this road which it is impossible to reach with steam cars, could be crossed with electrics and shipping to La Crosse made advisable..

In the event the line becomes an electric inter-urban a branch could leave what is now the main line, at Westby going to LaFarge and Richland Center.

Storage Batteries Aid.

The perfection of the storage battery by Edison has done much to make the demonstration of hilly country possible. Where the construction of trolley service is impractical storage batteries can be used to furnish power. A test trip, made by one of the roads out of Chicago, resulted in a train leaving Chicago and making a trip of 120 miles without re-charging.

There have, at different times, been several plans promoted for inter-urbans out of La Crosse. Most notable was the project of the La Crosse & Winona Traction company. This line was almost a certainty., and would have gone north from La Crosse through Onalaska, Holmen, Galesville and directly west to Winona. Later it would have been extended west to Eau Claire and eventually would have entered the Twin Cities, it is asserted.

Right-of-ways, franchises and and everything was in readiness for the starting of the work on the line. Winona had granted the company all of its requests as had the council in La Crosse.

To some of the older La Crosse citizens is well remembered the proposed electric line from La Crosse to Black River Falls. A number of wealthy local men were interested in this project and at least $30,000 was spent in securing right-of-ways and necessary concessions. This project fell through,however.

While there has been some development of the electrics in the eastern part of the state comparatively little has been done here. There is at present, however, a proposition to erect a line out of the Twin Cities, penetrating the rich farming country of Minnesota, to be known as the Dan Patch line. How strong the company is is not known but small sections of the road have been finished.

According to the plans of the Dan Patch people a line will be run south from St. Paul through Rosemount to Antlers and then south through Lakeville, Castle Rock to Northfield. It continues south, according to the present plans, through Faribault, Medford and Clinton Falls to Owatonna and then east, through Dodge Center, to Rochester. Here it would be joined by the proposed eastern line out from La Crosse. The Dan Patch line to Minneapolis branches off the main line at Antlers and enters that city through Bloomington and Richfield.

The advisability of using electricity wherever feasible is made plain by the fact that the New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan, B. & O., Pennsylvania and Boston & Albany railroads are rapidly putting electricity in over some divisions. The use of electricity has netted great results for the New England states.

Some of the biggest roads are electrifying branch lines and in many instances these branch lines run over entire divisions.

Quicker, better and cleaner service is the argument for the electric with the great promise that will furnish good transportation service to all farming districts.

Both Messrs. W. J. Ferris of the La Crosse Water Power company and Mr. Woods are confident that the day is not far off when Wisconsin, and this territory, will follow the lead set by Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana and that this state will be a network of rapid electric lines.

When it does, it is promised, La Crosse will jump forward at a rate that has scarcely been equaled, it being that this city is ideally situated as a terminal for all electric lines that may be constructed in this part of the state.

Cooking With Nature's Kitchen

One of the most remarkable groups of hot springs in the world is situated on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, six miles below Candelaria, Texas. Scores of these bubbling streams of water flow from a rock formation and into a gulch that empties into the Rio Grande. The hot water, where it empties into small pools, is used for cooking purposes by the campers almost to the exclusion of fire. Eggs are cooked in six to eight minutes, and by placing beans in the springs over night they are thoroughly done by morning. The waters are claimed to have medicinal and curative properties. Thousands of afflicted people make pilgrimages there each year, but there are no accommodations at the springs for visitors.

Imitation Leather.

The discovery of a process whereby a passable imitation of leather may be manufactured from a vegetable is announced says the Jewish Chronicle. The novelty owns its introduction to the enterprise of certain London Vegetarians who shuddered at the thought of the number of animals killed annually to keep humanity in boots. The imitation leather is being used for the manufacture of boots, shoes, book covers and many other articles.

PUBLIC NEEDS BETTER ROADS

Autoist and Farmer Not the Only Ones Benefited by the Improvement of Roads

Good roads arguments are generally made at the present day from the standpoint of the automobilist. There is a national wave of popular sentiment sweeping the country calling for better roads. But the men who are loudest in their demand for good roads are generally those who own automobiles, be they farmer or city man. And yet those who own automobiles are far in the minority of the average citizen. It seems that there is timely need for a demonstration of the value of good roads to the farmer who owns no other means of locomotion than his horses, and to the city man whose legs and the street car serve as means of moving from place to place.

It requires very little proof to assert that the farmer who does not own a machine is benefited by good roads. He must get his produce to market, and the more he can get to the market town on one trip, the more is he benefited. If the roads are poor he can take but a small load, as the horses laboring through deep mud or heavy sand are unable to pull a fair sized load any distance worth mentioning. On the other hand, if the roads are in good shape, he can take a full load of potatoes or hay, or whatever his produce may be, and transport it with less effort.

But to the city man who does not own a machine, the value of good roads in his vicinity is less evident. He is apt to grow careless, to think that a good road outside the city limits is of small moment to him one way or another. He reasons, as a rule, something in this fashion: "I never go outside of the city except on a railroad train. A fine macadam road near here might just as well be in Europe for all the good it does me. I don't mind if they have good roads, but they aren't necessary for me, and hanged if I am going to bother about it."

J. W. Bryant, head of the Bryant-Sisson wholesale grocery company of La Crosse has made a study of the question of good roads, from the standpoint of the man who does not own an automobile. He is an ardent autoist himself, president of the La Crosse automobilists association, but he is able to take a broad-minded view of the subject, realizing that it requires more than the demand of auto owners to secure good roads. And he is of the opinion that a good country road is of as much value to the city dweller who is not the proud possessor of a car as it is to the farmer who must market his products, or to the city man who operates a motorcar.

In answer to a question recently asked him as to whether or not he was of the opinion that good roads were necessary to the city man who does not own a car he said: "You can answer that question very easily by asking another—Would no roads at all be a detriment to the city man who doesn't own a car? A city depends for its provisions on the farmers who surround it, and if they are unable to get their provisions into that town easily, it follows that provisions are going to be high in that town. And the fact that a man is not the owner of a car won't save his pocket book any. The easier it is to haul produce over a road, the more will be hauled, and the law of supply and demand will necessarily force down the price. So it isn't only the man who owns a car, or the man who owns a farm, that is benefited by a good road. It is everybody who eats. And then, every man who doesn't at the present time own a car is hoping some time to get one, and it is a pretty wise plan on his part to plan for the days when his dreams will come true."

Mr. Bryant states the case in a nutshell. It is a monetary advantage to the man who lives in the city, whether or not he is an auto bug, to have good country roads, because it means cheaper living. It may be that the poor roads in American have something to do with the high cost of living, complaints of which are so numerous, for when produce must be shipped into a town it takes money to pay the freight, and the ultimate consumer is the man who pays. And all the middlemen's profits, and the wages of those who handle the produce, must come out of the retail price.

There is another side to the question, also. The city man who doesn't own a car may be a merchant in business. Possibly he has something to sell which the farmers want. But he can't sell it unless the farmers come to town, and the farmers can't come to town unless there are decent roads. The country surrounding a town naturally takes the town as its distributing point, but if the roads are impassable, the farmer is driven to the mail order house for his purchases.

A Tough Meal.

Tastes differ strangely from age to age. Flamingoes' tongues are said to have been an epicurean luxury in Roman days, but the authors of "Unexplored Spain," who experimented with them, found no pleasure in the meal. "The tongue," they say, "is a thick fleshy organ, filling the whole cavity of the mandibles, and furnished with a series of flexible, bony spikes or hooks nearly half an inch long and curving inward. We found them quite uneatable—tough as India rubber. Even our dogs refused to eat the delicacy."

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Large Sample Rooms.

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RATES $2.00 to $3.00 PER DAY

Third and State St.

LEAGUE HAS DONE WONDERFUL WORK

Progressive Organization of the North Side Has Accomplished Much for that Side

SEEKING CIVIC BETTERMENT

"Keep Plugging" Is Motto of Organization that Has Good of Entire City at Heart

The north side progressive league, so its members aver, is an organization founded for the purpose of boosting La Crosse, and more especially boosting the North end of La Crosse. It aims to better commercial and social conditions, and it has a large interest in civic affairs also. It is a body of public spirited business men and citizens of the north side, and its purposes are wholly for municipal betterment of the north side.

The Progressive League is, and has always been in the past, a collection of fighters, who keep plugging at any object for which they may have started, and keep on plugging until they arrive. They have accomplished much for the north side, and although they have started after many things which so far they have been unable to obtain, these are still uppermost in the minds of the members, and the most of them are brought up, and ways and means debated, at every meeting of the league.

A case in point is the water question. The question of adequate water supply has been a sore point on the north side and ever since its birth, three years ago, the league has been fighting to get the city dads to take some notice of their plight. They created a standing committee on water, which is required to report progress at every meeting, and have sent petitions without number to the council, signed with an imposing array of names, proof of the unremitting efforts of the circulators. As yet, the north side has not received special attention on the water question, but it is nearer a solution than at any previous time, and there is no doubt that the labors of the members of the Progressive league have helped greatly toward the desired end.

The North Side Progressive league is the child of the old North Side Merchants' Protective association which flourished in the days between 1893 and 1900. This was a league of business men of the north side, which was formed for the purpose of furthering the commercial interests of the members. It had no other avowed intention, but its members were all public spirited and proud of the north side, and it gradually widened its scope, until before its demise in the summer of 1900 it filled nearly the same field that the Progressive league now covers.

On the Fourth of July, 1900, the association planned a big celebration of the day in the shape of a picnic. A small fee was charged, to cover expenses, and it was expected that an enormous crowd would turn out. As it happened, the crowd was small, and the picnic was a loss. Not much of a loss, but it discouraged the members, and shortly after the Merchants' Protective association died a natural death.

However it had pointed the way, and done a little for the betterment of north side citizens, for it had among other smaller tasks, succeeded in persuading the Burlington railroad to move its grade crossing and switching tracks from their dangerous position on Rublee street and Gillette over to a place where there was not much traffic.

League Organized.

But the men who were the moving factors in the old organization, were not men who could rest idle with work to be done, and so it was but a few years later that Louis Lavaque, C. P. Thompson, Frank Geisenheimer, and a few others, began to agitate for the formation of a municipal betterment association. On April 3, 1907, their efforts were crowned with success, and the North Side Progressive league was launched, but with no obligation to any class of people, and an avowed purpose of boosting La Crosse and the north side.

Frank Geisenheimer was first president of the league, and H. P. Lawson was elected vice-president, with H. L. Partridge secretary.

The league started out in first class style, and one of the first crusades that it started upon was to have the Milwaukee railroad move its switching yards, which were then right at the Mill street crossing, to a safer place. Its efforts were successful, and the Milwaukee moved the greater part of its trackage farther east. The grade crossing still remains with three or four tracks, and it is one of the pet projects of the members of the league to have the tracks raised, and the Mill street death trap, as it has been called, made a thing of the past.

The presidents of the league are elected for a term of one year, as are all of the other officers. The presidents who have so far filled the chair are Frank Geisenheimer, Dr. T. H. Miller, Louis Lavaque, George B. Marvin, and John Mulder. Mulder was elected at the last annual meeting in March.

Thirty Members at Start.

The league started in 1907 with about thirty members, and has steadily grown, until at the present time eighty-eight active men, representative of every line of business on the north side, are members.

One of the first works that was undertaken by the league, after the matter of moving the Milwaukee switching yards had been disposed of, was the task of inducing the superintendent of the Burlington to allow the North La Crosse freight depot to be open all day. It had formerly been the habit of the company to open only for a few hours in the morning, which caused a great inconvenience to shippers on the north side. After lengthy discussions with the superintendent, the matter was put through, and since that time the Burlington freight depot on Rose streets has been open for the full day.

Copeland park, also, is one of the beauty spots on the north side that the members of the league can point to with pride, and claim great credit for beautifying. They were instrumental in persuading Col. Copeland to donate the park to the city, and it was by their efforts that the large appropriation which was made for the benefit of the park was granted by the park commission. The result is that of all the large parks of the city, Copeland park is the one that has the most improvements, and the one that is nearest to a finished state at the present time.

Another question that agitated the league greatly was what is known as the Hammond Chute question. The Hammond Chute is a waterway leading from Black river a few miles above the city into the Mississippi. In the old lumber days the dam was closed, in order that there might be plenty of water in the river, and at that time there was never complaint that Black river lacked water.

Since the lumber industry left, however, the dam has been opened by a farmer near Lytles, who by this means has kept the water from backing up on his land, and has thereby gained more land to cultivate. The league has been active for several years, in fact since the year it was organized, in an effort to have the dam again closed. The water in Black river is low, and the harbor at the north side is in places extremely unsafe for the landing even of motor boats. The low water is attributed to the presence of the chute, which drains off a great deal of the water into the Mississippi before it reaches the north side. The question still remains unsettled, but members of the league are optimistic that they will be able to settle it and have the dam closed for good in the near future.

Clean Up Mill Street.

Another object which has been near to the hearts of the leaguers is the cleaning up of Mill street. Mill street is the first that one must view in entering the northern part of La Crosse, and up to a few years ago it was bordered on both sides with unsightly shacks and hideous billboards. Much remains to be done but the constant agitation of the Progressive league has resulted in a great deal of good, and the eyesores are fast being torn down. It is said that Mill street has improved in the last two years nearly one hundred per cent in appearance.

The league also has been responsible for the installation of a street cleaning system over the north side, but especially on Mill street, which is kept cleared of snow and slush in the winter, and is swept carefully and sprinkled through-out the summer.

Soon after the league started, its attention was called to the fact that the last car for the north side left Fourth and Main streets at 10:40 p. m. Since theatre goers and others who attended meetings and other affairs on the south side seldom were able to get away before eleven, the nightly pilgrimage of pedestrians was generally large. The league took the matter up with the street railway authorities, and as a result, the "owl car," as it was called, was put on, which leaves the center of the business district at 11:20 p. m.

Public Improvement.

In the matter of public improvements, the league has also worked inestimable benefit to the north side. This work was largely done through the north side aldermen, who have from the foundation of the organization been members. Whenever a necessary improvement was to be made, the league has always instructed the council members from the north side concerning the needs of the territory, and as a result, the north side is well equipped with sewers, water mains (in which as yet there has been very little water), and adequate street lighting. It was largely through the influence of the league that Clinton street was paved to the Summit stove factory, and the league is at present agitating paving of several streets to the La Crosse Rubber Mills, who are in sad need of a better road to the city.

The annual banquet of the progressive league has come to be one of the most important municipal affairs that takes place during the year in La Crosse. No expense is spared to have the best speakers come to the city from outside, and the best of local oratory is always in evidence. It has become the custom of the Progressive league to engage a speaker each year for the banquet on a subject which is of vital and timely interest at the moment to La Crosse. The latest example of this is the recent banquet which the league gave this winter on February 8, when Sidney J. Dillon, of Des Moines, Ia., one of the best informed men in the country on commission government, was engaged to speak. It will be remembered that at that time the advisability of commission government was being threshed out before the people of La Crosse.

Get More Police.

In 1909 the question came before the league of securing an extra policeman for the north side, it being claimed that the citizens lacked sufficient police protection. The matter was brought before the council, and after a good deal of lobbying on the part of the members of the league, the additional protection was granted. It was in 1909 also that a protest on the part of the league members against the closing of the abbatoir road was successful in having the road re-opened.

This brief resume of some of the more important things that the league has accomplished in its short life of little over three years will serve to illustrate its place in the life of the north side and the whole city of La Crosse, and to show the effectiveness of an organized body of public-spirited citizens who are watchful of municipal conditions.

W. B. U. MAKES A GOOD RECORD

La Crosse Business University Has Remarkable Success; Grew from Small Beginning

GRADUATES STAND HIGH

Percentage of Failure Said to Be Smaller than any Other Similar Institution

The Wisconsin Business University was founded twenty-one years ago by F. J. Toland, father of the present head of the school, Leigh Toland. Mr. Toland was one of the first educators in the country who understood that the young people who were unable to obtain a college education were yet in need of a system by which they could obtain a training that would fit them for the duties of the business world.

He was experienced in this work when he came to La Crosse, having run schools of the same description in Ottawa and Canton, Ill. In June 1890, over twenty-one years ago, the Wisconsin Business University opened its doors, and from the first has met with an enviable and deserved success.

The school started with one instructor, Mr. Toland himself, and a year later Mr. W. G. Lowe was added to the staff. Mr. Lowe is still a member of the staff, having charge of the department of bookkeeping and business methods.

From these small beginnings the Toland business university, the best school of its kind in the middle west, has increased, until at the present time it has no less than 425 pupils enrolled for the coming year. This large enrollment of the school has been gained, not by inducements of especially cheap tuition offered, but by the record of the school. The percentage of business failures among its graduates is said to be less than that of any similar institution in the entire country, and the great majority of graduates from the W. B. U. stand high in the business and social world of the communities to which they belong.

Equipment is First Class.

In equipment the Toland school bows to none. Within the last six months the school has improved its typewriting department by an expenditure of $5,000.00 on typewriting machines only. This is said to be among the largest amounts ever spent by a business college for equipment for any department, and it is claimed that the school is at present better equipped than any school in the country in the matter of facilities for instruction in stenography.

"It will not be long," declares Mr. Leigh Toland, "before it will be generally realized all over the country that the college education for the man who is required to earn his own living will retire before the advance of the business and agricultural schools. The coming of this period can be seen by the great strides which the agricultural and business courses have taken in the last few years in the state and private universities.

"Within the memory it would have been considered ridiculous to suggest teaching bookkeeping and stenography in a university, but these two courses are now recognized as a necessary part of the regular curriculum of any properly conducted college. To my mind a man is not a real man until he is able to support himself, to purchase with his own labor the food and clothing which he requires. And the best time for a man to get the necessary training to enable him to do this is not after he has wasted four of the best years of his life, but when he is still young and capable of learning."

Can't Supply Demand

The W. B. U. has made its greatest claim for patronage in the past and will continue to do so in the future, on the excellent record of its graduates. Between eight and nine thousand graduates have been placed in responsible and well paying positions since the school started, and the firms that have employed one or more Toland graduates are constantly writing to the head of the school to ask that he send on other graduates as soon as they can be spared. The demand is constantly in excess of the supply.

Mr. Toland declares that he would gladly enroll more pupils were he confident that he would be able to dojustice to each one, but he is of the opinion that without the semi-individual instruction which each pupil now receives, he could not claim such a wonderful record of successful graduates.

"I am here," he says, "and I intend to stay here in this business for a good long time. If I want to keep up the high record of my school I must build gradually, with a firm foundation."

The value, commercially, of a university to La Crosse, outside of the advantage of having in the city a place where the best of business education can be obtained, is liable to be underestimated by the citizens of La Crosse. It is estimated that between $125,000 and $130,000 annually are brought into La Crosse by students of the W. B. U.

Mr. Toland, president of the school, is extremely confiident that this year will see the enrollment much increased over last year. Many improvements have been made in the equipment and courses of the school, and preparations are complete for the best year in the history of the school.

Johnny Cake's Name.

Johnny cake is certainly about as queer bread as was ever got up. Tip has never seen any true account of it whatsover. Pone dough is molded around an iron musket ramrod or on a long green strong switch or baked, or whatever you call it. In old times Gen. Forrest's men cooked cornmeal rations, hence Johnny cake, Johnny Reb. Tip has heard old Texas say that Sam Houston to his dying day ate such corn cakes, which he learned to make from his long life among the nomads.—New York Press.

Rabbits Unearth Loot.

Jeweled rings, watches, muff-chains, and other valuable articles stolen recently from a store in Dimboola (Vc.) Aus., were recovered the other day in a remarkable manner. The burglars had chosen a hollow log as a safe and innocent-looking "bank" for the loot; but while two young farmers were rabbit hunting, a rabbit took refuge in the fallen tree, and in the effort to dislodge the little animal the hunters discovered the treasure.

His Last Request.

Two men were to be hanged for horsestealing. The place selected was the middle of a trestle bridge spaning a river. The rope was not securely tied on the first victim to be dropped, and the knot slipped; the man fell into the river and immediately swam for the shore. As they were adjusting the rope on the second he remarked: "Say, will ye be sure and tie that good and tight, 'cause I can't swim."

It is kindness that makes life's capabilities blossom and paints them with their cheering hues and endows them with their invigorating fragrance. Whether it waits on its inferiors, or disports itself with its equals, its work is marked with a prodigality which the strictest discretion cannot blame.

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The Main Artery of Trade Through Wisconsin's Most Prosperous Farming District.

Sunday Excursions

During the summer months this company will sell round trip exsion tickets on Sundays at

Reduced Rates

between all stations.

On application to conductors Sunday trains will stop between stations for

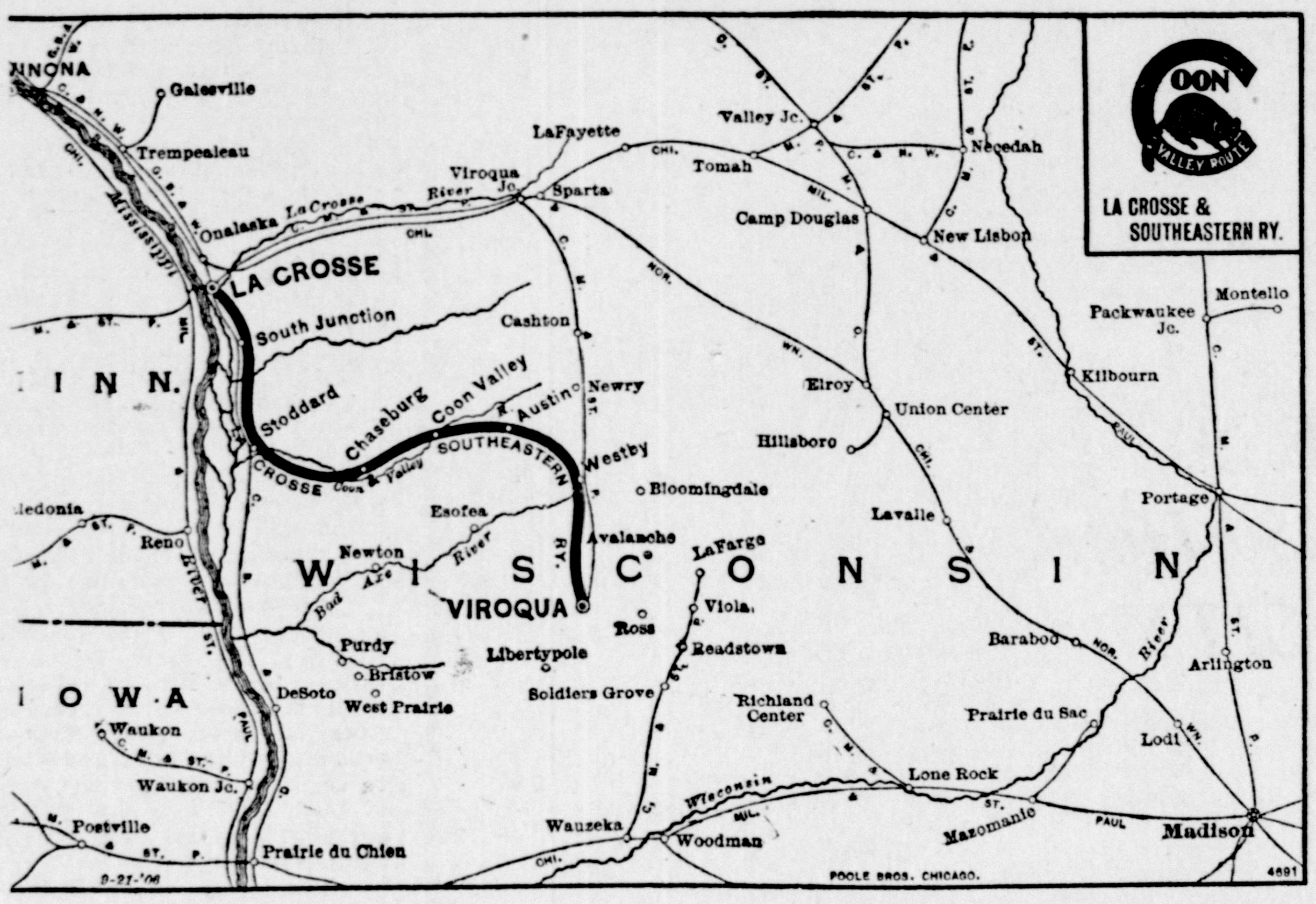
Picnic Parties

holding five or more full tickets. Tickets must read to next station beyond point where stop is made.

Western 2,000 Mile Tickets

are honored on this line on the basis of the equivalent of one and one half miles for each mile traveled.

All trains arrive and depart from C. B. & Q. depot, La Crosse.



Freight Traffic

is interchanged with connecting lines at the following points.

C. & N. W. Ry. and **G. B. & W. Ry.** at La Crosse, Wis.

C. B. & Q. R. R. at La Crosse, Wis., on all less than carload business, and carloads to and from the North.

At Stoddard, Wis., on all carloads to and from the South.

C., M. & St. P. Ry. at Westby, Wis., and La Crosse, Wis.

Joint through freight tariffs are in effect, between points on this line and practically all points on or reached by connecting lines.

GOING WEST				Miles	STATIONS	Miles	GOING EAST			
NO. 23	NO. 21	NO. 3	NO. 1				NO. 2	NO. 4	NO. 22	NO. 24
Passenger Sunday Only	Passenger Sunday Only	Passenger DAILY Ex.Sunday	Mixed DAILY Ex.Sunday				Passenger DAILY Ex.Sunday	Mixed DAILY Ex.Sunday	Passenger Sunday Only	Passenger Sunday Only
5:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m.	2:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	0.0	Lv. ..... Viroqua ..... Ar.	42.2	9:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.	9:45 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
5:50 "	8:20 "	3:05 "	7:55 "	7.4	" ..... Westby ..... "	34.8	9:05 "	5:00 "	9:25 "	8:10 "
6:25 "	8:50 "	3:35 "	8:25 "	18.1	" .... Coon Valley .... "	24.1	8:25 "	4:20 "	8:50 "	7:35 "
6:40 "	9:05 "	3:55 "	8:45 "	23.3	" .... Chaseburg .... "	18.9	8:00 "	3:55 "	8:30 "	7:20 "
7:00 "	9:25 "	4:15 "	9:15 "	30.5	" ..... Stoddard ..... "	11.7	7:40 "	3:30 "	8:10 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	9:55 "	4:50 "	9:45 "	42.2	Ar. .... La Crosse .... Lv.	0.0	7:10 "	3:00 "	7:40 "	6:30 "

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM C. B. & Q. DEPOT, LA CROSSE.

Connections:—At La Crosse with C. B. & Q. R. R., C. M. & St. P. Ry., C. & N. W. Ry., G. B. & W. R. R. At Stoddard with C. B. & Q. R. R. At Westby with C. M. & St. P. Ry.

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General Offices 300½ Main St., La Crosse, Wis.

P. VALIER, General Manager.

GOOD ROADS ERA HITS MINNESOTA

(Continued from Page 1)

lature we feel confident the next law making body will go even farther.

"Besides asking them to put out the old township system, we will request that each county be given a state commissioner of highways to take the place of the present county road supervisor. These state highway commissioners need not necessarily be appointed by the state highway commission, but we will ask that they be elected by the county boards subject to the approval of the commission and that they be men who are scientific road builders of practical experience.

Special Highway System Planned

"Minnesota has ideal road materials. Every section of the state is well suited to good road building and we have therefore asked the legislature to set aside a special state system of highways which will take the place of the county and township highway systems which have proven so unsatisfactory in the past. We now ask that when a highway is designated as a state highway, it shall be improved from one border of the state to the other and we demand that this work be done in a scientific, uniform and satisfactory manner, under the direction of the state highway commissioners."

Minnesota's state road commissioner has spent years in the study of highway construction and has toured Germany, France, England and the Scandinavian countries, gathering suggestions for the road making scheme which the last legislature took the first steps to carry out when it passed the law providing for greater state aid.

The plan as now being carried out in Minnesota is patterned largely after the plan of France, where the national government has charge of road construction, and where the highways are the finest in the world.

More Responsibility Needed Here

"We have to fix responsibility," said Mr. Cooley. "Over in France, when there is complaint concerning a piece of poor roadway there is someone whose duty it is to keep that road in shape and he has to answer for his shortcomings. Here in Minnesota, up to the present time, if a road is in poor condition, we do not know, nor can we find out who is responsible, how the evil can be remedied, nor to whom to appeal.

"Over in France, each district is in charge of a road commissioner, whose duty it is to see that every section of the roads under his particular direction is kept in the best of condition. If fault is found with his particular roads he is the one who is most concerned and in case he is not fitted for his post he loses it.

"In Minnesota, up to the present time," continued Mr. Cooley, "there has been little responsibility. True, there has been a supervisor of roads in each county, but he has usually been a farmer or other person with little knowledge of road making and he has left the actual work to the farmers who themselves were often ignorant as how to begin their work."

People Becoming Educated

The majority of the common people, not only of Minnesota but of the entire northwest, according to Mr. Cooley, has but little realizing conception of a perfect road and its economic advantages over an indifferent one. For this reason, one of the biggest tasks which has confronted the Minnesota good roads advocates has been in the direction of the education of the people to a better knowledge of good roads which now has led to a greater appreciation of the existing good highways and a determination to have more such.

People living more than five miles out of any city, have contentedly plodded to and from markets over miserable highways; have kept their children out of school or sent them to makeshift country schools, and have denied themselves the social pleasures of churches, theaters and the ball room, simply because there were too many obstacles in the way of their enjoying these privileges. There has been no incentive toward road improvement for the reason that the farmer has not realized the benefit in time for himself to be gained by fast and comfortable travel.

Automobile Brings New Era

The coming of the automobile, however, and the bringing of the city to the country, has in a large way opened his eyes. Minnesota is a state of prosperity. Many of her africulturists who painfully plodded to and from town while amassing their competence now are riding the same route in automobiles. They are attending the theaters in the evenings and are regular attendants at the churches. Their children are whisked from five to ten miles to the village and city schools and their grown sons and daughters instead of seeking the city are returning to the farm, as the country districts of Minnesota soon not only will have all the advantages of the city, but also the healthful advantages of country life such as are unattainable outside the northwest.

Minnesota farmers therefore are seeing the road problem in its true light. They have observed the immense increase in travel over such roads as they already have improved and they are clamoring, shouting, petitioning for more such roads. They want to bring their homes closer to the city, and they realize that this is merely a matter of roads. They want their children to mingle with as good society as the city children and they are learning that this is but a matter of roads. Lastly they want to meet their neighbors on an equal plane in church, school and meeting house and this, too, they see is but a matter of roads.

Road Making Era Dawns

So like the people of New Jersey they have entered upon a century of road building, and according to their state road commission, they will demonstrate that they mean to have their way, when Minnesota's next legislature is asked to pass the radical measures for better roads which now are being furnished.

Minnesota's farming class is among the most affluent in the west. Minnesota farmers almost to a man are independent and the greater number of them are well to do, showing that they are business men. One of the good roads arguments therefore which has been drummed into them far and wide, which was one of the arguments used with telling effect on the last legislature, made up mostly of farmers, was the economic argument. Good roads advocates appeared before the house, and good roads lobbyists assailed the representatives on every hand with the indisputable figures showing the advantages of the town markets being brought closer to the farms. Advocates of good roads, with charts of figures showing the carrying costs of grains and livestock per mile in Minnesota over both good roads and bad, approached every legislator.

Figures Open Solons' Eyes

"If it cost a farmer $1 to haul 100 bushels of wheat a mile over dirt roads, in the old state of repair," they asked, "and by macadamizing this road the cost could be reduced to 20 cents per mile, wouldn't the price of wheat to the farmer be increased the corresponding 80 cents or $8 per hundred miles, or would not each bushel of wheat so hauled be worth eight cents more to the producer? And in case each bushel was enhanced in value eight cents and the producers had been hauling over the old dirt roads for 20 years, was it not a fact that the old dirt roads had been much more expensive than they would have been had they been improved according to the modern roads of France, England, Norway, Sweden, or Germany, where many of these same farmers had spent their boyhood?"

The invariable answer was in the affirmative, and the legislators began to see. They realized that if improved roads made the journey to market an hour shorter, that same market was brought an hour closer to their farms.

City Members are Interested

City members of the legislature saw the matter in a different light. They saw the country being brought closer to the city, saw the advantages of suburban properties, the immense increase in country trading, saw the elimination of the mail order evil and the upbuilding of big industries in the smaller towns. Then they, too, took hold of the good roads movement.

Up to this last year the city members in the Minnesota legislature had nurtured a feeling that road appropriations were for the benefit of the country districts only and money was given grudgingly. This year the city members were most active in boosting for the new highway system and their influence did much toward converting members who opposed the plan from old time prejudice. As a result the good roads measure went through with such large majorities that the good roads apostles were encouraged to go on with the planning of legislation for next year.

In the meantime the work of the legislature was not without result throughout the state. Every section began preparing to take advantage of the state aid law. Especially was this true in sections surrounding the bigger cities, or which were tapped by the electric railway lines.

River Boulevard Planned

A road was planned leading from Duluth across the state almost as soon as the law had passed the house. Another state highway from the Twin cities to the northern boundary of Iowa was on paper before the bill had been put to its final vote. No sooner was the act published than the counties in the southern end of the state began to take advantage of it and the movement became general when Winona and Houston counties began raising money for improvement of highways into La Crosse, the communities being required to raise but a fourth of the cost, the other fourth to be borne by the county and the remainder by the state.

There was talk in some sections of the act being unconstitutional, and the attorney general was approached by enemies of the measure in an effort to have the "state aid clause" declared of doubtful constitutionality. After perusing it the second time, however, that official declared the act in conformity with the state charter, and immediately almost every county hastened to take advantage of it with the result that the coming year will see such an era of road building in Minnesota as never before has visited any western state. And in this connection it may be said that these roads will be constructed under scientific direction by State Road Commissioner Cooley and his assistants. They will be uniform throughout the state.

Good Road Materials Handy

"Ordinary gravel, crushed gravel, broken limestone, crushed rock, in fact any one of the many different materials with which Minnesota litertlly is covered, is a good body material for a good road, provided a bituminous binder is used," said Mr. Cooley. "Crushed gravel is ideal, and there is a great deal of it in the southern end of the state."

According to the road commission the great fault with "farmer built" roads has been their drainage. "It has been more ignorance than lack of means in this state," said Mr. Cooley. "We have expended upon our highways enough money to pave the entire state, but few of our old roads will shed water today."

Convict Labor is Favored

One of the innovations favored by Mr. Well and Mr. Cooley, and which will be broached to the legislature at the next session will be the employment of Minnesota's convicts on her roads. A plan for the utilization of prison and jail labor is being worked out by Mr. Well along the lines of the prison labor systems now in use in the states of Colorado and Washington which in the last few years have been making rapid strides in good road construction.

Another measure to be taken up and which the road enthusiasts expect to secure favorable legislative action upon is the laying out of a system of state roads which will abolish many highways that easily can be dispensed with and will provide for the laying out of lines that will be more serviceable to the community at large. It is held that under the present system many roads are burdens upon the communities through which they pass. They were regarded as necessities just because they follow section lines. As a matter of fact they are too long for convenient routes between the towns which they connect. These towns could be connected by much shorter and straighter routes and the the communities through which they pass could better be served were the roads straightened.

As in many cities the civic center plan is being adopted, some central point being chosen as a hub and all of the principal streets radiating from it, so in Minnesota the legislature may be asked to adopt some central town as a point from which state highways shall radiate. It will be provided, however, if this plan is decided upon, to lay out one road which shall follow the Mississippi from Minneapolis down, connecting all of the cities on the river and incidentally forming one of the most picturesque boulevards in the west, one which fittingly will display those beauties with which nature so bounteously has endowed the states bordering upon the Father of Waters.

One of the greatest problems the state road commission has to contend with in the construction of highways, not only in Minnesota, but in every other state where the road work is done under the old "road boss" system, is the apparent lack of honesty of the workers and their "road boss." The latter official holds his position mainly because of his political "pull" and prowess and he regards it as a perfectly legitimate way of getting the spoils of office due him by his party if he can employ all his friends, whether they are capable of doing road work or not.

Contracts are Misplaced

Often times county board committees have let contracts for material and labor in the same way, with the result that the roads have suffered. if the counties could have supervisors honest enough to insist on having a full day's good work from every man employed upon the road, the same as if working for themselves and men honest enough to do as good a day's work while employed on the road as when working for themselves the evil in the old Minnesota road system would be largely alleviated, according to some of the officials.

But it seems that the "graft" if such it may be called, is too old a one, and the shirking of road work is too well established to be remedied. In Minnesota therefore as in almost every state where farmers have worked on the roads, much money has been spent and few good results have been obtained. Now practically all of the road enthusiasts are agreed that the old township system of the "working out of taxes" should be abolished, and poll taxes should be paid directly into the state treasury to be expended upon the Minnesota highways at the direction and in the discretion of the Minnesota state highway commission.

In regard to the raising of moneys for good road purposes, Minnesota has a law legalizing the borrowing of money on bonds similar to the Wisconsin statute covering the raising of funds for permanent road improvements. This law closely resembles the New Jersey statute which has made possible the well paved highways of that state which have given New Jersey the reputation for having the finest roads in the United States.

Question is Economic One

It is chiefly an economical question, this improvement of country roads—the farmers' highways, from town to town—according to the good roads apostles. It is a question which relates principally to the waste of effort in the hauling over bad roads; the saving in drawing loads over good roads, of money, time and energy; the initial cost of good roads. and the difference in the cost of maintenance between good and bad roads.

Therefore Minnesota's good roads advocates who have so far interested not only the farmers of the entire state, but have aroused also the curiosity of agriculturists and road builders over the entire northwest have resolved to apply themselves to reducing the initial cost of road building. This they have found depends upon the cost of materials, labor, machinery and construction method.

Best Machinery is Approved

Here is their solution of the problem. They would first of all equip the road builders with the most approved of modern road building appliances. Then they would take that vast class of the state's dependents who now are housed in prisons at a great loss to the state and individual counties and place them at work on the state's highways where they would not compete in the market with the state's honest laboring men, but would be benefiting the state by their work on the roads.

That much for the labor, except that as mentioned before, the commission would place the work in every county, under a responsible, capable road supervisor who would be a state official under the direct supervision of the state road commissioner, thus eliminating politics from the state highway contracts.

As regards cheapening the cost of materials for state highway construction, the road enthusiasts who will appear before the next Minnesota legislature will suggest the restoration of the stone piles in Minnesota's county jails and lockups to be used on such days and such parts of the year when the weather will not permit actual work on the highways. They will ask further for the purchase by the state of state quarries where the best of road material can be procured by the convict labor at nominal cost.

The state of New Jersey whose highway system Minnesota is now in a large way copying, has built more and better roads for less money per mile, according to the Minnesota commissioner, than any other state. From 20 to 70 cents per square mile has been the cost of these highways, while the average cost of all roads in that state last year was but 50 cents a square yard.

Common Sense is Needed

Practical, common sense must go into road making, and in Minnesota this is especially true. Give a competent technical engineer plenty of money and material at hand and he can construct a good road almost anywhere and meet almost any condition, but limit his resources and put him up against varying physical conditions and he has to go to work accordingly.

This has been seen particularly in the southern part of the state in the past, the best highways being confined to the central part and that part tributary to the Twin cities. In the southern part the road makers have "economized" acting on the principle that if they couldn't have roads as good as they would like, they would have them as good as they could. Some of these have been as "good as they could" under the conditions but also as bad as they could be. Now there is prospect of a change.

Uncle Sam Takes a Hand

Among other factors which have been potent in bringing about a change in the rural highway systems of the northwest is the institution of the rural free mail deliveries throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. And in such sections as the R. F. D. routes were begun and were later discontinued when Postmaster General Hitchcock found it necessary to economize, the need for good roads became doubly apparent when the farmer who had gotten into the habit of getting his papers and market reports regularly found that he again would be compelled to go for them himself.

It is many years since the United States government has been interested in the rural highways of this country. Not since the early days of stage coaches and couriers has Uncle Sam taken an active interest in whether the rural highways were kept in ship shape or not. But now with the advent of the rural free delivery, he has become active in the interest of his post roads and the days of the old stage coach have practically returned.

Thousands of country roads are now being used daily by Uncle Sam's carriers and the government demands that these highways be kept in the best of condition by the local authorities. The situation has been reversed from what it was when in the old days congress asserted that it "claimed the right and power to lay out, construct and improve post-roads with the assent of the states through which they pass." Now congress has held that the debt is on the other side and in return for the free delivery, the rural sections must make and maintain good roads, or the service will be withdrawn.

State Aid Effective Elsewhere

The "state aid" plan as adopted in Minnesota this year is now effective in New York. That state with its "good roads" system which has been effective for more than ten years, pays one-half of the good roads fund; each county pays 35 per cent and the township 15 per cent. Pennsylvania annually makes great appropriations for roads, sometimes as much as $4,000,000. Ohio pays a fourth, the townships a fourth and the counties the remainder of the road cost. New Jersey divides the cost equally between the state, township and county.

And so when the Minnesota farmers went before their legislature, through their so-called "good roads apostles" and petitioned that body to come to their aid in defraying half the cost of reconstructing their highways, they did so with full knowledge that they were asking something for themselves—something which would enhance the value of their lands, raise the value of their crops, increase the intelligence of their children, make their homes happier for their wives and as a whole make their lives more worth the living.

Farmers Get Benefits

They asked not for roads—but that the big state of Minnesota bring the cities closer to their doors, transport their markets within reach of their loaded vans of produce and open the city schools, churches and theaters to their children.

And Minnesota did. She recognized the truth of the assertion of James B. Olcott, that Connecticut good roads advocate, that "common roads are the visible bonds of the commonwealth. They are of and for the state, as much as the state house itself; are not so local as that is and should be paid for as that was." Then Minnesota said she would pay her half and as a result southern Minnesota is preparing to build roads—great highways which will open her rural gates to La Crosse, Winona and Dubuque and will work to the mutual advantage of all citizens.

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Suiting the Shoot

If Gussie possessed one suit, he possessed a hundred. He had different suits for fishing, hunting, golfing, cricketing, walking, cycling, flyin anl everything else and so perfect was his knowledge of the clothing question that you could never surprise him in a costume that did not fit the occasion.

But gamekeepers do not pay much attention to such details and the man who was guiding Gussie over his new estate took small stock of garb.

"Hi! There goes a rabbit!" he cried suddenly. "Let him have it, sir!"

Gussie looked after the retreating bunny, but did not raise his gun.

"Why didn't you shoot?" asked the gamekeeper in surprise.

"I'm sorry, but I couldn't," replied Gussie mournfully. "I'm in my pheasant costume."—Answers.

"One Sunday," said H. B. Warner—"Alias Jimmy Valentine"—"I went to church." His friends looked rather incredulous, but he serenely ignored them, and continued: "I was visiting on a farm up-state and the whole family was very pious, especially Grandpa, who insisted upon attending service in spite of his 'rheumatiz.' When the scriptural reading came:

" 'And Solomon,' the parson read, 'had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines.'

" 'Dear, dear,' gasped Grandpa, 'what privileges them early Christians had, to be sure.' "—August Young's Magazine.

It's a good thing for our peace of mind that we don't know about all the bets we overlook,

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M'GILVRAY TELLS BRIDGE HISTORY

Man for Whom Much Disputed Structure Was Named, Gives View on Wrangle

TREMPEALEAU SHOULD HELP

No More than Fair that They Help Stand Expense of Maintenance of Crossing

A personal letter from G. O. McGilvray, for whom the McGilvray bridge was named, which was recently received by the editor of The Tribune, will doubtless be read with some interest by La Crosse people.

"No doubt you and I are strangers," says Mr. McGilvray, "but thirty or forty years ago I knew all the editors in La Crosse. In fact in those days, I corresponded for the La Crosse papers and knew most of the businessmen. I have visited La Crosse in the early days when one could not walk up Main street to Seventh in August without being captured by the sand burrs. In those days the way between the North and South sides was barred by a toll gate, instead of being connected by a street car system as they are today. It is many years ago that I left Wisconsin for Canyonville, Ore., where I now reside.

"Your article regarding the McGilvray bridge, published in a recent issue, carries me back twenty years. There was need of a bridge there, and at that time I went before the La Crosse county board with the matter. The board by resolution provided a fund of $2,000 to be used on the bridge, providing Trempealeau county would give $2,000 more, and that I could raise enough in excess of the $4,000 to build the bridge. The total amount needed was $8,000.

"I succeeded in getting $1,000 from the town of Caledonia. I secured $2,000 more from the Black River Improvement company, after which the city of La Crosse came to the front with $2,000, thus leaving $1,000 to raise. I went before the Trempealeau county board and asked that the county appropriate this sum. To my surprise, out of the entire board, Mr. Pickering was the only man with sufficient public spirit to support the measure. Checked in this endeavor, I went to the Black River Log Driving association and that concern promptly made up the balance of $1,000. This done the bridge was started and on February 22, 1892, it was completed.

"I am native born of Trempealeau county, and when I think of the incident it ceases to be a matter of pride that I was the first white child born there. I understand, however, that Trempealeau county is growing broader and more public spirited, and has come to be regarded as a factor in the affairs of the state of Wisconsin. I do not presume, however, that Trempealeau county will be frank enough to admit its old time error and do its share in regard to this bridge."

ARTIST WHO HAD NO ARMS

Miss Sarah Biffen, de Mentholon and Hiles Held Brushes in Their Teeth or Toes.

Miss Sarah Biffen was a conspicuous example of the skill which armless people sometimes acquire in spite of their affliction. She was miniature painter to Queen Victoria and her work was widely known for its beauty and delicacy.

She was born without arms, but as a girl, having a great wish to become an artist, she worked earnestly for years until she could paint by holding the brush in her teeth. In 1821, according to the Raja Yoga Messenger, the judges, without any knowledge of the means she was compelled to use, awarded her the gold medal of the Society of Arts, a prize sought by hundreds of others.

M. de Mentholon and Bertram Hiles other artists who were deprived of the use of their arms. The former had only one foot, which he used to paint with.

Mr. Hiles lost both his arms in an accident, being run over by a street car when he was only 8 years old and when he was just beginning to acquire skill in drawing. He spent two years in patient toil learning to draw by holding the pencil in his teeth, at the end of which time he won a first-class certificate from a local art school.

Henry Miller was chuckling as merrily as though the weather really gave one the chance to be happy. "The house where I spent the week end," he said, "is inhabited by a most riotous small boy. Saturday afternoon he had a heated argument with his mother and—well, mother got very much the best of it. When daddy came home he found his small son sitting in the nursery with very red eyes.

" 'Why my poor little man,' he inquired, 'what is the matter?'

" 'Nuffing,' sniffed the small boy.

" 'But something must be wrong,' persisted daddy. 'Do tell me.'

" 'Oh, well, if you want to know,' said the little boy, 'I have just been having an awful row with your wife.' "—August Young's Magazine.

It is far easier to guess the answer to a charade than the probable result of the workings of a "logical" masculine mind,

GOOD ROADS ARE WAY TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Page 1)

throne of beauty ruled the world."

We quote from the prospectus of this edition a discussion of one of the elements of value in good roads which is a powerful aid to both farmer and city man in combating one of the greatest evils of the day:

The Unit of Prosperity.

"In this age the measure of progress is expressed in terms of co-operation. Insofar as this relates to activities of general concern, it has found its best exemplification in the community work done in cities and villages for the promotion of things of peculiar interest to such municipal organizations. Beauty, sanitation, education, health, higher ideals, business success—all have been achieved in our towns through co-operative work therein.

"But there is now in progress an awakening to the need of a broader co-operation covering wider but not less interdependent territory. It had its origin in the discovery that the growth of the great cities is being accomplished at the expense of the cities and villages in the agricultural districts. In the main, our cities and villages up to 40,000 population are not growing as they should. Their merchants do not enjoy the prosperity that surrounding conditions seem to justify. The value of the farms is not increasing as the growth of demand for farm products, impelled by vastly increased population of the world and constantly diminishing desirable farm areas for opening, certainly warrants.

"It is a realization of these that has led within the past two years to the recognition of a new and larger unit of co-operation. This unit is the TRADE AREA. It is composed of the cities and villages that may be logically grouped about some central city as a trade center. The idea is to keep for the TRADE AREA, or group of cities and villages together with the farming country about them, as much as possible of the lasting benefit of the wealth produced therein. The commercial excursion is one of the agencies for the organization of TRADE AREAS.

"Naturally, the first effort essential to the success of co-operation over an extended TRADE AREA is in behalf of close communication—traffic connections intimately weaving the cities and towns together, giving them close touch, creating by association a firmer bond between them, and an interchange of business and accommodations.

"An example of the things the TRADE AREA must combat if it would not have its life sapped by the cities is the mail order house. Individuals and communities have fought vigorously against this evil, but without signal success. The reason for failure is that almost up to this hour they had not grasped the real weapon with which to wage successful battle.

"The method which promises most along these lines is the co-operation of all the forces (cities and towns) in each given TRADE AREA, for the purpose of developing about a single trade center convenient and economical facilities for the movement of the products of the entire section. It is the 'handiness' of the mail order catalogue that makes the farmer turn to it. If the near-by town or city is made 'handy' to the farmer, so that he goes frequently and conveniently to it, he will trade less with the catalogue house and more with the merchants of his village.

"This is a grave question. The mail-order houses are taking millions of dollars from our country sections and with this wealth building up great cities in the distance, while the smaller cities and towns throughout the country suffer in proportion. The cities and villages within 50 miles of La Crosse have not grown as they should during the past ten years; the business of their merchants has not grown as it should. Farm property has not increased in value as it should.

"Why?

"Because the people in and about every one of these villages and towns have been sending $50,000 to $100,000 a year to the Chicago mail order houses. That money belongs to the local merchants. Think where your town would have been had it received it regularly each year for the past ten years!

"Individuals cannot combat this thing. Towns and cities, each working individually, cannot stop it. The successful unit of organization is the TRADE AREA.

"The interdependence of the cities and villages within the logical La Crosse TRADE AREA is recognized. All must work together, must co-operate. We must bind the farm territory about each of our towns to that town with a system of good country roads. We must bind all our towns together with interurban roads. Indiana and Ohio have done it, and they have prospered. They are a web of good country and trolley roads. Their trade conditions have grown wonderfully. Farm values advanced. Their towns are busy markets, their merchants growing rich. Good farm roads and a complete trolley system did it.

"The smaller towns and villages used to fear the interurban, presuming that it would take village trade to the city. This is an exploded theory. The circulation of money keeps pace with the circulation of people. History shows that whenever a TRADE AREA takes the advanced step of building country roads and trolley lines, every village within that area experiences a new prosperity.

"Recognizing the value of intercommunication, the states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota have made provision for state aid to county roads. This is an opportunity of which every section should take the fullest advantage. It should have the support of merchants because the interurban follows the good country road, and prosperity follows the interurban."

An illustration of the value of good roads to the farmer is this: Suppose one owned a farm ten miles from the city where the marketing of the produce of this farm must be done. Supposing that the roads leading to this farm are bad. It is ten miles from the farm to town—a long ten miles, a slow ten miles. To traverse it takes time; loads hauled to and fro must be small.

Now imagine the bad roads supplanted by an up-to-date thoroughfare, macadamized, or having its equivalent merit.

Now suppose that the farmer can go to town in half the time it formerly required. Suppose he can haul loads twice as large as was formerly able to haul.

Wear and Tear.

There is the element of wear and tear to his horses and vehicles. This is worth figuring, but it is not the essential thing. The value of farm property is largely dependent upon the accessibility of the market. The institution of good roads has lessened the distance between his farm and the market one-half. It has actually increased the value of his broad acres by a substantial percentage, in some cases doubling it.

Aside from this increase in value, the good roads have made farm life pleasanter, have improved social conditions, have made the way of life easier and the scope of life broader.

These things are coming to be understood by the farmer as well as by the city man. Realization of the value of good roads has created a state wide sentiment and has resulted in the passage of laws promoting good roads. The last session of the Wisconsin legislature took an advanced step in this direction. Under the patronage of county aid, La Crosse county has within the last few years made important improvements, and with the new state aid it will doubtless make still further progress. Houston county, just awakened to the fact that Minnesota provides state aid, has said through the voice of a number of its leading citizens that within the next two years $40,000 shall be spent in road improvement.

Benefits Are Marked.

With all these signs of progress, the great problem of scientific roads has seen but the beginning of its solution. The benefits so far derived are marked, those to be gained in the future by what is now projected will be greater. And with the accumulation of this beneficial experience the movement for good roads will soon be fully under way. We may now expect progress so great that the next edition of the Encyclopedia Americana will have a different story, a much more complimentary story about the roads of America. And when that story is told, were it to go into detail, it would doubtless have to be said that as in other things Wisconsin is in the van of the movement.

Will La Crosse county be able to say, in the good roads history to be written in the next decade, that La Crosse county is in the van of the good roads movement in Wisconsin?

A Matter of Custom

Jones had passed a weary night. He was English and traveling abroad. It was not until 7:30 o'clock that he fell into his first really comfortable dose. Bang! Bang! He thought that the Germans were upon him. But he awoke to find that it was only the "boots" rapping at his door.

"Well, what is it?" he grumbled.

"A telegram, sir," replied the boots, in breathless tones. "Will you open the door, sir?"

"Certainly not!" exclaimed Jones, crossly. "Slip it under the door, my boy."

"I can't do that, sir," replied the boots, anxiously. "It's on a tray!"—Chictgo Daily News.

The way for friends to remain friends is never for both to get mad at the same time.

HISTORY OF THE ELECTRIC LINE

Growth of This Conveyance Has Been Remarkable, Assert the Promoters

FARMERS ARE BENEFITED

Land Values Increase and Quick Service Turns Crops Into Big Money

When Thomas Davenport of Branden, Vt., in 1834, constructed a top motor mounted on wheels and sent it spinning around a few feet of track propelled by a primary battery, he little realized the important part his "toy" was destined to fill in the industrial progress of America.

In 1835 Davenport exhibited his electric car at Springfield, Mass., and several years at Boston. This was ten years after Farraday's discovery that electricity could be used as motive power, and three years after Henry's invention of the motor. For forty years after Davenport's invention inventors labored with practically no results. During this time and in fact until 1885, hundreds of patents on electric cars were applied for and as many different styles and models were demonstrated in different parts of the world.

But not until 1886 did the electric railway assume any degree of practicability as means of transporation. In that year Charles J. Van Depoele, a Belgian by birth, built, at South Bend, Ind., a trolley line two and one half miles in length, and thousands of passengers flocked to that city to ride on the then famous electric line. During that same year a line, three quarters of a mile long was erected and demonstrated at the New Orleans exhibition and proved a great attraction.

Minneapolis, Minn., has the distinction of being the city wherein the electric motor was given its most practical test. In the winter of 1886 a fifty horsepower electric locomotive was built for the Minneapolis Lyndale and Minnetonka railway The road was operated by steam but the use of steam engines was prohibited within the city and the electric motor was ordered. On this road, in Minneapolis, electric motor cars received their severest test and as many as eight loaded cars with an estimated weight of ninety-one tons were hauled up a 3½ per cent grade. The signal success attained by the Minneapolis line, resulted in the construction and equipment of many electric railways throughout the United States, all of which proved equally successful. So then, it is from this year—1886—the history of the practical side of electric railway begins.

Development Rapid

The rapid development of the railway in the United States is truly remarkable. In 1886 there totalled 8 miles in operation. Three years later there was 803 miles in operation with 28,000 cars in operation. It was at this time that electricity as a means of transportation was given general recognition. Many of the existing horse-car lines were being conformed into electrics, and several new railways, to be oprated by electricity from the start, were projected.

The next ten years witnessed an enormous growth. In 1899 the electric railway milage had increased to 17,665, and the number of cars in operation was 58,569. The capitalization of electric railway companies at this time was $1,773,876,223.

But wonderful as this develop ment appears, it proved to be a beginning of that which was to follow. In 1911 we have more than 45,000 miles of electric railways in operation and the number of cars in service is nearly 125,000. The combined energy required to operate these roads is equal to 2,000,000 horsepower, and the capitalization of the companies is over $4,500,000,000. And though this is not enough to prove their enormous growth it might be added that money invested in electric railways is increasing at a better rate than $400,000,000 a year.

But the crowning zenith of the electric railway has by no means been reached. The future will reveal the real importance of the wonderful record made in the past. The late Edward H. Harriman predicted that within a few years the transcontinental railroads of our country would be operated by electricity, and no one doubts the ultimate fulfillment of prophecy. Already several of our great steam railway systems have installed electrical equipment. At first they were experiments but they have proven their practicability and their ability to reduce the operating cost.

That electric interurban lines are making serious inroads into the earnings of the steam operated lines is an accepted fact. The competition is becoming more real every year. The first encroachment of the electrics into the field heretofore monopolized by the steam lines, as near as can be recollected, was in 1892 when William Christy started the construction of a line from Cleveland to Akron, Ohio, a distance of thirty-five miles. It was discovered at the beginning that there were many obstacles to overcome. The skepticism of a doubting public was one of the things encountered while the railroads along whose lines he had paralelled the electric, quietly set their "machine" working and Christy's stock and bonds were politely refused by every financial house of worth in the commercial centers. But several hard headed businessmen saw the possibilities in the line and the construction of the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric line went steadily on to completion. The earnings the first year were about $3,000 per mile and grew steadily until they reached $8,000 per mile and are increasing rapidly. The steam lines were charging $1.50 each way for the trip between Akron and Cleveland The electric made the round trip for a dollar. The service, incidentally was cleaner and better. The steam lines cut to seventy-five cents a round trip but notwithstanding this the electric's profits increased steadily. Today the traffic of both steam roads is as great as it ever was before while the electric is doing a greater business than the steam lines combined.

Earnings Increased.

To get a little closer to La Crosse a few facts in regard to the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric railway will be of interest. That line is another instance of the superiority of the electric interurban over steam lines. This electric runs from Evanston, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis., a distance of 74 miles and its right-of-way practically parallels both the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul lines. The fare over the steam lines from Chicago to Milwaukee was $2.40 and the electric made a rate of $1.20 and immediately the steam roads reduced to $1.70. The electrics run every hour and their cars are usually packed to the capacity. Earnings of this electric interurban increased from$171,172 in 1901, its first year of operation, to $915,998 in 1906 or an average of 100 per cent per annum.

That the day is not far off when all steam lines will have parts of their systems operated by electric is the firm belief of W. J. Ferris, head of the La Crosse Water Power company, and Walter S. Woods, also connected with the company.

That the prediction of the late E. H. Harriman, to the effect that the day would come when the transcontinental lines would be electrically operated and concurred in by the famous George Westinghouse.

In a recent article he says "that the great difficulty in the electrification of standard railways is no longer the engineering problem of developing an electric motor and the electric system that will operate it, but it is a broad question of financial and general policy of far reaching scope and it requires a combination of the highest engineering and commercial skill."

Effect on Cities.

"Electric Railroads as a Factor in Twentieth Century Transportation" is the subject of a clever and comphehensive article my Chas. N. Wilson.

"The innovation in transportation in the central states is nothing sort of marvelous," writes Mr. Wilson, "when one takes into consideration the fact that within a period of ten years the states of Indiana, Ohio, Southern Michigan, have been practically honeycombed with electric railroads. On the 12th day of January twelve years ago the first electric car was operated in the state of Indiana and during the same month and period the first electric car was started in operation in the state of Ohio, since which time 1,650 miles of modern electric railways have been constructed and put into operation in Indiana, and 2,240 miles in the state of Ohio. In addition to this there are now building in the two states named 2,00 miles of new road and an equal amount being promoted.

"In order that readers may have some reasonable comprehension of the extent of the benefits which are derived from introduction of this new mode of travel, the writer dwells to some length on some figures and facts by way of illustration.

Five Million Passengers.

"Two years ago Indianapolis with pride pointed to fourteen electric roads entering a million dollar terminal station and jointly operating 400 cars in and out of Indianapolis every 24 hours. During the year 1906 the interurban road carried in excess of 5,000,000 people into and out of Indianapolis or, to make it more plain, the interurban roads handle as many passengers daily as will equal one eight of the population of that city, which at that time had a population of 230,000.

"Indianapolis since the advent of electric cars has increased in population from 178,000 to its present figures; its merchants have prospered and the building record and prosperity of the city have exceeded, within the past five years any former twenty years and bids fair to outrank all previous records during the next five years.

"The same record of advance and profits may be said of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and other places where electric roads have become a factor.

"Modern sleeping cars that cost $25,000 each are now operated between Decatur, Ill., and St. Louis. Dining cars out of Indianapolis and Dayton, Ohio, and elsewhere are in operation daily and the speed of a mile a minute is nothing unusual on Indiana electric roads. Another illustration that will demonstrate the extensive extention of electric roads in the central states is the fact that as soon as a gap of thirty miles is built between Crawfordville, Ind., and Danville, Ill., it will be possible and a reality, to take a sleeping car at St. Louis and by continuous electric road travel to Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, Pa., Buffalo and New York, and no distant day into Pittsburg, Pa., all of which no doubt will be a reality within a year as all the lines, except the gap mentioned, are now in operation.

"Indianapolis is at the present time connected with all the cities named except St. Louis and soon will be in communication by an electric line with Chicago and Louisville.

Value to Communities.

"In the beginning of interurban construction in Indiana and other states it was feared that they would ruin the business of smaller towns by furnishing the rural population with much convenience in reaching cities. But the statements have not been justified, as it has been shown they are as beneficial to the smaller towns as to larger. The farmers of the central states were quick to see the advantages of rapid service with the result that they have been liberal in the matter of right-of-way and even making donations and there is no better investor in traction securities than the farmer.

"It goes without saying that the establishment of interurbans increase the prices and values of agricultural lands, which ordinarily double in value within five years after the building of an electric road. This is due to the fact that such lands are more desirable for farming purposes. It means of course, that old fashioned methods can no longer be employed in farming; that improved crops must be grown on such land and likewise improved livestock. One can no longer keep a cow that will make only two hundred pounds of butter a year or raise a steer that weighs 500 pounds at twelve months of age. It means the application of scientific principals to practical agriculture, or on the other hand dispose of the land and let the next man try it.

"The introduction of one road into a community means that extensions until the whole district becomes a network of electrical activity, must follow. All the south has awakened to the Twentieth century method of transportation and has extended to the financial world the opportunity for good investments.'

Values of Taxation.

"It would be interesting to know how much the electric roads have added to the taxable values of real estate. In Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, lands have advanced from a small sum per acre to very considerable amounts. We know of lands immediately adjoining roads out of Indianapolis that have advanced from twenty-five to forty dollars an acre and even greater; but assuming that the average in crease is ten dollars per acre for a distance of three miles on either sile of a road and the interurban milage of Indiana on the basis of 1,650 would give an affected acreage of 6.336,000 at ten dollars per acre which shows a benefit to the Hoosier farms of $63,360,000. For Ohio the milage, being 2,240 miles would equal 8,601,600 acres. On the same increased valuation amounts to $86,016,000.

A Vast Industry.

"A vast industry in itself, the interurban wonderfully quickens and promotes 'all other industry. The enormous demand it makes upon the car shops, steel mills, wire factories and motor works are but a small part of the industry it creates. The untold thousands who are afforded employment as motormen, conductors, linemen and office attaches represent by a fragment of the labor to which it has opened the way.

"The electric road has made all markets more easily accessible. It brings all classes of labor closer together; it has developed tastes and wants that people have never known before. It educates and not only carries people to the markets of trade but makes them frequent buyers. No populated section is too remote for the interurban to reach and bring into close communication with trade centers. It builds up alike communities, villages, and cities and from no point of view is the electric road to be despised

HOURS OF LABOR FOR WOMEN LAW

New Act Limits Time of Female Employment to Fifty-five Hours a Week

TEN HOURS IN ONE DAY

Employers Must Post a Printed Notice Stating Hours of Starting and Ending Work

Chapter 548 of the Laws of 1911

To create section 1728 of the statute relating to hours of labor for women.

Section 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 1728-1. 1. No female shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry or restaurant or confectionery store, or telegraph or telephone office or exchange, or by any express or transfer company, in this state, more than ten hours in one day or more than 55 hours in one week. The hours may be so arranged so as to permit the employment of females at any time, but they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any one day, nor more than fifty-five hours during one week. If, however, any part of a female's daily employment is performed between the hours of 8 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. of the following day, all of the employment shall be considered night work, and no such female employed at night work shall be employed or permitted to work thereat more than eight hours during one week. If any such female is employed not more than one night in the week (after 8 o'clock as herein permitted), then such female may be permitted to work fifty-five hours in any such week, provided that at least one hour for dinner be allowed each female during her working period, but no part of such hour shall be considered as part of the permitted period of daily employment.

2. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such females are employed, a printed notice stating the hours of coming and stopping such work, the time allowed for dinner or other meals, and the maximum number of hours any female employe is permitted to work in any day.

3. The employment of any female in any such place or establishment as defined in section 1 of this act at any time other than the posted hours of labor, as hereinbefore provided for, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this act.

4. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof,shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

WHEN THE EYESIGHT FAILS

Then Things Look Good to One That Everyone Else Is Criticising Harshly.

"Everything has its compensations," declared the man whose hair is graying over his ears and who can't read fine print as easily as he could ten years ago. "Yes, sir! Things look good to me that I hear other people criticising like the mischief. Every girl has a flawless companion; everybody's hair looks as if it grew there and didn't have to be pinned on; all my friends are handsome; the streets seem clean and my clothes look new.

"Then, when I put on my spectacles—! But I've learned not to, except when I want to read. When my straw hat gets too spotty my good wife punches me up and says it's time to buy a new one, and when she needs a frock she just quietly hauls my specs out of my pocket, hands them to me pointedly, and stands before me in a good light. Rose-colored spectacles are all right, she tells me, when I'm looking at her face, but she prefers me to inspect her last summer's gown with my strongest, clearest lenses."

Miners and Tuberculosis.

It is a popular but erroneous impression that a great number of miners die from tuberculosis. In fact, deaths among miners is very seldom caused by this dread disease.

"A man named Hogan ran a saloon down in Chicago near the Rush Medical college. One night a bunch of students fixed up a cadaver and brought it into the saloon and stood it up against the bar.

"After all had had a drink the boys walked out, leaving the dead man standing at the bar.

"Yez owe me fifty cints," said Hogan, addressing the cadaver.

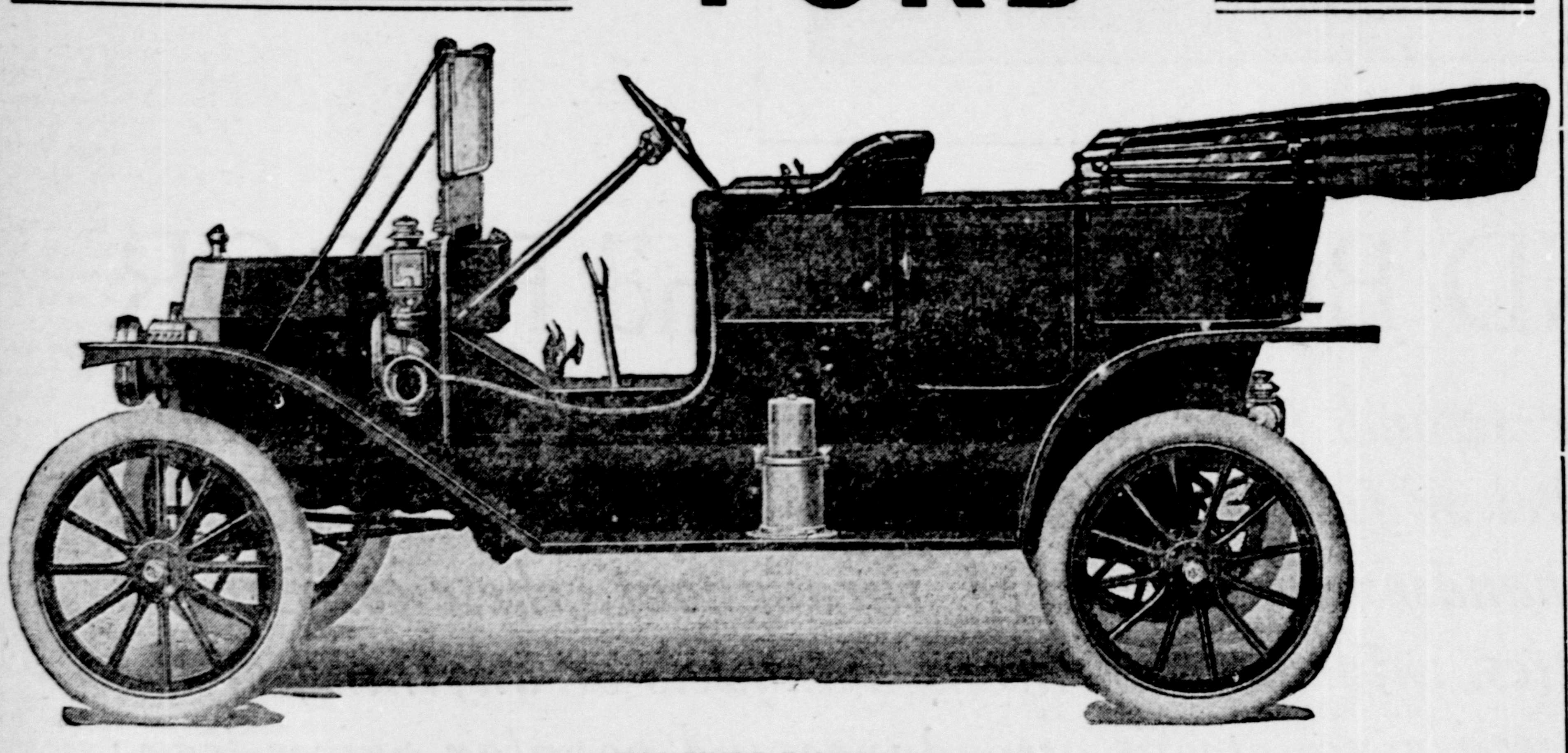
The cadaver said nothing and Hogan, who was quick tempered, walked around and smote the dead man on the jaw, knocking the body down. Then the students rushed in and one of them knelt down and pretended to listen to the cadaver's heart. A scared look came into the student's face as he rose to his feet.

"'You've killed him, Hogan,'

"Hogan stooped and listened and then a cunning light came into his eyes.

"'I admit I hit him, byes,' said Hogan, 'but I had to do it. The spalpeen drew a knife on me.'"

WATCH THE "FORD" GO BY



5 PASSENGER TOURING CAR

PRICE $780 FULLY EQUIPPED AS SHOWN ABOVE F. O. B. Detroit

There are some items which in connection with the Ford light, low priced car are small in comparison with similar items for high priced, heavier cars. Repair bills are smaller; fuel bills are lighter tire costs are less. A Model "T" costs less to maintain per month than a horse and buggy. A gallon of gasoline is enough for 22 to 25 miles; a set of tires lasts 8,000 to 10,000 miles or more and repair parts are low priced and easily installed.

P. HOFWEBER & SON

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THE CAFE

412 MAIN STREET.

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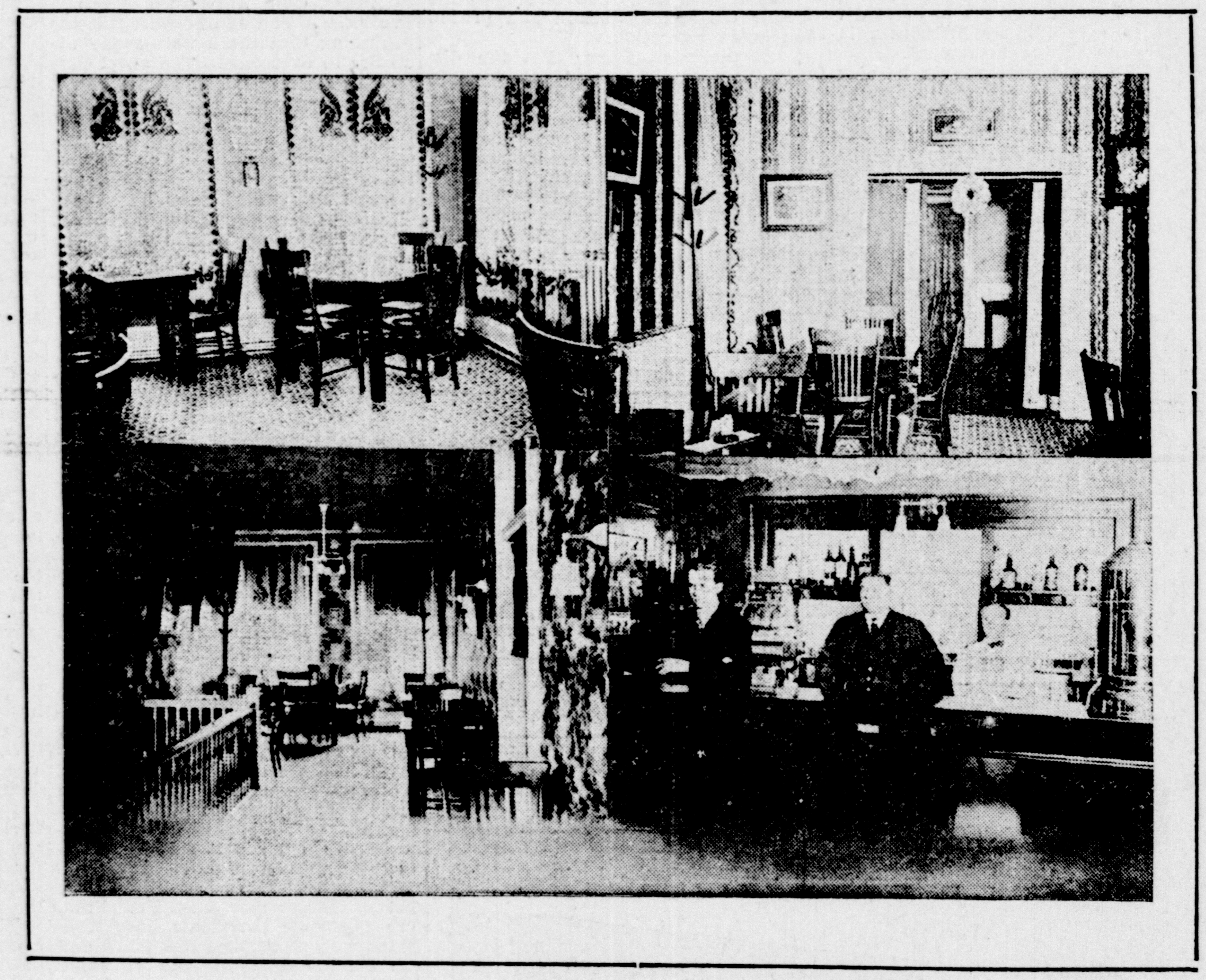
Open Day and Night. **Regular Meals and Short Orders.**

Excellent Cuisine
Prompt and Courteous Attendance
Always Cool and Comfortable
Fish and Game in Season
Popular Prices

A delightful place for Family Parties and Luncheons.



We cater to the very best of trade. We cordially invite you.

DINING ROOMS AND BUFFET—2nd FLOOR

The above cuts show various views of our second floor dining rooms and buffet. In these rooms we serve light refreshments, lunches or full meals as desired. Finished in mahogany, cooled with numerous electric fans and handsomely decorated throughout, these cozy rooms make an ideal place to have family parties, informal luncheons, banquets or anything of the kind. First class and up-to-date buffet service, courteous attendance and popular prices leave nothing to be desired. If you are a stranger to La Crosse dont forget to pay us a visit, it will be a pleasant memory.

THE CAFE

412 Main Street **J. F. Schrank Prop.**

FAMOUS "PIPES" WRITTEN HERE

"Showing Up" of Stories that Have Been Palmed Off on City of La Crosse

TRUTH IN ALL OF THEM

But Not Too Much to Keep the Authors from Making Them Interesting

Yes, gentle reader, there's such a thing as newspaper "pipes." There's a certain amount of faking in this field the same as you will find in medicine, law, politics or business. The one redeeming feature of the "pipe artist" in the journalistic field is that he seldom—if ever—makes his lurid tales out of whole cloth. My no! He's far too wary for that. He knows the law of libel as well, if not better, than some lawyers. In fact it is one of the first lessons the "cub" reporter has drilled into his head.

Before we continue "showing ourselves up" it may be well to tell just what constitutes a pipe. First lets take a look at Webster's. One definition of the word is that it's "a peculiar whistle"—but no, that's not it. "The call of a bird," "any of many objects generally of tubular form," a "canal," "a slender tube with a bowl at the end used for smoking tobacco"—but none of these really give the meaning. Wait a minute. Gaze at definition No. 8. Yes, that comes nearer. Listen: "A wind instrument"—we won't tell the rest. This comes nearer the correct definition than anything in the book but it is really applicable more to the writer of "pipes" than to the story itself.

Old Daniel having refused to come to our aid we are forced to enter the dictionary business ourself and will palm off the following as a true and accurate definition of the much discussed and often attacked "newspaper pipe":

"A newspaper pipe is a story with just enough truth in it to furnish the excuse but with as much of the truth left out of it as the writer can 'ditch' without risking a membership in the Ananias club."

Little "Piping" Done.

Seriously, however, we want to defend the reporters from that class of self-opinionated and overgauged pessimists who invariably yell "Fake" whenever anything of a sensational nature appears in print.

At the same time it may be well to mention that at least two-thirds of the good news isn't printed. There are many reasons why it isn't. Sometimes it's a weeping mother and a long honored family who plead for the suppression of the "story," again it's to protect large corporations whose legitimate investments might be endangered by the publication of the news.

But all of this has nothing to do with the "pipes" which are usually, as we stated above, stories with just enough truth to furnish the excuse and with enough of it left out to keep the writer from landing along with some of the appointees of Roosevelt in that now famous club.

In the history of the newspaper business in La Crosse there have been many pipes and pipe artists. Most notable among the artists are two well known La Crosse attorneys who, during their newspaper life developed the imagination of a poet, the ability to create situations as baffling as those from the pen of Conan Doyle and a command of the English language that would make all of the old authors "sit up and take notice."

One famous pipe, which has enough truth in it to furnish the theme, was the mysterious disappearance of four bags of gold during the Black Hawk Indian war.

Another famous story, which was built on a frail foundation was the "Mysterious Phantom of Dutch Creek valley."

Four Bags of Gold.

The story of the "Four Bags of Gold" is perhaps one of the most interesting. Maybe you'll recognize it. Here it is:

Buried treasure to the amount of $80,000 is supposed to be buried near La Crosse on the banks of the Mississippi.

According to the latest development of the story, the treasure is supposed to be buried near North McGregor.

The treasure is supposed to have been buried t here over half a century ago by four soldiers in the army of Colonel Zachary Taylor, during the bloody Black Hawk Indian war. Scores of people have attempted to find the hidden treasure, but have never been successful. They are still looking for it and there always will be those who will continue the search until the treasure has been found.

The tale of the lost thousands has its beginning in the middle of the Black Hawk war. One day in 1830 four bags of gold were received at Fort Mackay, commanded by Col. Zachary Taylor, to be used in the payment of the United States soldiers on duty at the stockade. The gold was in coins of large denomination and the total amount of the consignment reached to $80,000. Colonel Taylor, when apprised of its arrival took all possible pains for its safe keeping until such a time as the Indians would again be driven away.

Calling together the command, he chose from the men four of the bravest and most trustworthy of them. and after informing them of the importance of the mission with which he was about to trust them gave each a bag of gold, with instructions to carry them to a safe place, which they should select, and there hide them from the Indians. An attack being feared at any moment, as well as the resulting loss of the gold, the four men went at once on their way with the four bags of gold in their possession.

Defenders Found Dead.

Hardly had they left the stockade when a well-planned attack was made, and after the repulse many of the brave defenders of the fort were found dead in their tracks. The battles and skirmishes were kept up for many days and at the conclusion of the hardest fighting an expedition was sent out in search of the 4 men to whom had been intrusted the bags of gold. After three or four days of strict search the bodies of the men were found, stark and dead.

Not the smallest suggestion of the whereabouts of the gold could be found about the place where the men had lost their lives in the defense of their trust, but after a thorough search one of the members of the party was rewarded by finding a scrap of paper near the body of one of the men known as Mercierre. Upon the scrap of paper was crawled the intelligence that the money had been buried on the highest of the bluffs across from the place where they were found. It is supposed that the poor fellow, upon finding that his minutes were numbered hastily wrote a few words on the bit of paper, and throwing it into the bushes in hopes that his comrades would find it, he bravely met his death.

People Still Searching.

At the close of the hardest of the fighting, parties were sent out in search of the money, but the four bags were never found. The men had evidently fulfilled their trust carefully, and as a result they buried the money so well that not the slightest sign of disturbance of the soil could be found at any place about the bluff.

Hundreds of people have worked by the day in an effort to locate a trace of the thousands of dollars buried in the lonely bluff, but all efforts have been unavailing and the gold yet lies where it was buried by the brave fellows who took their lives in their hands to protect the earnings of their fellow soldiers.

Today the great mass of gold would be more valuable than its face, for the reason that a premium has been offered, yet the premium has only increased the desire for its recovery without practical result.

The Vanished Village.

Another, published back in 1901, is the story of the disappearance of a postoffice and village overnight. "The vanished Village and the Strange Story of the Postmaster" is the head under which it was run. It was as follows:

The postoffice at Blending, Burnett county has been discontinued by the government.

It is a case of where the postoffice, the mainstay of a thriving little village, stood while the town slowly sank into seclusion and faded away. Blending was formerly a thriving little village. It boasted of a sawmill and a general store and it had no mean population, and it was at this time that Lewis Anderson was appointed postmaster. The village was situated at the extreme and of a little stage line, was 15 miles from the nearest railroad and was in the heart of a dense wilderness. But it was more prosperous than the ordinary village and grew rapidly.

People Deserted Town.

For some reason, which will probably never be known, maybe for the same reason that rats desert a sinking ship, the residents lost interest in their little village. One by one and family by family they sought other homes. The saw mill was mowed away and the keeper of the general store, unable to make a living, departed. At night no warm and inviting light issued from the windows of the little cluster of houses. The stage coach came and went, but only the blank stare of uncurtained windows met the eyes and the voices of the night birds and the croak of frogs grated upon the ears of the silent stage driver. For he was silent; there was none to speak to. Yes. there was one. The postmaster still remained, and maybe a few others dwelt in the seclusion of this dying village. The postoffice accupied a little corner of a vacant store. The postmaster had taken up the pursuits of a farmer when not attending to his few duties at the office and thus time went on. The receipts of the office, according to the reports were as large as before, the depopulation of the village had caused no decrease.

This was the condition of affairs which met the postoffice inspector when he arrived at that place.

Then a watch was placed on the amount of mail issued from Blending. Under the law a postmaster of the class of the Blending postoffice receives an amount for his services equal to the number of stamps he cancels at the office. It was soon discovered that mail sent out was away out of proportion to the amount charged and Inspectors Hasselbald and Bird called upon the postmaster who at first denied that he was padding his account, but afterward is alleged to have admitted it. The postmaster thought it was unjust on the part of the government to expect him to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and lock up a mail pouch for 8 cents a day, that being the average amount of the stamps canceled, while the postmaster charges, Inspector Bird said, were about 35 cents. There was another charge against Postmaster Johnson, that of trading in $2 worth of 1-cent stamps for a pair of shoes, but he claimed the stamps did not belong to the government, but came to him in the course of trade.

This is one of the most remarkable cases encountered by the postoffice inspectors for many years in Wisconsin.

Kate Shelley Bridge.

The historical "Kate Shelley" bridge furnished the subject for another story at one time during newspaper life here. As in most stories of the kind, there was some foundation. In this case it was the tearing down of the bridge, that Kate Shelley saved hundreds from plunging through, and shipping the iron to La Crosse for use in a Northwestern railroad bridge north of the city.

How the scene of Kate Shelley's heroic act was shifted to La Crosse county is explained in the following:

Few La Crosse people know that the famous Kate Shelley bridge is within a couple of miles of this city. The Boone cutoff, which has just been completed in Boone county, Iowa, by the Northwestern road does away with the famous stretch of track which was the scene of the heroic deed of Kate Shelley.

Soon after the event, which occurred several years ago, the iron on the bridge was taken down and shipped to La Crosse and the Northwestern bridge crossing at the La Crosse river just at this side of Medary is constructed of the same iron.

The twentieth anniversary of Kate Shelley's act of heroism in saving a trainload of people from an awful death at Honey Creek, Ia., therefore brings out a fact which is undoubtuedly known by but few people in the state of Wisconsin outside of those directly interested.

The story of how Kate Shelley and a smaller sister had been left at home while their parents were away and how she risked her life in crawling over the bridge to the station on the other side of the river and the result of her heroic work is well known.

Shortly after the occurrence the iron work of the bridge was taken down and replaced with a larger and stronger structure. About ten years ago the same iron was brought to this city and the Northwestern railroad bridge which now spans the La Crosse river is constructed of the same iron.

The structure is an object of great interest to those who know its story and many people who have visited the city have spent the day in walking out to see it.

It would be possible to go on to great length "showing up" some of the stories that have been printed from time to time in La Crosse but to do so would take space that would make this edition look like a weekly paper for size.

Perry Gates Story.

There was the story of the murderers of Perry Gates being well known La Crosse men—and even now some aver this is the truth—the big "medicine dances" of the Winnebagos who used to camp on Barron Island (Pettibone park) and the old fight of Tom Decorah, one of the braves, over the beautiful daughter of an Indian chieftain whose mother was said to have inspired the character of Minnehaha in Longfellows famous poem.

Maybe we ought to be criticised for "tipping" this information but to tell the truth it has been printed so much that it is our firm belief that many of the readers have memorized the major portion of the tales printed above.

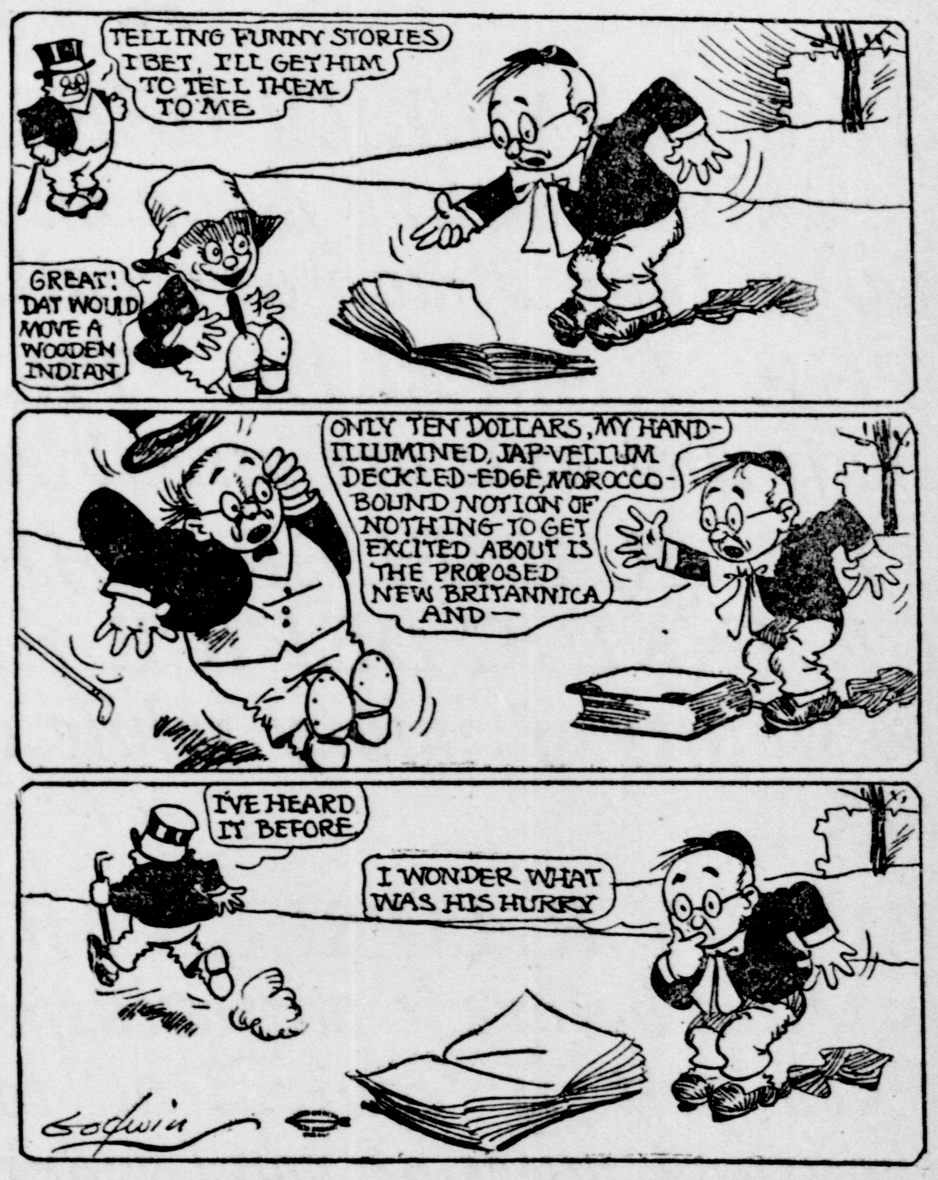
If we really could see ourselves as others see us we'd all begin to make extensive alterations.

Railroad Crossing Safety Gates.

Plans of an interesting and ingenious device to prevent loss of life at level railroad crossings, have been forwarded to us by the inventor and patentee, Mr. T. H. Cassidy, Cranbrock, B. C. The device consists of bar gates of the ordinary variety operated by means of compressed air, supplied from a compression chamber,. the piston of which is set in motion by a trip trigger on the railway track. A great deal of thought and ingenuity has been shown in perfecting the contrivance, which is extremely praiseworthy. The inventor is willing to permit any railway company to make use of his device in the interests of humanity. Possibly some notifying signal before the bars fall would be an additional advantage to travelers on the highways. Some bell with characteristic sound, electrically operated from the rails by the approaching trains, would seem to be greatly needed at all level crossings.

After a woman has divorced one man and married another, the first man feels as an old dool looks when its owner gets a new one.

WILLIE WISE


TELLING FUNNY STORIES I BET, I'LL GET HIM TO TELL THEM TO ME
GREAT! DAT WOULD MOVE A WOODEN INDIAN
ONLY TEN DOLLARS, MY HAND-ILLUMINED, JAP-VELLUM DECKLED-EDGE, MOROCCO-BOUND NOTION OF NOTHING TO GET EXCITED ABOUT IS THE PROPOSED NEW BRITANNICA AND—
I'VE HEARD IT BEFORE
I WONDER WHAT WAS HIS HURRY
Godwin

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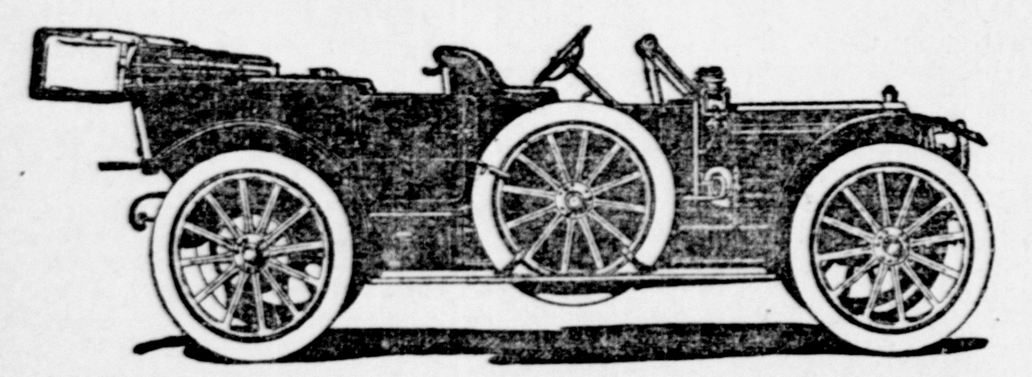
The Rambler Policy is Our Guarantee



MODEL 65—Toy tonneau or 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped.
Price $3,050.00

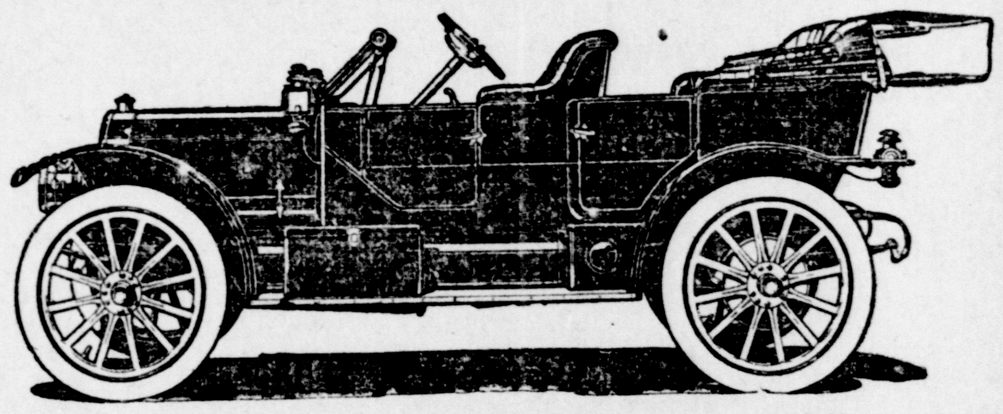
To make all parts for the RAMBLER, and by limiting the output to make them so carefully that the RAMBLER may justly deserve distinction as a car of character and quality.

To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others.

To be guided by the experience of many years and to value permanent rather than temporary success.

To maintain independence as a safeguard of stability, and to assure our customers of the perpetuation of this policy.

To serve every RAMBLER owner so promptly, courteously and thoroughly as to assure to each the pleasure and satisfaction he expects.



MODEL 63—Toy tonneau or 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped.
Price $2,175.00

A FEW RAMBLER POINTS TO REMEMBER

THE RAMBLER OFFSET CRANK SHAFT permits throttling down on high gear to a speed no faster than a man can walk.

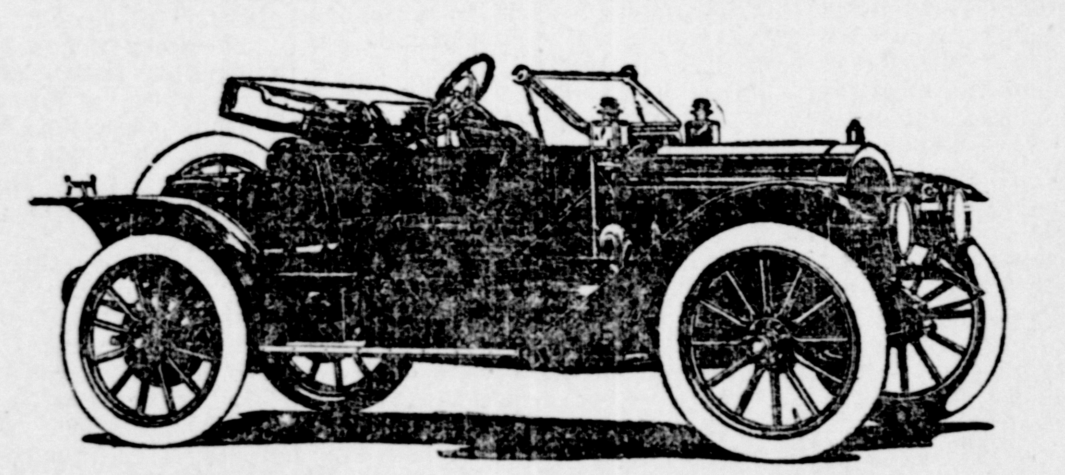
THE RAMBLER TRANSMISSION, drive shaft and axle are assembled as a unit.

THE RAMBLER SAFETY CRANKING DEVICE removes possibility of injury while cranking.

EVERY RAMBLER MOTOR is tested before it passes inspection. Each test is equivalent to one thousand miles of road work.

RAMBLER STEERING PARTS are strong and heavy. The steering pillar may be adjusted at any angle to suit the comfort of the operator.

RAMBLER BIG WHEELS and tires are a distinct advantage and add to comfort in motoring.



Model 63 R—2 Passenger Roadster, fully equipped $2,165.00

THE RAMBLER REAR SPRINGS are seven-eighths elliptic; the front semi-elliptic, and both are wide and thin.

THE RAMBLER SPARE WHEEL eliminates every worry about tire trouble by making it easy to substitute a wheel, with a perfectly inflated tire for an injured one.

A Few Drivers of Ramblers—Ask Them What They Think.

- W. D. Babb, La Crosse.
- J. W. Bryant, La Crosse.
- Dr. J.L.Callahan, La Crosse
- Dr. M.W.Dvorak, La Crosse
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- A. Grams, La Crosse.
- T. S. Ives, La Crosse.
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- O. Loeffler, La Crosse.
- L. H. Martin, La Crosse.
- A. Miller, La Crosse.
- P. Newburg, La Crosse.
- F. Sisson, La Crosse.
- I. Schilling, La Crosse.
- Dr. G. Smedal, La Crosse.
- J. C. Frazer, Sparta.
- W. S. Williams, Sparta.
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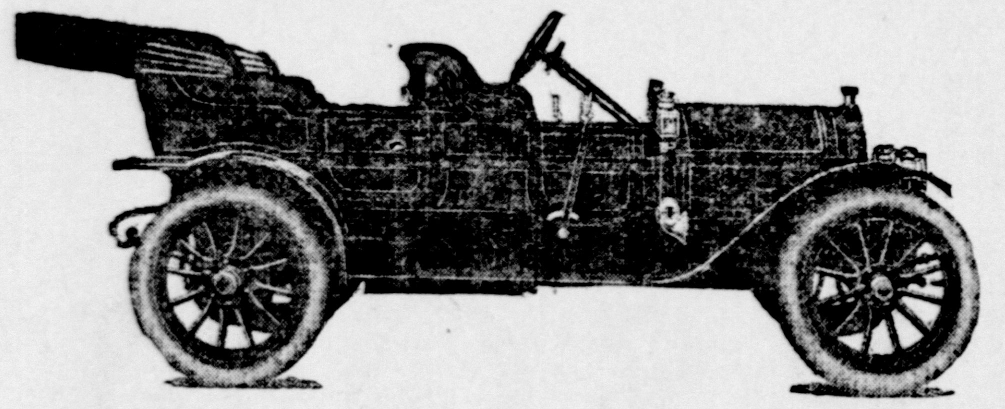
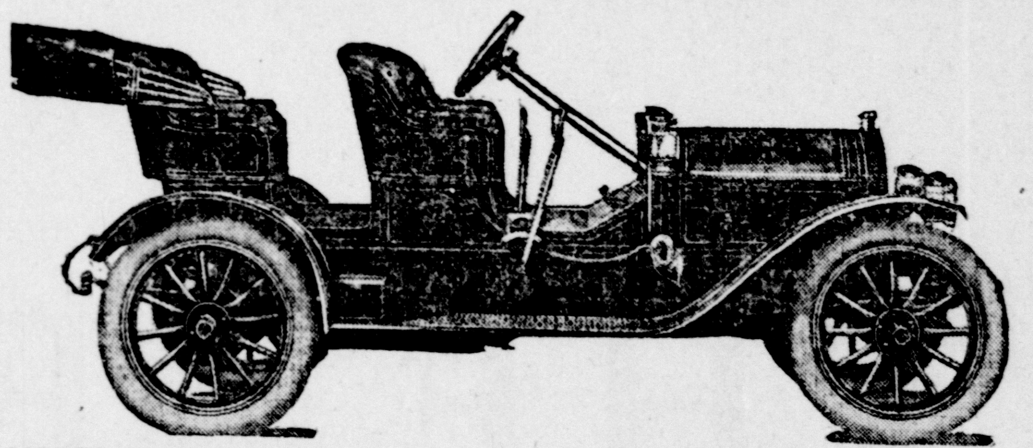
- A. Lindemann, Viroqua.
- Wm. Webb, Viroqua.
- L. C. Sander, West Salem.

The Rambler is equipped with top and cover, spare wheel, shock absorbers, headlights, electric side and tail lights, Prestolite tank, magneto and full set of tools.

"MITCHELL" THE CAR YOU OUGHT TO HAVE AT THE PRICE YOU OUGHT TO PAY



MODEL T—5 passenger touring car, fully equipped $1,500.00



MODEL R—4 passenger surrey type, fully equipped. $1,250.00
Equipped with fore doors, $50 extra.

"SILENT AS THE FOOT OF TIME"

THE "MITCHELL" IS EQUIPPED WITH TOP, MAGNETO, 3 OIL LAMPS, 2 GAS LAMPS, GENERATOR, HORN, AND COMPLETE SET OF TOOLS.

C. H. HOLWAY GARAGE

RAMBLER—AUTOMOBILES—**MITCHELL**

Accessories

Repairing

Storage

41
AND STATE STREET.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

GOOD ROADS SECTION

STATE WILL AID IN ROAD BUILDING

New Law Provides Commission of Five Members to Supervise Work

TO HELP BUILD BRIDGES

Large Fund to Be Apportioned Among Counties with Approval of the Commissioners

According to the provisions of the new law recently enacted, a commission, consisting of five members, is to be chosen to supervise the building of roads for which state aid is to be received, the commission to have general charge of all such matters. Three of the men on this commission are to be appointed while the remaining two are to be the dean of the college of engineering of the University of Wisconsin and the head of the state geological survey. None of the commissioners is to receive a salary, the only money they are to get being their actual expenses while on duty.

Already $350,000 has been raised as a fund from which state aid is to be given, this money to be apportioned among the several counties in Wisconsin. However, no county will get any state aid unless it has a capable and efficient commissioner, which official, if not competent, can be removed, and the state can take charge of these affairs by appointing a man to look after the work.

State Aid for Roads and Bridges.

State aid is to be given counties for the building of bridges and roads, about one-fifth to be appropriated for the former while approximately one-third is to be given for the latter use. The county is to purchase the necessary machinery and they can in addition to this let the contract for the building, but no roads can be made unless the sanction of the state commissioners is first received. No state aid will be given for the building of roads unless the commission first passes upon the advisability of such action, and the highways must be modern and thoroughly constructed. The engineers are to be chosen by the commission, these men to be the most competent procurable and to be given the general oversight of the construction as well as the actual work.

Farmers Can Compel Action.

Another section of the law reads that if any group of farmers residing along a county highway desire to have the road improved they can compel the county to build a good road by putting up one half of the town's share of the money. All the roads in this system must join each other, and in order that the best possible system be secured the different boards in charge of these matters are to meet and make plans for the conjunction of the highways.

An addition of the new law, which was not included in the old statutes, allows the counties to condemn any piece of land which must be had for the building of new roads.

Wherever a road has been damaged by storm the town chairman is to make the necessary repairs immediately in case it does not entail an expenditure of more than $25. and if he does not fix up the highways in time he is responsible to the county for damages incurred because of the closing up of the road. If the amount necessary for the fixing up of the road exceeds $25, the county commissioner is to see to the repairing work.

The New Law.

The following is the text of the new law:

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There are added to the statutes fifteen new sections to read: Section 1317m—1: 1. There is created a state highway commission which shall consist of five members. Immediately after the passage of this act the govenor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint three commissioners who shall be qualified to act until their appointment is acted upon by the senate. The terms of the three appointed commssioners shall end respectively on the first Monday in February in the years 1913, 1915, and 1917. In January, 1913, and biennially thereafter, there shall be appointed and confirmed, in the same manner, one commission for the term of six years from the first Monday in February of the same year. Each commissioner so appointed shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term, subject to confirmation by the senate, but any such appointment shall be in full force until acted upon by the senate. The other two members of the commission shall be ex-officio the state geologist and the dean of the engineering college of the state university. The commissioners shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed actual and necessary expense incurred in connection with their official duties.

2. The commission shall maintain an office in the state capitol at Madison. The superintendent of public property shall provide suitable rooms for the use of the commission and such furnishings, instruments, postage, stationery, maps, books, periodicals, and office supplies as may be necessary to carry on the work of the commission, and all expense therefore shall be audited and paid as other state expenses are audited and paid.

Section 1317—12. Any county, if its board shall so determine, may raise money for original improvement of any portions of the system of prospective state highways by issuing non-taxable four per cent semi-annual interest payment coupon bonds, running not more than ten years, and not exceeding, with all other county indebtness, the constitutional limit, the money to be expended in the respective towns in proportions determined by the county board according to section 1317m 5; such bonds to be in such form as the state highway commission shall approve, and not to be sold at less than par nor to non-residents of the county till residents shall have had reasonable opportunity, in the judgment of the county board, to purchase the same.

Section 1317—13. Any town, if the electors thereof shall so determine by a majority vote of the electors at a regular town meeting, or a special meeting duly called, therefor, may raise money for original improvement of any portions of the system of prospective state highways, by issuing town non-taxable four per cent semi-annual interest payment coupon bonds, running not more than ten years and not exceeding indebtedness the constitutional limit; such bonds to be in such form as the state highway commission shall approve, and not to be sold at less than par nor to non-residents of the town till residents shall have had reasonable opportunity, in the judgment of the town board, to purchase the same. Providing, that the amount obtained shall be deposited with the county treasurer for use annually with county money according to the design in issuing said bonds.

1317m—14. Owners of lands abutting on any prospective state highway or section thereof one mile or more in length, subject to be improved under this act, and reaching back on either side one-quarter of a mile or less, who shall desire to have it improved under this act, may, as an inducement, provide for payment in part of the town's portion of the expense by submitting to have such lands specially served, taxed for eighty rods of their respective frontages by filing consent thereto with the town clerk. In case of its being determined to make such improvement, the supervisors of the town, in such form as the state highway commission shall approve and regulate, may issue town special four per cent semi-annual interest payment non taxable coupon bonds, payable in equal portions each year, for the period mentioned in the consent, and thereby raise a special fund, provided that said bonds shall not be sold for less than par and not to non-residents till residents shall have first reasonable opportunity, in the judgment of the supervisors of the town, to purchase the same. The proceeds of such bonds shall be deposited in the county treasury to the credit of the town for use solely in the improvement of the particular highway.

Section 1317m—15. Such special bonds shall constitute tax liens upon the particular lands mentioned in the consent, and be paid as they fall due as town indebtedness, chargeable only to the particular lands, and in order that they may be, principal and interest, promptly paid according to their terms, the town clerk, each year, shall extend upon the tax roll against the several tracts of the land the amount of principal and interest to be collected on account thereof respectively for said year, and the same shall be collected as other town taxes, but be devoted to the special purposes of the levy, provided, that no such special bonds shall be issued unless owners of two -thirds of the tracts of lands abutting on each side of the highway to be improved, in writing consent thereto.

Section 1317m — 2. 1. The commission shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the expenditure of the state highway fund in the improvement of public roads and bridges in the state, and shall do all things necessary and expedient in the exercise of such supervision.

2. The commission shall have authority to employ, remove and fix the salaries of engineers, experts, clerks, stenographers, and temporary employes, as may be necessary to carry on their work; and may assign such duties and delegate such authority to these employes as they deem advisable. Their chief engineer shall be known as the state highway engineer. The engineers, experts, and temporary employes of the commission shall be exempt from the operation of sections 990 —1 to 990—32, inclusive, of the statutes. The employes of the commission shall receive from the state their actual and necessary expense when traveling on business for the commission.

3. The commission shall, when requested, advise towns, villages, and counties with regard to the construction and maintenance of any road or bridge. The plans of all bridges hereafter to be constructed under section 1319 of the statutes must meet the approval of the commission.

4. The commission shall make suitable regulations for the adequate surveying, planning, constructing, maintaining, and inspecting of all roads and bridges constructed under this act. These regulations must be observed by the counties to make them eligible to receive benefit from the state highway fund.

5. The commission shall conduct such investigations and experiments, hold such public meetings, and attend or be represented at such meetings and conventions inside or outside the state, as may in their judgment tend to the benefit of highway construction in the state. They may co-operate with state or national organizations in experiments and work for the advancement of highway construction.

6. The commission is authorized to receive any gifts, or bequests made to the state for road purposes, and as far as practicable, shall expend such gifts, appropriations, or bequests in accordance with the wishes of the donor. It shall have necessary authority to perform all other duties imposed by the legislature from time to time. Such expenditures shall be audited and paid as other expenditures of the commission are audited and paid.

7. The commission shall apportion the state highway fund among the counties according to this act.

8. The commission shall review the system of prospective state highways selected by the county boards and may alter them so as to make the system of adjoining counties connect into continuous and direct routes, providing this is not done by the county boards of the respective counties. They may refuse to allot state funds to aid in constructing any road or bridge whenever the work is not in their judgment, sufficiently important to justify improvement with state aid.

9. The commission on the request of the county board of any county shall take direct charge of the construction and maintenance of state aided roads and bridges in that county. The actual cost of such supervision shall be paid by the county into the state treasury each year for the benefit of the state highway fund to cover the cost of this supervision. The commission shall draw upon the state highway fund to cover the cost of this supervision from month to month.

10. The commission shall, on request, furnish lists of competent road builders to any county desiring to elect a county highway commissioner, or shall, if requested, examine the candidates for the office of county highway commissioner to test their fitness for the position.

11. The commission and its employes shall be privileged to enter any private lands for making surveys or inspections.

12. The commission shall make a biennial report of their work to the governor for the use of the legislature and may issue such bulletins, pamphlets, and literature as they deem necessary.

Section 1317m—3. 1. The systems of prospective county highways which have been selected by the various county boards pursuant to section 1311—10 (Chapter 487—1907) or section 1311p (Chapter 552—1907) of the statutes shall be known as the county systems of prospective state highways. Each county board which has not already selected such a system shall make provision for a system of prospective state highways at their first regular meeting after the passage and publication of this act. The system shall at first include not to exceed fifteen per centum of the road mileage of the county, and shall begin at the corporate limits of the county seat and of the various market towns and railroad stations of the county and include the main traveled highways leading into each town in the county. Each county board, or its committee, shall by conference with the county boards of adjoining counties, or their committees, or otherwise, cause their respective system to join so as to make continuous and direct lines of travel between the counties.

2. The county board shall cause the county clerk to file with the state highway commission, and with each town clerk, an accurate copy of the county road map showing the county systems of prospective state highways distinctly designated thereon. After such maps have been been filed, the county board may alter or increase such system only with the consent of the state highway commission.

3. The county board may adopt any part of the prospective system, together with all bridges and culverts thereon, as a state highway; provided (1) that such part has heretofore been improved with stone or gravel, or in other manner approved by the state highway commission; (2) that it is in good repair, and (3) that all bridges and culverts on such part are well constructed and in good repair.

4. The county board at its first regular session after the passage and publication of this act and at any regular meeting thereafter shall determine what percentage of the cost of improving the system of prospective state highways shall be borne by the county and what percentage by the towns in the country. The towns and county together shall pay not less than sixty-six and two-thirds per centum (66 2-3) of the total cost of the improvement of roads and not less than eighty per centum (80) of the total cost of the construction of bridges. The percentage of the total cost paid by the town shall in no case exceed that paid by the county.

Section 1317m — 4. 1. The electors of any town at any regular meeting, or legally called special special meeting, may vote a special tax of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) for building bridges on a prospective state highway or a tax of not less than four hundred dollars ($400) for improving a portion of the sytem of prospective state highways, by grading, draining, surfacing, or in other manner approved by the state highway commission. If there shall be in that county no system of prospective state highways selected under section 1317m—3 of this act, any town may vote a tax, and the town board shall select the portion to be improved therewith after the system is selected by the county board. The total amount of such tax or taxes voted for any or all of these purposes shall not exceed three mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of said town unless the minimum tax above named shall require a rate greater than three mills on the dollar; provided that by a three-fourths vote the limit may be raised to five mills. Said special tax or taxes shall be collected in money and paid into the county treasury after the petition of the town for the improvement of the road or bridge specified has been granted by the county board. In accordance with subsections 2 or 3 of section 1317m—5 of this act.

2. Such special tax may be expended to pay the town's share of the cost of constructing bridges on a prospective state highway; in reducing the grades of hills; or in clearing, grading, draining, protecting, or relocating a portion of the prospective state highway system; or in improving by grading, draining, and surfacing not less than 9 feet nor more than 18 feet wide with stone, gravel, or other material approved by the state highway commission, a portion of the prospective system of state highways. The plans and specifiications for all work contemplated under this act must be prepared or approved by the state highway commission before construction is undertaken.

3. If any town shall fail to appropriate at its annual meeting a sum requiring a tax of three mills on the dollar of its assessed valuation for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection 2 of this section, any group of the freeholders in the county desiring the improvement of a portion of the system of prospective state highways lying within that town may, at any time previous to the fifteenth day of August following such failure, present to the town board a petition stating that they desire the improvement of such a portion of the system as they designate in the petition, in one of the manners provided in subsection 2 of this section, also to be set forth in the petition. With such petition shall be filed a receipt from the town treasurer, showing that an amount not less than 50 per cent of the town's share of the estimated cost of the improvement petitioned for has been paid. The town board shall then levy a tax to cover the remainder of the cost to the town of the improvement. The total of such levy and all levies made under subsection 1 of this section shall in no case exceed 3 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of said town, except as provided in subsection 1 of this section.

Any sum of money bequeathed to a town, or collected and donated to a town, for the purpose of securing the improvements in any one of the manners specified in subsection 2 of this section, of any portion of the system of prospective state highways lying in the town, may be accepted by the town board, and the subsequent procedure shall be the same as if a tax of like amount had been voted under the provisions of subsection 1 of this section.

5. Whenever it has been determined in accordance with subsections 1, 3, or 4 of the section that funds will be available, the town board shall, on or before the first day of the following September, through the county clerk, petition the county board to allot and appropriate the proper amount to cover the county's share of the improvement. Such petition shall state the location of the bridge or road to be improved, the character of the improvement desired, the subsections of this section under which the funds will be available, and the total sum which the town will have available for the work.

6. Any town which has, before this act takes effect, voted a tax for the permanent improvement during the year 1912 of any prospective county highways, according to chapter 487 and 552 of the laws, of 1907, or either of said chapters, shall be entitled to secure state and county aid in the same manner as though that taxes were voted under this act.

Section 1317m — 5. 1. The county boards are given authority to construct or improve, or aid in constructing or improving, any road or bridge within the county. If any part of the prospective system of state highways is improved by the county alone by grading, draining, or surfacing with stone, gravel, or other material as approved by the state highway commission, the county shall be entitled to the same amount of aid from the state as though the improvement had been petitioned for according to subsection 5 of section 1317m—4. The county shall be entitled to take its power percentage of the cost of such work from the allotment to that county from the state highway fund, and may then apportion the remainder of the allotment as directed by subsections 2 and d3, of this section, for work petitioned for by the towns.

2. Upon receiving a petition in accordance with subsection 5 of section 1317m—4 of this act, the county board shall appropriate a sum to cover its share of the cost of constructing the improvements and cause such sum to be levied on all the taxable property in the county; provided that the amount alloted to the county from the state highway fund is sufficient to pay the state's share of the cost of all the improvements to be made under subsection 1 of this section and those petitioned for by all the towns in the county.

3. If the amount allotted to the county from the state highway fund is not sufficient to pay the state's share of all the improvements contemplated under this act, the county board shall by resolution adopt one of the two following courses, subject to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section:

(a) They may levy an amount equal to the county's share of the improvements and allot to each town petitioning for aid the proportionate share of the state highway fund allotted to the county in the same ratio that its petitioned amount bears to the total amount petitioned for by all the towns.

(b) They may select and grant the petitions they consider most worthy of immediate action so far as the state's share of the cost of the improvements will be met by the county's allotment from the state highway fund and levy a county tax sufficient to pay the county's share of the cost of the selected improvements. Petitions not granted in any one year shall be granted the following year before new petitions are considered, unless the state highway commission, on appeal from the county board, shall decide that such petitions are not as important as others received later.

4. The county clerk shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, file with the state highway commission a written statement setting forth the petitions granted by the county board, the location, character, and contemplated cost of each improvement, and the amount to be paid by the county, town, and state for making each of such improvements.

5. The county shall provide the necessary machinery for the construction and maintenance of state highways and the county board shall levy necessary taxes for the purchase or rental of such machinery.

6. The county board shall each year levy a tax of not over three mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the county to maintain the county road and bridge fund. Such tax shall be in addition to all other highway taxes and shall be kept in a fund known as the county road and bridge fund, separate and distinct from the general funds of the county; and expenditures from it shall be made only for the purpose of constructing and maintaining highways and bridges in accordance with the provisions of this act and for the purpose of purchasing, operating or renting, and maintaining machinery, quarries, and gravel pits used in such construction and maintenance.

7. The county boards are empowered to acquire, purchase, hold, sell, and convey for public use any property, real or personal, and to make any contract necessary to the discharge of their duties under this act. Whenever, for any reason, the county board cannot agree with the owner of such property upon the amount of compensation to be paid therefor, they may take such property by condemnation proceedings according to sections 694c, 694d, and 694e of the statutes.

Section 1317m — 6. 1. The county of each county shall elect a competent man as county highway commissioner. If any county board shall fail to elect, that county shall not participate in the benefits of the state highway fund; provided that the county shall participate if the county board, by resolution, request the state highway commission to take charge of the work and to make arrangements to insure the proper construction and maintenance of highways and bridges built with state aid in the county. On the first of November of each year the state highway commission shall render to the county board a statement of the actual cost of such supervisory work and this cost shall be allowed and paid by the county to the state treasurer for the benefit of the state highway fund. The county highway commissioners elected under chapters 487 or 552 of the laws of 1907, or both shall be highway commissioners under this law until their successors are elected or appointed. Any county highway commissioner may be removed by the state highway commission.

2. If a majority of the members of the county board so desire, the candidates for the office of county highway commissioners shall be examined by the state highway commission to determine their relative fitness for the position.

3. The county board shall fix the salary of the county highway commission at not less than six hundred ($600.00) per annum, fix his term of office at not less than three years, make arrangements as to his bond, and delegate such powers and authority to him as shall enable him to carry out the provisions of this act. The board shall provide him with a suitable office and such assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of his duties. The salary and the necessary traveling expenses of the county highway commissioner and his assistants shall be paid out of the general fund of the county.

4. The county highway commissioner shall have charge, under the direction of the state highway commission, of the construction of all highways built with state or county aid, and of the maintenance of all state highways. He shall have power to make, in the name of the county, such contracts or other arrangements as may be necessary for the proper prosecution of such construction and maintenance as is provided for by the county board.

5. The county highway commissioner shall have charge of all county road machinery and shall be responsible to the county board for its proper maintenance, repair, and storage.

6. The county highway commissioner shall make an annual report to the state highway commission and to the county board at their November meeting, containing an itemized statement of all expenditures made from the county road and bridge fund for constructing or maintaining highways or bridges during the preceding year. He shall include in such report an itemized estimate of the amount needed to properly maintain the state highways and bridges in his county for the succeeding year and shall make such recommendations as he deems advisable. The county board, if it sees fit, may cause not more than 2,000 copies of such report to be printed and distributed, together with such cuts and maps as may be desirable.

7. Vacancies in the office of county commissioner shall be filled by the county board if in session, or by appointment by the chairman of the county board if the board is not in session. Vacancies shall be filled only for the remainder of the term.

Section 1317m—7. 1. The county board shall provide for proper surveys, plans, and specifications for all improvements on highways for which state aid is desired. The expense of such work and similar work by the state highway commission shall not be considered a part of the state's or county's share of the cost of construction. Such surveys, plans, and specifications must be made in accordance with the standard rules of the state highway commission, and shall be placed on file with said commission and be approved by them before the work is let by contract or any other arrangements made for construction. Said commission shall refuse to approve if they do not believe that the location, alignment, materials, grade, or specifications are the best practicable under the local conditions. On request of a county board or a county board or a county highway commissioner, the state highway commission, if its funds permit, may cause surveys, plans, and specifications to be made for any improvements to be constructed with state aid. All bridges constructed under this act shall be built according to the plans and specifications of the state highway commission.

2. Whenever it is necessary for the construction of any road or bridge to change or relocate a portion of the system of prospective state highways, the town in which such portion lies shall provide the right of way of such width as is approved by the state highway commission.

3. All highways and bridges for which state aid is granted shall be constructed and improved by contract unless the county highway commissioner and the state highway commission shall agree that some other method is more advisable. The manner of advertising for proposals the forms of proposal, contract, and bond shall be uniform as fixed by the state highway commission. All contracts shall be between the county board and the contractor, and no contract shall be awarded without the written approval of the state highway commission.

4. If for any reason it is inadvisable to let a contract for the construction of any highway or bridge for which state aid is granted, the county highway commissioner or other person in charge may, with the approval of the state highway commission, construct the highway or bridge under his own supervision, and may use such methods of paying out the funds in the county treasury available for the work as may be authorized by the county board and approved by the state highway commission.

5. All work done during the construction or improving of any highway or bridge for which state aid is granted, shall be properly inspected to the satisfaction of the state highway commission. Such inspection may be made by the county highway commissioner or by an inspector employed by the state highway commission, as the said commission, shall decide.

6. On the written statement of the state highway commission to the state treasurer that any improvement of a highyay or bridge for which state aid has been granted has been started in a proper and energetic manner, and at least half completed, the state treasurer shall pay over to the treasurer of the county in which the improvement is being made the proper sum to cover the state's share of the estimated cost of the improvement as stated to him by the state highway commission.

7. When construction or improvement of any highway or bridge for which state aid has been granted is begun under contract, the county treasurer shall make payments to the contractor in the manner provided in the contract and specifications approved by the state highway commission. If such highway or bridge is improved without letting a contract, the money shall be paid to the county highway commission, or other person in charge in the manner provided in subsection 4 of this section.

8. Upon the completion of a highway or bridge for which state aid has been granted the same shall be inspected by an employe of the state highway commission. If the construction be completed as provided for in the plans and specifications the state highway commission shall cause the town clerk and the county highway commissioner to be notified in writing, and the road or bridge shall be deemed to have been accepted and final payment may be made. If the road has been improved with a surface of stone, gravel, or other material approved by the state highway commission as giving a hard durable surface, upon its final acceptance it shall become a state highway. The term state highway as used in this act shall be construed to mean only such permanently improved highways and the bridges and culverts thereon, and those adopted by the county board according to subsection 3 of section 1317m—3 of this act.

9. All state highways shall be maintained at the expense of the county in which they lie and the county board shall make adequate provision therefor. Other roads constructed with the assistance of the state shall be maintained by the towns in which they are situated.

10. After final payment is made to subsection 8 of this section, the county treasurer shall return to the state treasurer and to the town treasurer any sums remaining in his hands belonging to the state highway fund or to the town and not required to be sent for the payment of the state's and town's proper share of the cost of construction. Such amounts shall be accompanied by a full itemized statement of all sums expended in the construction of the road or bridge in question, signed by the county highway commissioner or other person in charge of such construction.

Section 1317m—8. 1. There is created a state highway fund which shall be composed of all state taxes levied for this fund, and all sums received from the counties under subsection 1 of section 1317m6 and subsection 10 of section 1317m 7 of this act. All sums in the state highway fund shall be used to assist towns and counties in the construction of roads and bridges on the county systems of prospective state highways. The state shall pay not more than one-fifth (1-5) of the cost of bridges and not more than one third (1-3) of the cost of road improvements under this act. If the state's share of the total cost of all improvements in all the counties is not more than the amount estimated to be available from the state highway fund for the ensuing year, each county shall be entitled to receive from said fund the amount it petitions for upon complying with this act in a manner satisfactory to the state highway commission.

2. The county clerk of each county, on or before the first day of October of each year, shall notify the state highway commission of the amounts to be available for the ensuing year in the various towns in the county under subsections 1, 3, or 4 of section 1317m—4 of this act, and the amount needed from the state highway fund to pay the state's share of the cost of improvements contemplated.

3. If the state's share of the total cost of all contemplated improvements in all due counties shall be more than the amount estimated to be available from the state highway fund for the ensuing year, the amount each county shall be entitled to receive shall be determined as follows: The percentage of the total state tax that each county paid the preceding year shall be determined from the records of the state tax commission. The percentage which the amount requested by each county is of the total amount estimated to be available for distribution from the state highway fund shall then be determined. Those counties asking for a percentage of the state highway fund equal to or less than their percentage of the total state tax shall be credited with the total sum which they request. Those counties asking for a percentage greater than their percentage of the total state tax shall be credited with the same percentage of the state highway fund as their percentage of the total state tax. The remainder of the state highway fund shall be divided among those counties asking for a greater percentage of the total state tax in the proportions which the unsatisfied request of each county bears to the total unsatisfied requests of all counties. The counties shall be entitled to receive the sums thus allotted upon complying with this act in a manner satisfactory to the state highway commission.

4. On or before the first of November of each year, the state highway commission shall notify the county clerk of each county of the amount which it is estimated the county will be entitled to receive from the state highway fund for the ensuing year.

Section 1317m — 9. 1. Whenever by reason of a flood or other accident any state highway shall be rendered dangerous for travel, the town chairman shall close the road and have such repairs made as may be needed, provided their total cost is not over twenty-five dollars ($25), and the county shall repay the cost of such repairs to the town. If the cost of making the road safe for travel shall be over twenty-five ($25) and there shall not be sufficient funds available to make repairs, the county highway commissioner, or other person in charge of maintaining state highways, with the consent of the chairman of the county board, or the county road and bridge committee, shall have such repairs made, and the cost shall be paid by the county as soon as funds can be available.

2. If any town chairman shall fail to observe the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, he shall be liable to the county for any damages that the county may have to pay by reason of such lack of repairs.

3. If in the judgment of the state highway commission state highways in any county are not properly maintained, all further allotments to that county from the state highway fund shall cease until such time as said highways shall be put in a state of repair acceptable to the state highway commission.

4. The town shall provide for the proper removal of snow from state highways and shall pay the cost of such removal. If any town shall fail to perform such duty, the county highway commissioner, or other person in charge of the maintenance of said highways, shall provide for the removal of the snow, and the expense of such removal shall be repaid to the county by the town.

5. Claims for damages which may be due to the insufficiency or lack of repairs of a state shall be against the county, and sections 1339, 1340, and 1340a of the statutes shall apply to such claims.

6. Whenever any group of freeholders who have lawfully petitioned a town board, according to section 1265 of the statutes, for the laying out, widening, altering, or discontinuing of any highway shall consider themselves aggrieved by the action of such town board, they

(Continued on Page 13)

OPPORTUNITY Is Knocking At Your Door

IN the Northeastern part of Wyoming, in the County of Crook, is to be found land that cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world for fertility of soil, for climatic conditions and for all that goes to make out-door life healthful and enjoyable.

The country is well wooded and well watered.

For the settler no better place can be found. It is possible under the law to homestead 320 acres and if care is used in the selection, plenty of timber can be found on the homestead to assure a good supply for all purposes for all time.

To the investor this country offers wonderful inducements. Splendid, well improved farms can be purchased for from $10 to $25 an acre.

In the center of this territory is the city of Sundance, the County Seat of Crook County, the home of the Sundance Land Office and the office of the Superintendent of the Sundance Forest Reserve. Coal in large quantities and of splendid quality is mined just nine miles west of Sundance. Twelve miles north of the city are large Gold and Copper Mines destined in time to become among the first producers in the world.

It is truly the land of opportunity and no man can afford to miss this chance to invest or come here and make his home. We will be glad to answer inquiries regarding Sundance and the surrounding country.

RAYMOND & WOOD

SUNDANCE, WYOMING

CHEAPEST LIGHT IN WISCONSIN

Citizens of Arcadia Claim Municipal Plant Is the Most Economical in the State

CENTER OF DAIRY DISTRICT

Farmers About Village Are Chiefly Engaged in Dairy Farming and Stock Raising

The town of Arcadia is one of the few towns along the right of way of the Green Bay and Western road which is not directly a child of the road. Arcadia was first founded about a mile from the present business center, in what now goes under the title of Old Arcadia, or "Arcadia on the Hill." This village was first settled in the year of 1855. In the spring of that year W. D. Comstock, James Broughton, George Shelley, George D. Dewey and Collins Bishop, took up land in this locality, and founded the village. Gradually the fame of the country spread, and the fertility of the soil brought other farmers to the district to take up the land. In this way the village grew, and by the time the railroad come in the fall of 1873 the village of Arcadia was already of respectable proportions.

When the railroad was first put through into Arcadia, the right of way was at least a mile from the village, and as the railroad was necessary for the further growth of the place, the village gradually was moved over nearer the railroad. The present site of the town of Arcadia was platted in the spring of 1874 by Dr. Briggs, one of the earliest pioneers in the locality, who is said to have come in 1856. With the platting of the new town the exodus took place and a new village gradually grew up around the depot of the railroad. The shipping facilities offered by a road at the very doors of the town stimulated trade to a great extent, and within a few months the town was practically in the midst of a boom. New businesses were started by the score, and the majority of them "stuck" and made good. There seems to have been no time in the history of Arcadia, as in the history of many other towns, when the town was suddenly stagnated by the failure of a boom. Arcadia's boom, it is true, died out, but there was no sudden failure, and the town held all that it had gained during the period of speedy growth.

For about six months between the fall of 1878 and the spring of 1879 Arcadia was the county seat of Trempealeau county, an honor which was later given to Whitehall.

Is Progressive Village

Of all the towns in the district surrounding the Gateway City, Arcadia is perhaps the most urban in appearance. To the visitor from outside the village presents a combination of the aspects of a thriving town in its business houses, which are in the majority of cases solidly built of brick, and of the peaceful country village in the neat and pretty homes which line its streets. It has two and one-half miles of macadamized streets, and nearly three miles of cement sidewalks. The streets are broad and well kept, and the business houses have an air of prosperity.

Cheapest Light in State

The town boasts of a municipal light plant, and the water works also is owned by the city. The inhabitants of the town claim for the city the distinction of having the cheapest light service in the state, having a rate of five cents per kilowatt hour. The plant, which was purchased from a private concern in 1903 is making money for the city over the expenses of its operation, and has in the past given exceptionally good service. In the last two years, however, the plant has been somewhat overloaded, owing to the growth of the town, and the village has voted an appropriation of $10,000 for an addition, which is now in the process of construction. The original cost of the plant was $13,000.

The water system of the town is of the latest design, the water being taken from a series of artesian wells, with a pump that has a capacity of one-half million gallons daily. An even pressure of 92 pounds is maintained by means of a reservoir on one of the bluffs above the city, which has a capacity of 175,000 gallons, ample to supply the needs of the 1,400 inhabitants.

Public Buildings

The city is also the owner of several fine public buildings, among which the best is perhaps the $10,000 Carnegie library. There is also a city hall, which has rooms for a jail, and quarters for the apparatus of the volunteer fire department. There is a well-built brick school house with accommodations for 500 pupils, where the work of the grammar and high schools is taught by competent instructors. The fire department consists of thirty-four members, and is well supplied with apparatus, having a hook and ladder truck and two hose carts with several thousand feet of hose.

The two largest churches in the town are those of the German and Polish Catholic congregations. The German Catholic church, built in 1903 at a cost of $60,000 is the most costly building in the city, with the Polish church now in process of construction a close second, with a cost of $40,000. There are in addition three other new churches, built within the last few years, and two of older date.

A Dairy Center

The country about Arcadia is devoted mostly to stock raising and dairy farming, although a great deal of grain is shipped from the village in the summer. The Arcadia creamery is a large and successful institution, and the majority of the farmers who bring their cream to it are said to receive from $125 to $180 per month from the sale of their dairy products. The city also has a large brewery which employes a number of men.

The present officers of the town are as follows: President, George Bohrnstedt; clerk, George Mathys; assessor, M. Cramolini; treasurer, A. A. Fugina; supervisor, Dr. J. A. Palmer and H. J. Theurer. The village trustees are: M. C. Abts, J. Eckel, J. M. Michalski, J. A. Danuser, H. F. Ruehlmann, R. N. Rork.

Hunters Killing Off the Birds.

Mr. J. P. Gilbert, of the University of Illinois, said in a recent lecture on "Birds of the Farm and City," that the hunters of the cities who did not realize the value of birds to farm products made possible an annual loss from farm insects to crops and forests of the United States of $700,000,000.

Mr. Gilbert said it was due to destruction of quail in Illinois that the potato bug was becoming such a pest; that quail on the table is worth a few cents, but that quail on the farm is worth many dollars; that every hawk and owl is worth on an average $30 to the state; that one "flicker" can eat 5,000 ants at a single meal; that the kingfisher is the most powerful defender of the poultry yard in existence.

Strain Became Too Great.

C. E. Ashburn, of Staunton, Va., has held what is probably the most unique office in the United States, that of manager of the city, an undertaking which has sent him, a nervous wreck, to a sanitarium in Washington. For years he ruled supreme, being delegated by the citizens of Staunton with sole power to conduct the affairs of the city government according to his own judgment, just as he would conduct a big business house of his own. He had the power to employ and dismiss all city employees, and his system proved a success. Never has Staunton accomplished more in the way of public improvements than under his administration. It is said that his worrying by office-seekers finally broke him down.

Coming Humorist.

"Now, sir, what do you think of that?" said the mother, after she had boxed Bobby's ears. "I don't think at all," replied the youngster. "My train of thought has been delayed by a hot box."—New York Herald.

HAS EASY ACCESS TO GATEWAY CITY

Stoddard Located on Main Lines of C. B. & Q. and Southeastern Railroads

Stoddard is an enterprising village of Vernon county, being located on the La Crosse & Southeastern and the C. B. & Q. railroads, and is about half a mile inland from the Mississippi river. However, this waterway is not made use of because it is too far away. The town is only a few miles to the southeast of La Crosse and the Gateway city is easy of access to its residents so a great deal of trade is carried on with them.

Although the first settlers arrived here as early as 1850, the town was not actually started until 1886, when the town was laid out. When the C. B. & Q. ran through Stoddard in 1886 the town was greatly benefited as many people then came here and the period was one of prosperity.

In 1904 Stoddard was incorporated and J. H. Hainsworth was the first mayor, or president of the council, he serving for two years. During this time the village hall and the jail were built while since then 600 cords of rock have been used to macadamize the streets, and along the main street cement gutters have been laid.

Many Indians

Many Indians lived in this vicinity in olden times but they gave the early settlers no trouble. A great many of these pioneers came from Vermont and other eastern points but this was not the only section of the country represented here as people from other places also came to settle.

Peter Christian and H. H. White were the first white men to settle on the site of Stoddard and both were here before the village was built. Mr. Christian came in 1862, while Mr. White arrived in 1865, and after a time the latter owned practically all the land on which the village is built. Both of these pioneers have been dead for several years.

Among the oldest residents of the village who are still living are C. P. White, son of H. H. White; Frank Hoch, who settled here in 1888, and Fred Granke, who came the same year. Mr. Cape arrived here long ago and he conducted a store for two years after which he left the place. Henry Blashek, who conducts a hardware store, has been here ever since 1887, and he is one of the oldest residents.

Oldest Building Still Intact

One of the oldest buildings in town is the store which was built in 1886, by Mr. Cape, and where Wrobel & Pulver now conduct a general store. Two additions have been made to the original building but the part first constructed still remains. A great many different men have conducted business at this place which has a history dating far back, Mr. Cape, Mr. Clinton, J. J. Harrington, H. Blashey, Wolfe & Stump, H. Stump and Wrobel & Pulver having been the proprietors in the order named.

Built Shingle Mill

Lain & Hainsworth built a shingle mill in 1889, where they made grubpins and ground feed in the winter, while during the summer they sawed logs. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hainsworth bought out Mr. Lain and in 1890 he went into partnership with Henry Blashek, the new firm being known as Hainsworth & Blashek until 1901, when the latter withdrew from that activity. Hainsworth & Blashek conducted a hardware and lumber business, manufacturing grubpins as long as they were in demand. When the partnership was dissolved J. H. Hainsworth took his son into the firm.

Stoddard's Business firms

Henry Blashek is the proprietor of one of the largest hardware stores in Vernon county.. Wrobel & Pulver and C. P. White conduct the two general stores, Bay Bros. run a meat market and the hotel is owned by Carl Groth. Anton Lee, George Van Bleik and William Slater are the proprietors of the confectionery stores and restaurants of which there are three, and Hoover Bros. run a blacksmith shop. C. P. White is the postmaster, the postoffice being located in his store. The Coon Valley Farmers' telephone has lines in Stoddard, this company having bought out the Interurban line, and connections with La Crosse can be made.

A pickle factory which does quite an extensive business, is now run by the Onalaska Pickle and Canning company, this firm having leased it for two years. A co-operative creamery is also located here.

New Bank to Open Soon

Organization for the new Farmers' and Merchants' State bank has been completed and the work of constructing the building is now started. Officers of the new bank, which, when completed will be the only one in Stoddard, are: H. Blashek, president; G. Wrobel, vice president; N. O. Johnson, cashier; E. C. Amann, E. L. Case, C. McClellan, J. R. Beitlich and J. H. Hainsworth, directors.

The printing office, where the Stoddard Times, a weekly newspaper is printed and where job printing is done, is owned by C. E. Dudley.

Water Supply Good

Fire protection is assured by 15 artesian wells, three of which have fittings so that the large hand pump can be attached to them. This is an efficient safeguard against conflagrations as a pressure of from 14 to 21 pounds to the square inch can be had, this being more than most villages have. Thirty men operate the pump and the heavy pressure at their command has enabled them to put out several dangerous fires and save the buildings.

J. H. Hainsworth has a large artesian well at his mill which runs the dynamo and produces the electric light for his two homes and the mill. Mr. Hainsworth had this well built in 1903 and he himself canstructed the large wheel which is used there. The well is 503 feet deep, has an eight inch pipe and can pump 54 cubic feet of water per minute, it being one of the largest of its kind in the vicinity.

Stoddard has two churches, a Methodist and a Lutheran, and they also have a school containing two departments with a course up to the eighth grade.

Good Shipping Facilities

The C. B. & Q. and the La Crosse & Southeastern railroads run through the town, the former coming in 1886 while the latter built their line in 1905. These roads afford good shipping facilities as the produce can easily be sent by this means.

According to the last census Stoddard has a population of 350, but about 400 people are now residing here.

G. E. Granke is the present mayor, W. H. Hainsworth is the city clerk, August Bay is the treasurer, while the village board consists of O. Schmick, C. H. Hoeffelt, C. Anderson, R. Bay, R. Koenig and G. Granke. Geo. White is the town marshal.

Some excellent farm land is in the surrounding country where grain and berries are extensively raised. All these products used to be shipped to many different. places but now most of the grain is sent to Chaseburg. Many berries are raised in the ravine back the town where the land is very good for this purpose.

Lo, The Busy Bee.

Three hundred billion bees, according to one expert apiarian, made enough honey last year to fill a train of cars long enough to reach from New York to Buffalo. At the low wholesale rate of 10 cents a pound it was worth $25,000,000, and if the 700,000 beekeepers of the country had worked as industriously and skillfully as did the bees the weight of the output would have been three times as great and the value $75,000,000.

Not only did the little workers contribute that vast supply of pure and delicious food product to the nation, but as they made it they treated it antiseptically with formic acid, thus preventing impurities or decay.

To Strengthen Rubbers.

When the children's rubbers get so that they slip off the heel, take a piece of strong, dark cloth and sew around inside of the heel, letting the selvage come even with the top, sew together over and over. This will also strengthen the shoe and make it wear longer.—Home Department, National Magazine.

HIS NAME MOST APPROPRIATE

"Knapp" It Was and Drowsy Delegate Proceeded to Live Up to Cognomen.

During the morning prior to the opening of the national convention, a special meeting of those delegates already arrived was held to discuss and vote on some preliminary measures. These met in a smaller hall, opposite the convention hall; and when they were all assembled in the stuffy room, one of the members leaned back wearily in his chair and promptly fell asleep.

After an hour's session, the chairman called a vote on a certain measure. All responded but the sleeper, whose snores now and then echoed through the room.

"Here! wake that man up!" demanded the chairman, at this point. "What's his name, anyway?"

No one being able to tell, and no one following the chairman's order to wake the sleeper up, that functionary at once called upon a ballot clerk to carry out the order. So accordingly the clerk hurried down the aisle to the dozer, shook him vigorously by the arm, asking him his name the while.

With a broken snore that perforated the atmosphere, the sleeper awoke.

"What's his name?" again called out the impatient chairman.

At this, the clerk straightened up from the unknown member's chair, and announced, to the accompaniment of a roar of laughter.

"Mr. chairman, he says his name is Knapp."—Judge's Library.

Soft-Toned Bells of China.

The natives of China use large bells of their own make in many of their temples and monasteries, writes the United States consul at Foochow. I have noticed all through Japan and China that the tone of the monastery and temple bells is very soft and smooth, due to the superior quality of the material used in their manufacture and to the absence of iron clappers, the result being a marvelous softness and mellowness of tone. The bells are never swung, being always suspended in a fixed frame, and the sound is produced by striking them on the outer edge with a wooden mallet. This makes the soft tones which are so delightfully melodious.

Some Bad Examples.

We have all heard of the butcher who was a vegetarian, of the barber who never shaved, of the shoemaker who let his children go barefoot, but here is a new one. A delegate to the late convention of the launderers at Lawrence wore a celluloid collar.—Lawrence Gazette.

HENRY & FRANK'S
LUNCH ROOM AND SHORT ORDER HOUSE

The Place you have all heard about. Steaks and Chops a Specialty. The Oldest Popular Priced Eating Place in the City. For a Delicious Meal or a Quick Lunch, See Us. You will want to come again.

118 North Third Street. La Crosse, Wisconsin.

THE STEAMER LA CROSSE

TIME TABLE

Monday, Wednesday and Friday		Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	
Lv. La Crosse	9:00 A. M.	Lv. Wabasha	5:00 A. M.
Dresbach	9:45 A. M.	Alma	6:00 A. M.
Dakota	10.00 A. M.	Minneiska	7:00 A. M.
Richmond	11:00 .A M.	Fountain City	8.00 A. M.
Trempealeau	11.30 A. M.	Winona	9:00 A. M.
Homer	12:30 P. M.	Homer	9:30 A. M.
Winona (Arr. 1:00)	2:00 P. M.	Trempealeau	11:00 A. M.
Fountain City	3:00 P. M.	Richmond	11:30 A. M.
Minneiska	4.30 P. M.	Dakota	11:45 A. M.
Alma	6:00 P. M.	Dresbach	12.00 Noon
Ar. Wabasha	7:00 P. M.	Ar. La Crosse	1:00 P. M.

Express Service At Less Than Railroad Freight Rates

Mr. Shipper: It will pay you to investigate the Facilities Offered by this Packet Service. Our Rates are Less than railroad freight rates and the Service is Quicker.

AN UNEXCELLED PASSENGER SERVICE

There is no Finer River Scenery in the world than that of the Upper Mississippi. Enjoy this scenery to the utmost by taking a trip in the splendidly appointed Steamer La Crosse.

LEAVES LA CROSSE
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY

LEAVES WABASHA
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY

FARE FROM LA CROSSE:

To Dresbach	25c	To Winona	50c
To Dakota	25c	To Fountain City	50c
To Richmond	25c	To Minneiska	75c
To Trempealeau	35c	To Alma	$1.00
To Homer	50c	To Wabasha	$1.00

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

Between La Crosse and Wabasha	$1.75
Parties of ten or more	$1.00

Children Under 12 Years of Age, Half Fare. *Children Under 5, Free if with Parent.*

Meals 50c. *Berths 50c.*

LA CROSSE & WABASHA PACKET CO.

G. M. ERICKSON, Manager, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

BEAUTY SPOTS FOR LOCAL AUTOISTS

Scenery Surrounding La Crosse Beautiful and Ideal for Driving, Say Owners

TWO IDEAL SHORT TRIPS

La Crosse Autoists Tell of Fifty Mile Tours that Are Filled with Scenic Wonders

Tourists making the Mississippi river trip have often remarked that the scenery to be found on the upper Mississippi river rivals that to be found in the Alps.

La Crosse autoists, who have toured every foot of the country around La Crosse county maintain that every tour that can be mapped out in this vicinity is filled with scenic wonders such as people spend large sums of money and many days of travel to see.

At our very door, it is asserted, are scenes that are wonderful while the beautiful views to be secured of the Mississippi, Black and La Crosse river valleys are beyond comparison.

There are, along the various roads, more than one delightful little resort which tempt the dusty tourists but local automobile owners assert that this is one thing lacking in this section of the country.

Onalaska View Grand.

What is considered the finest "automobile view" is to be secured on the trip between Onalaska and Midway. One of the finest views of the Mississippi valley is to be had from this point while Black river, French Island, Rice Lake, Round Lake and French slough are all to be viewed here. The famous and historic old Black river can be seen winding its course in and out of the banks on the way to Lytles while in the distance the Minnesota bluffs loom up in a huge background. This view is admitted by all to be one of the most beautiful in this section of the state and daily parties traverse the roads to this spot.

Another trip that will repay the traveler is to cross Black river at the north side and take the westerly road up French Island. The road here, despite its improvements, is not the best to be found but is by no means the worst in the county. At the head of French Island is a natural beauty spot that will, it is predicted, some day be the site of a great summer resort. On this trip excellent scenes are to be encountered which include French, Rice and Round lakes, the Mississippi and portions of the Black river valley and a splendid picture of both the eastern and western Mississippi bluffs.

Another trip, and one which but few La Crosse autoists have ever taken, is across the wagon bridge and over the La Crescent turnpike to La Crescent, over the C. M. & St. P. railroad tracks that takes the driver onto what used to be the road to the old La Crosse ferry. This road leads directly to the Mississippi railroad bridge and is one, that with a few exceptions, has been traveled but little since the old ferry was replaced by the present wagon bridge From here there is a rather indistinct road up to what is considered to be the finest camping grounds along the Mississippi river.

View of La Crosse River.

The trip from the town hall of the Town of Campbell to the abbatoir, over the La Crosse river, is a jaunt that is filled with beauty spots. This trip is taken daily by many local machines and the exceptional view of the La Crosse river valley and the hundreds of pleasant nooks along its route make it one of the most enjoyable trips to be conceived. The road on this tour is not exceptionally good but so popular has it become and so great has been the increase in travel that plans are at present under way to improve the highway.

On the State Road Coolee to Middle ridge are found views of exceptional value. Especially attractive is the trip coming into La Crosse. At the top of the ridge the broad Mississippi is to be seen for miles winding its way towards the gulf while off to the west are to be seen the bluffs on the Minnesota side.

A splendid panoramic view is to be obtained during the trip along the Mormon Coulee road to Bostwick valley. On the ridge this side of St. Joseph's ridge the river scenes are exceptional while the cool nooks in the bluffs are attractive in the extreme.

Fifty Mile Trip.

What is said by Paul W. Mahoney, an ardent motorist, to be an ideal fifty mile trip is along the North Salem road. This is followed to "Nigger Nathan's" hall, seven miles out of La Crosse and from this point a splendid view of both West Salem and the city of La Crosse is had. On the south can be seen the narrow La Crosse river valley while on the north is an excellent picture of what is said to be the richest farming and agricultural district in the county. Continuing the road should be followed into West Salem and then to Bangor by either the north or south roads. If the north road is followed the famous Neshonoc Falls are to be seen and this spot is said to be one of the natural beauty spots of the trip. The fame of this place as a beauty resort has spread far and wide and many La Crosse people have motored to this place for the view.

Returning from Bangor the road to Dutch creek should be followed until Middle Ridge is reached. This territory is rich. The farmers here have prospered as is evidenced by the modern building and homes. From Middle Ridge a direct route can be followed back to the city.

Another trip for the lover of scenery is down the Mormon Coulee road onto Brinkman's ridge. From the many high points on this route splendid views are obtainable.

A fifty mile tour which is often followed by local enthisasts through Onalaska to Midway and thence to Holmen. Halfway between Midway and Holmen take the left hand road and go over the ridge. The trip over this ridge is sometimes difficult, inasmuch as the road is not in the best of condition and the hill is steep. The view at the top is worth the grind, however, and the roads from there to Mindoro are good. On the return trip Lewis valley can be followed and the road in this valley is new. Neshonoc is passed on this trip and Salem is entered. From Salem the return trip to La Crosse can be made over the south road which follows the edge of the Wisconsin bluffs.

Southern Trip.

The trip to Lytles is one that is often taken and has only one drawback—the necessity of doubling back.

Another good drive is south to Stoddard and then follow the road to Newton, as far as the "Ridge," and then go to Chaseburg. The old time mail road can be followed on the return trip and the Stoddard road is met two miles south of John Stephan's place.

Drives About City.

Mr. Mahoney has mapped out what he claims to be ideal drives about the city. La Crosse, itself, is filled with points of interest many of which are never passed on the average flying circle of the town. One drive through La Crosse is mapped out by Mr. Mahoney as follows:

From the court house go south on Third to Twelfth street and the Mormon coulee road, then north on Twelfth to Jackson street. Take Jackson street east to the State Road coulee, turn to the left and come into Sixteenth street, then north to Market, west on Market to Twelfth, north on Twelfth to Cass and east on the latter street to Fifteenth. Then go north to State, east to the Campbell road, which affords a fine view of Grand Dad Bluff, north on the Campbell road to the golf links, east on La Crosse street to Myrick park. Circle through Myrick park taking the marsh road along the northern edge of the cemetery coming out at the green house. Go through "Lover's Lane" to Twelfth, south on Twelfth to Cass, west on Cass to Eighth and then north over the causeway to the north side. The causeway is rough and poor driving. Go up Mill street past Copeland park to Wall street, east to Caledonia, north to Gilette, east to Kane, north to North street, then to George street and then north over the smooth and perfect road to Onalaska. On the return trip you follow the same road to George street until you reach Gillette. Then turn over to Kane south to Clinton, west to Avon south to St. James, west to Caledonia, south to Hager, west to Rose. Then go over the viaduct—avoiding being crushed to death on the Mill street crossing—to Gould, west to Mill and then over the plank road to the court house.

Pettibone Park.

Pettibone park is a delight to many autoists. Its cool and shady nooks and splendid drives are alluring and the spin around the edge of the Father Waters is a real rejuvenator. A good drive suggested is down State street to Spence park, then south along the levee to Pearl and up Pearl to Front street. On front turn to the right, go over the Mississippi wagon bridge and through the park returning to the bridge via the La Crescent road, which the road meets near West channel.

The iron bands on the driveways over the bridge are said to be highly injurious to tires and the planking is poor, claim autoists.

Resorts.

A real resort for the autoists is a delight which La Crosse has but few of.

John Stephan's place on the Mormon coulee is considered a good place for a party to supper and during the motoring season many parties land there nightly. "Medinger's" is another place along the same highway that attracts many and his fame as a preparer of good lunches has spread far and wide.

Oehlers cave, a short distance south of Medinger's is a cool and natural beauty spot to which many are attracted during the hot months. In the olden days brook trout bounded in the stream near the cave but these have been, to a great extent, exterminated. Motoring to West Salem and dinners at the hotel there was a recreation that was stopped by the disastrous fire there recently. The Hotel May is still doing business however and many visit the devastated village weekly.

Barre Mills has the name of putting up the finest repast in the county. Middle Ridge dinners are far famed and the best the land affords is always on the menu.

Tit for Tat.

"I understand you broke the horse which just lost the race." "I did, but he returned the service by breaking me."

Man was a Janus, looking before and behind, till woman was made. Now he has to keep looking straight ahead lest she pass him in the race.

OIL ON ROADS IS NEW PLAN

Movement Fathered by F. J. Roth and Harry Taggart Latest in Street Care

Oiling the streets to make them sanitary and dustless is a comparatively new departure but it is being given a trial in La Crosse to see whether as good results as have been obtained in other cities will be secured here. Alderman Frank G. Roth introduced measures in the city council in 1909, 1910 and 1911 to have this work done but not until recently did that body vote to start to do anything in this direction.

But Alderman Roth was not left to fight the battle alone. The Merchants' association and the Medical society took up the fight, urging both the sanitary benefit of subduing the germ-carrying dust particles and the financial advantage of saving merchants' stocks from injury through filth circulating through the air. Harry Taggart, secretary of the association, became a firm ally of Mr. Roth, and finally the latter saw his long struggle ended.

The first step taken by the Merchants' association was the appointment of a committee consisting of Peter Newberg, John Toeller, Joseph Felber and Harry Taggart to have charge of the matter. Mr. Felber wrote to a number of cities where oil had been used in the streets, and the responses he received were so unanimous in their endorsement of the plan that the committee felt assured of its position.

After the streets have been covered with the oil they are dustless and so require no sprinkling. Watering the streets does not allay the dirt for any length of time, and they are therefore either dusty or muddy. The new idea is a great advantage over the old one.

All over the country the oiled streets are supplanting the macadamized drives as it is being recognized that they are in every way superior to the old ones. In Eau Claire the plan has been given a trial, they oiling their streets and putting on the asphalt, and the fact that the residents are all in favor of them shows that they are proving efficient. They now want more of these streets put in there as it is recognized that they are vastly superior to the former ones. Kansas City and Milwaukee have also given the oiled drives a trial and in these other cities the new plan has met with approval.

The first street which was oiled in La Crosse was Eighth from Main to State, this being done in March, 1910. However, but one layer was put on there so it did not have the lasting qualities which those now being fixed will have and it lasted but one year. This section together with that north of it is now being oiled again with two layers of the substance.

Eighth street from Main to Pine and King from West Avenue to 17th street are the latest streets to be given this covering and they are now completed and ready for travel. People residing in other parts of the city want their streets oiled also and in view of the success of those drives which have been treated in this way it is probable that in the near future they will have their requests granted. Many communities have offered to purchase the oil if the city would have it laid but it is unlikely that any more of these streets will be repaired until next year by which time it will be apparent just how well the others have worn.

A short time ago the council provided that fifteen blocks of streets should be oiled as an experiment to test the efficiency of that plan. It will be put on streets built of different material so that it can be seen on which surface it works the best as well as which makes the better pavement. The oil and asphalt are mixed in the process of completing the street, this being done for the purpose of making the surface as hard as possible while at the same time it is to be dustless.

In the construction of the new streets which are being made here a quality of oil which is superior to the regular road oil is being used and it contains 65 per cent of asphalt. This is practically the best grade obtainable and it was chosen as the men who went to other cities to investigate the sucess with which their strets were meeting saw that this oil proved to be the most durable. One layer of the oil is guaranteed to last two years without needing another coat while if two are put on it is guaranteed for five years. Alden Spears & Sons company of Chicago is furnishing the oil which is being used and it costs 7 1-2 cents per gallond.

Mr. Steinbuck, one of the best of the experts on this method of street improvement, was here for some time superintending the work and he complimented the city on having streets which were excellent for putting oil on. He said that they were better for this purpose than in any city where he had been to oversee work of this kind.

Aldermen Roth, Tarbox and Roellig are the councilmen who have been active in introducing the movement for the oil paved streets here but now the council looks favorably on the proposition. Alderman Roth asserts that all the streets should have this layer of oil for it would make them vastly better while there would be no dust and therefore no sprinkling and the sanitary conditions would be much improved. It is likely that the street car company will be required by the council to put this oil along their tracks although this will not be decided upon until brought up in a meeting. If the asphalt which is now being laid proves successful and more streets are improved in the same way, La Crosse will have some driveways which will be second to none, and together with the fine shade trees which are to be seen in all parts of town the Gateway City will present as fine an appearance as could be wished for.

STATE WILL AID IN ROAD BUILDING

(Continued from Page 9)

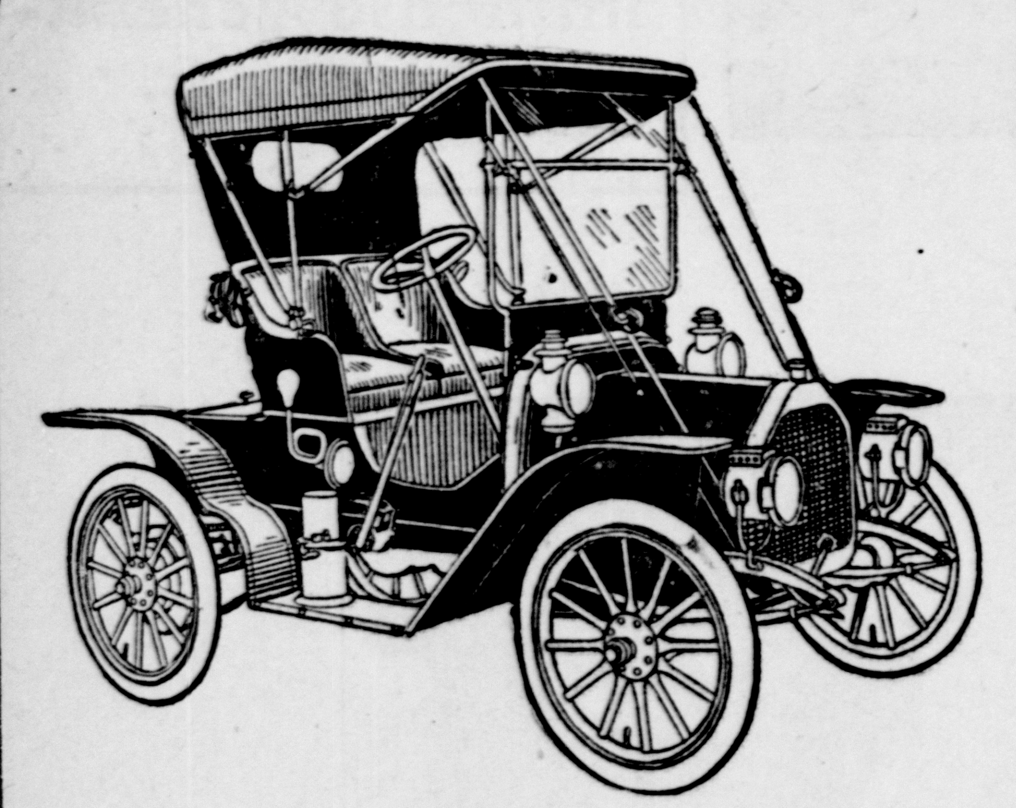
may appeal from such action to the county commissioner. After careful investigation of the facts the county highway commissioner shall decide upon the manner in which the public good will be best promoted and his decision shall be final and binding upon the petitioners and the town board unless the petitioners or the town board shall appeal therefrom to the state highway commission. If an appeal is taken to the state highway commission, they shall cause the facts to be carefully investigated and shall decide upon the matter in such manner as they believe will best promote the public good. The decision of the state highway commission shall be final and binding on all parties concerned.

Section 1317m—10. For the benefit of the state highway fund there is annually appropriated the sum of $350,000 to be levied and collected as provided by law, and no part of said annual levy shall be remitted under section 1069a of the statutes.

Section 1317m — 11. For the purpose of carrying on the duties assigned by this act to the state highway commission, there is annually appropriated from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Section 2. Subsections 16, 17, 18, and 19 of section 669; subsections 16 and 17 of section 776; section 1299g; sections 1304a, 1304b, and 1304c; sections 1308 and 1309; sections 1311—1 1311—25, inclusive; the section designated in the laws of 1907 as section 1311m, being part of chapter 552, laws of 1907; sections 1311n to 1311s, inclusive; and section 1347t to the statutes, are repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, but authority is given to towns and counties to carry out construction contemplated for the year 1911 under chapters 487 and 552 of the laws of 1907 exactly as if those laws were in effect.



BUICK RUNABOUT, FULLY EQUIPPED, DELIVERED IN LA CROSSE $575

A very popular little car that is especially adapted for rural mail carriers and others doing similar work

WE HAVEN'T BEEN SAYING MUCH LATELY ABOUT THE BUICK

Because we were unable to get the machines. We are in a position now to make deliveries of all the late models.

We are amply able to back up each and every claim made for the BUICK. These wonderful cars are designed to excel in quality of material, workmanship, finish and beauty. No other make of car is built so completely in its own shops. BUICK power and speed are the results of correct design, good materials and careful workmanship.

BUICK Cars Are Made in a Variety of Models from the Runabout at $575 to the Luxurious Seven-Passenger Limousine at $2750

BUICK
Economy means less cost of up-keep and small repair bills.

BUICK
Ease of Operation Makes it an Ideal Ladies' Car.

BUICK
SIMPLICITY Means Less Trouble and Expense.

BUICK
DURABILITY means a Trustworthy Car That's Always Ready.

ASK US ABOUT THE BUICK

White Steamer and White Gasoline Cars, Michigan Cars, Clark Cars, Maxwell Cars.

We Have a Number of Demonstrating Cars and Used Cars of 1911 Models that we are Going to Close Out in Order to Make Room for 1912 Cars Coming in. Here is a chance to get a Good Car at a Reasonable Price.

BERGH PIANO CO.
COR. 4th and JAY STS.
La Crosse, Wisconsin

THE HATFIELD PLANT OF

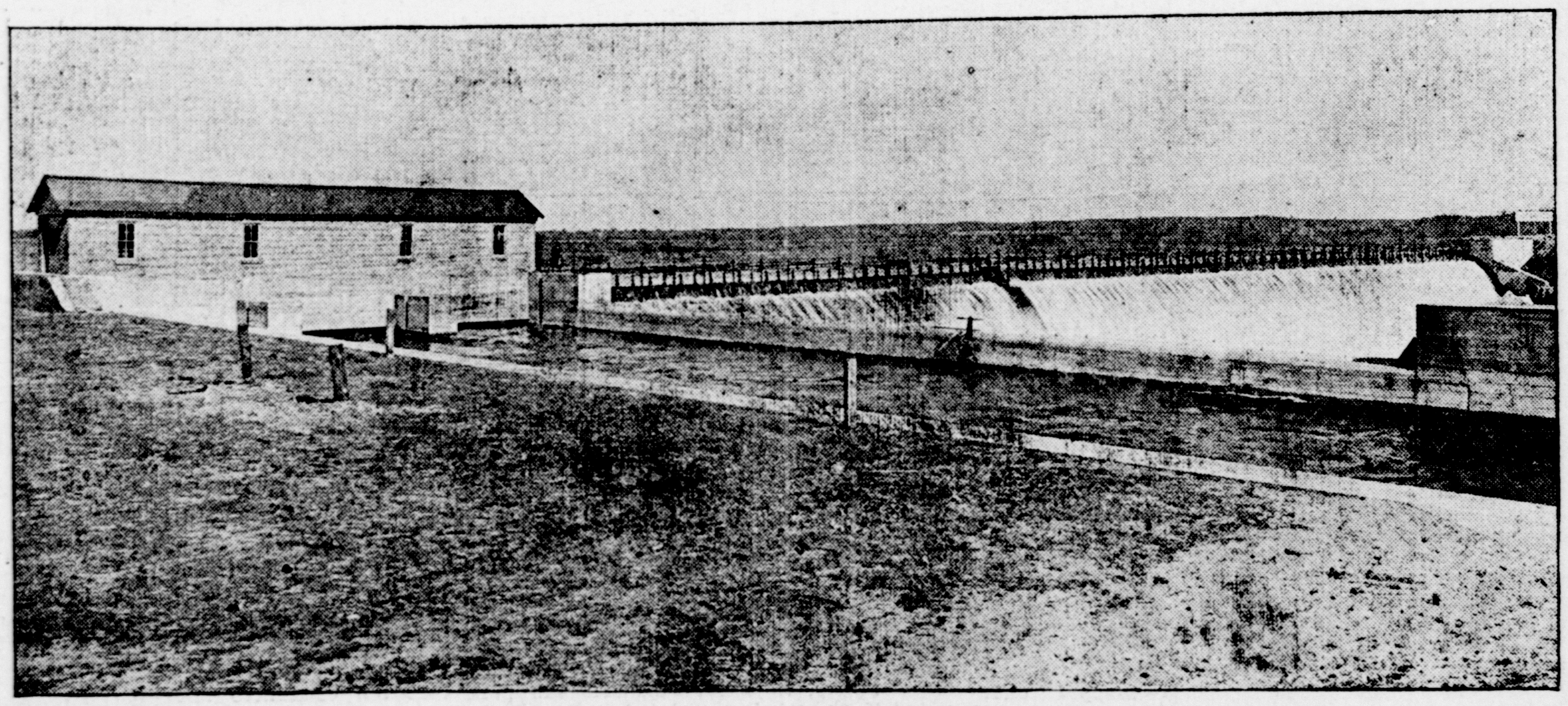
THE LA CROSSE WATER POWER COMPANY

Is The Most Important Instrumentality Building for the Industrial Expansion of La Crosse.

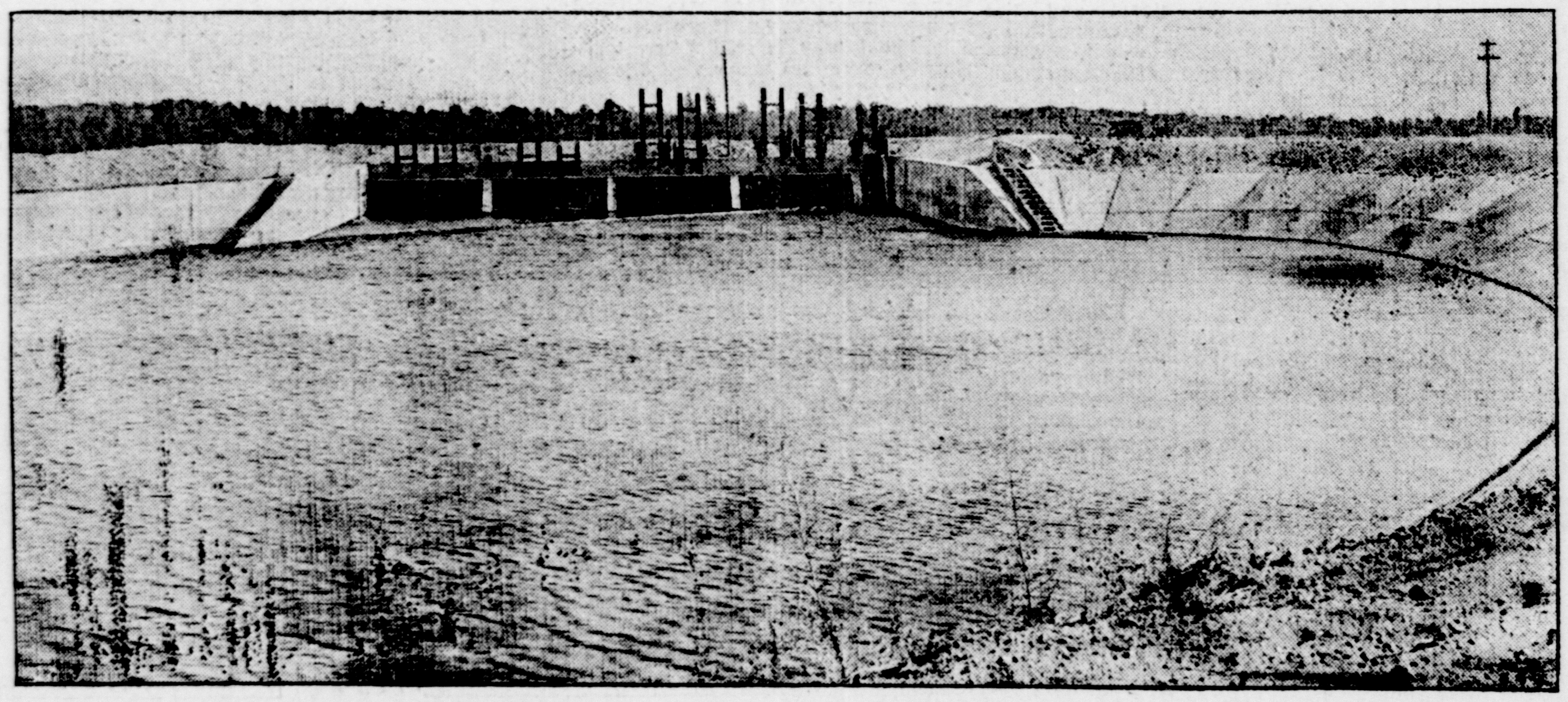
**Hydraulic Capacity
16,000 H. P.
Present Equipment
8,000 H. P.**

**Capacity With
Contemplated
New Dams
25,000 H. P.**

This H. P. is four times sufficient to run the industries of La Crosse and Winona and the proposed Winona-La Crosse Interurban.

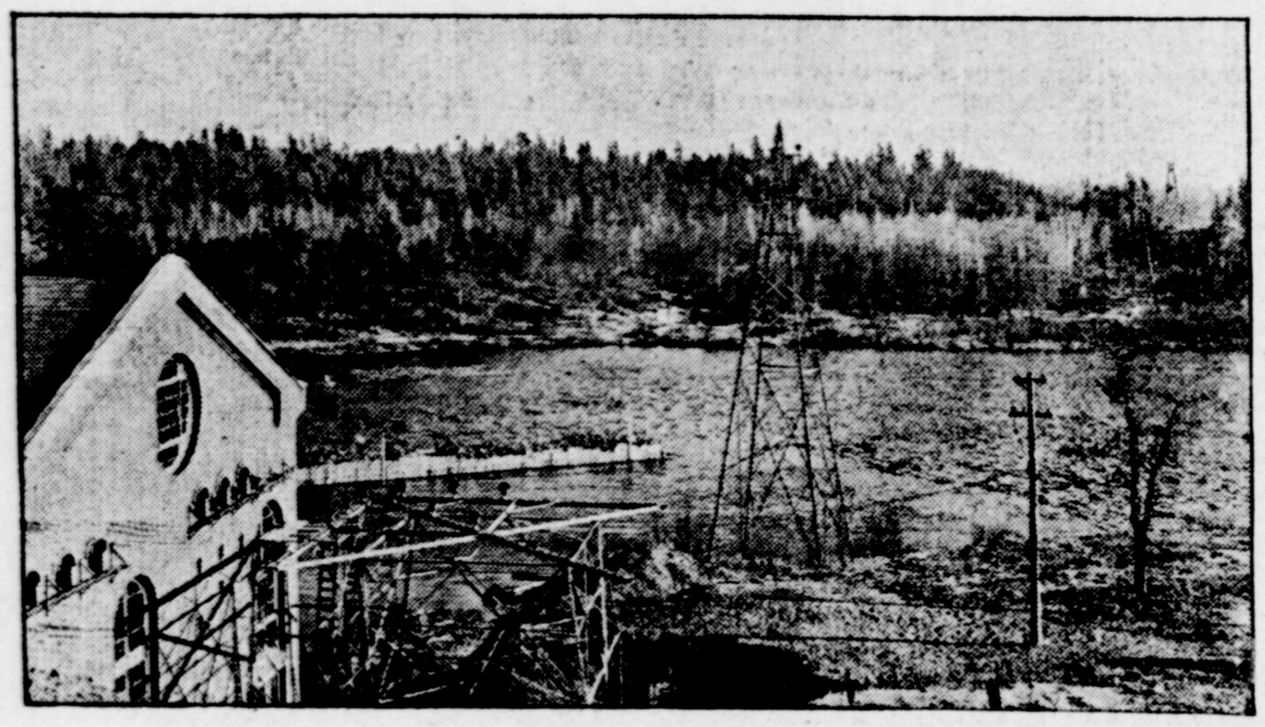


HATFIELD DAM—CONTROLLING GATES AND CANAL.

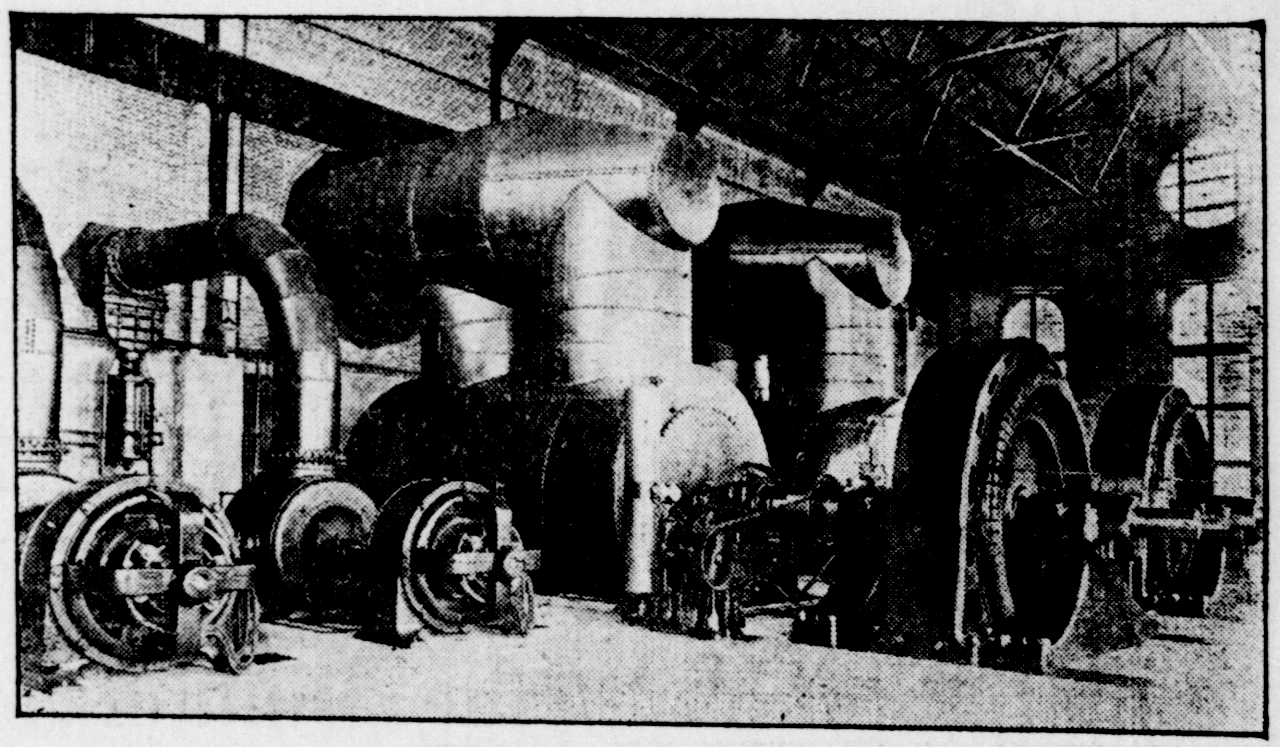


FOREBAY AT END OF CANAL, SHOWING RACKS AND GATES.

The accompanying cuts give a fair idea of the scheme of the Hatfield plant. At the top is the great dam. Next below is the forebay in front of the power house. The cut to the left shows the exterior of the power house with the transmission line stretching away to the right. The picture at the right shows the immense generators.



POWER HOUSE
SHOWING ENTRANCE OF TRANSMISSION LINE



INTERIOR OF POWER HOUSE
The two small generators are exciters. The two large generators are 4,000 H. P. each. The foundations are all in for two more of the same size.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL TO VISIT THIS GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The acme of economy is found in the plant whose machinery is driven by electric power. The factory that is profitable with steam will pay greater dividends with electricity. The old methods are everywhere giving way to modern ways, and electricity is crowned king of the industrial world. Don't try to stem the tide of advanced methods, it is much easier to swim with the (electrical) current.

THE LA CROSSE WATER POWER COMPANY

ROOM 12, BATAVIAN BANK BUILDING

SAYS GOOD ROADS REQUIRE ENERGY

State Inspector Hirst Blames "Don't Care" Attitude of La Crosse Farmers

SAYS INTEREST AWAKENS

Feeling of Pride in Highways Produces Instant and Fine Results

"If it were not the 'don't care' attitude of the Wisconsin farmer this state would have the finest roads of any state in the country," said A. R. Hirst, state road inspector of Wisconsin when addressing the Farmer's Course at the La Crosse County Agricultural school at Onalaska, last February and it is this attitude which has been the chief detriment to good roads in this and the adjoining counties ever since the movement for good roads has been started in this section of the country.

Good roads are like everything else that is worth having; it requires a great deal of well spent energy to attain the result and this is one of the facts which is becoming more apparent to the farmer every day.

However the 'don't care' attitude in La Crosse county is fast dying out, and is being replaced by that feeling of pride which one takes in the knowledge of his superiority over his fellow men, in regard to the road question.

Good Roads a Modern Movement

When La Crosse county was first settled the people of this section of the country became interested in the lumber industry and as the Mississippi river offered excellent advantages for this business, this part of the state rapidly became one of the leading lumber centers of the country and river traffic soon become the leading means of transportation.

The City of La Crosse, having natural advantages as a railroad center, rapidly developed but the agricultural industry was neglected for a number of years and little attention was paid to the condition of the roads, as the railroad and river were sufficient to supply all the wants of people.

In later years the lumber industry gave out in this section and as a natural outcome the people turned to agriculture which has since become the chief occupation of La Crosse county and the adjoining country.

With the coming of the agricultural industry, the people have found it necessary to provide themselves with other means of travel than the railroads and the river.

In the days of the lumber industry little attention was paid to the condition of the roads as there were but few farmers, and little travel was done on the country roads, to get them in poor condition.

However as the farmland became more densely populated and the roads became used by a large number of people, the farmers were soon compelled to provide good roads for their own convenience until at the present time La Crosse county is said to have the best roads of any county in the state with the exception of Madison.

Drawback to Good Roads.

One of the most common drawbacks to good roads in this and all other parts of the country is that a large share of the expense of the construction of good roads and keeping them in repair falls on the district in which the work is done and as a result, large sections of the country will be found in a deplorable condition while other parts have excellent roads.

According to the legislation of 1907 the county stands one half of the expense of the improvement of all roads adopted by the county board of supervisors, as public highways, and the town in which the road is located pays the other half.

However there are a great many roads which are not adopted as county highways, the burden of which fall on the town alone and as some towns neglect the road question, people who have good roads in their section of the county and are paying for them, are forced to travel over poor roads in other parts of the county and thus are receiving no more advantage from paying for the improvement of the roads than are those living in townships where road improvement is not taken up.

One of the methods advocated by road experts for doing away with this state of affairs is that a common tax be paid to the state and that the road building and improvement be placed under the supervision of a road superintendent who would have charge of all of the roads of the state. Thus roads would be kept in good condition in all parts of the country.

Value of Good Roads.

Mr. Hirst who has held the position of state road inspector for a number of years and has made a study of the road conditions in this section of the country is a strong advocate of good roads which he claims is one of the most valuable assets of the farmer. Not only are good roads a great convenience to those engaged in agriculture but it tends to give farm lands a higher value than any other improvement.

La Crosse County.

La Crosse county has always been one of the foremost in the state in working for the improvement of good roads but within the past two years, has taken enormous strides toward the betterment of the highways.

In 1910 there was $13,951 spent on road improvement in this county, on roads which had been adopted as public highways. Of this sum $3,547 was paid by the towns in which the roads were located and a like sum by the county, the remainder being spent from a surplus fund.

Nine new bridges were constructed in La Crosse County last year which cost $1,700, one half of which was paid by the county and the other half by the towns.

This year the County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $17,000 which will be spent on road improvement, while $1,500 has been appropriated for the construction of bridges.

Highway Commissioner Elected

One of the biggest steps toward road improvement in years was the election of a highway commissioner, by the County Board of Supervisors, who will have complete charge of all the work done along this line, on roads adopted as public highways. The term of office of the commissioner is three years and the salary is $1,000 per year.

New Machinery.

This county is probably the best equipped of any in the state in regard to machinery for road building. Within the past year, two road rollers costing $5,000 have been purchased, as well as a portable stone crusher, sprinkling wagons, boxes for hauling crushed rock, tools and other implements, the cost of all amounting to over $7,500.

Houston County.

At the present time Houston County ranks with the poorest counties in the state of Minnesota on the road question but if the people of that county keep up the work as they have in the past few years, there is but little doubt that 1915 will see that county equipped with as good roads as any section of the state.

Little attention was paid to the roads or road improvement in Houston County until a few years ago when the people of that section of the country began to treat the matter as of more importance than had been the case here-to-fore.

According to the old system of road building in Houston County each town had charge of its own work, paid all expenses and kept the roads in whatever condition they saw fit. Several road bosses were placed in charge of the work and every voter in his section or district spent two days working on the road as a poll tax.

However this system proved unsatisfactory as very little work was accomplished in this way and no special requirements of the road condition were demanded.

According to a recent act of the state legislature this system has been changed and at the present time the roads are divided into three classes. The first class or state roads comprise the roads in general use between cities and villages. On these roads the state pays one-half of the expense of maintenance while the county pays one-fourth and the township pays the other one-fourth.

The second class of roads which are known as county roads are the roads adopted by the county board of supervisors as county highways. The county pays one-half of the expense of these roads while the town pays the other half. The third or last class are the minor roads which are rarely used and which are left entirely under the charge of the townships in which they are located.

However as the greater burden of the building of roads now falls on the county and state each township desires to have the best possible roads and the people of that ounty are taking hold of the work with a vim that is bound to bring success.

Among the recent steps toward bringing about a better state of affairs along the line of good roads is the subscription of $10,000 by the farmers of that and the southeastern section of Winona County for the purpose of improving the roads to La Crosse.

The citizens of La Crosse have also raised $10,000 to aid in this work and within a short time, Houston, Winona and La Crosse Counties will be connected by the best roads in this part of the country.

Monroe County.

Monroe County like La Crosse County has paid little attention to the roads until the past few years, but like all other counties in this part of the country they are beginning to realize the vast importance of good roads and under the County Highway legislation as in use in this county are beginning to work along this line. However Monroe County has not yet reached the stage in road improvement that has been reached by this county.

Round Trip Only $2.50

"Gi' me a 5 cent piece of tobacco," said a man who entered a Manchester, N. H., tobacco store the other day, throwing down his nickel on the counter.

The proprietor cut the tobacco and looked at it critically for a moment.

"Hain't it a little small?" asked the purchaser.

"Nope," replied the storekeeper, "regular nickel size.

"I know a place down in Boston," remarked the customer, "where you kin git a piece for 5 cents twice as big as that."

"Well," observed the storekeeper, defiantly, "the round trip is only $2.50. Why don't you go down to Boston and get your money's worth?"—Boston Globe.

Told Why

A patriotic Liverpool Gael was asked why he left his native heath, of which he boasted so much. He was not a bit put out. "It was like this, ye see. In Scotland everybody was as clever as myself, an' I could mak' naething o't. But here," he added, complacently, "I gettin' on verra weel."—Tit-Bits.

In loking around for amusement don't forget that business is important. There are bills to pay every month.

WINONA ROADS BOOM BOOMING

Sister City Shoots Perfect Highway Deep Into La Crosse's Best Farming Territory

WILL SPEND ABOUT $120,000

Up-river City Maps Out Country Road Program that Will Bring It Prosperity

WINONA, Minn.—The campaign for good roads in this vicinity so successfully inaugurated this summer promises to grow and is likely to spread to other communities in this section which may also construct good roads to connect with those being built out of Winona.

One possible instance of this has already been noted in the discussion of Rushford residents concerning the probable building north from there of a road to connect with the proposed highway to run south from Stockton, this county, to Almon. Other instances are expected to develop before the summer. Winona's activity along this line has given it considerable notice in the papers, the Winona campaign for good roads being almost universally commented upon favorably.

The first of the good roads to be constructed is the one from Winona to La Moille down the river, a distance of some eight miles. This follows close by the side of the river after Minne-o-wah is reached and from a scenic point of view will be a most beautiful drive. It is called the La Moille road now, but after construction it would not be strange if the name were changed to Riverside Drive, for that name would be most appropriate.

Roads Were Needed

Its construction will mean the provision of a strip of good roads into the city from a direction in which the roads have heretofore been none of the best. Just at present there is no thought of building beyond La Moille, but it is impossible to say what the future will develop. This road holds great possibilities for extension further down the river, and if interest in good roads were aroused at La Crosse and a good road started up the river from La Crescent, it might be that in time the two could be made to meet and an ideal highway along the riverside be established between Winona and La Crosse.

Come This Way

While this may be worked out in the future, there are two other good roads projects in addition to the one from Winona to La Moille that seem certain to be brought to realization here next year. One of these is the construction of a state highway along East Burns valley to the top of the ridge. There is at present a good macadamized road about a mile and a half out of this valley and surveys now being made show it will take about four more miles of such road for the ridge to be reached.

The third and longest road project calls for a state highway from Winona to Stockton over the Stockton hill, a distance of some ten miles and then south four and a half miles to the top of the ridge near Almon. The stretch from Winona to Stockton was on the road used by the Glidden tourists when they passed this way in the summer of 1909.

County Town Agrees

There is no objection to the road from Winona to Stockton, but residents in the western part of the county have raised a protest to the building of the road from Stockton to Almon, claiming it is something of a side issue, and that instead the road ought to be continued on from Stockton through Lewiston and Utica to St. Charles. Some $2,200 aid has already been voted to the Almon road and it is believed it will be built. However, to meet the objections of the protestors the county board has declared the road from Stockton to St. Charles through Lewiston and Utica a state highway, and it now rests with the people along that route to secure the necessary aid to building a new road.

Not one of these three pieces of new highway will be built this year, as according to the necessary red tape it will be October 1 before the contracts can be let for the first road and a month later before they can be awarded for the other roads. However, it is expected to have the contracts awarded and everything ready to begin actual road construction just as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and that before fall of next year comes around all the three roads will be realities.

Pritchard Fosters Plan

To Dr. Donald B. Pritchard, health officer of Winona, belongs most of the credit for this good roads movement. It was he who drew up the bill passed by the last Minnesota legislature which encourages such road construction, and it is he who has since led in the agitation to make use of the privileges offered by the law and has got Winona county in the field ahead of any other counties in Minnesota in pushing this road improvement work.

By the law passed by the legislature last winter construction of state highways is encouraged by the state to the extent that it will pay half the cost of construction of such roads provided the county in which the road is to be built pays a quarter and the other quarter is raised by private subscription there, suitable restrictions being provided to assure the building of first class roads and their maintenance. This last is a most important point. State Engineer Cooley when in Winona recently said that the roads in the old country about which so much was said were not a bit better constructed than those in the United States. The difference was that in the old country the roads were kept up and as soon as a little hole developed it was given attention, with the result that the road was always kept in first class condition. These new roads in Winona county are to be given such attention. The state has promised to provide one man for the first year to do part of this work, and after that the county will see to it that the roads are kept up. It is lack of such attention that causes macadam roads to disintegrate.

Cost to Be Great

The estimated cost of the road improvements contemplated as outlined above for Winona is $120,000, of which the state will pay $80,000, Winona county $40,000, and the remaining $40,000 will be raised by private subscription, nearly all of which has already been promised.

Another good road improvement actually accomplished in Winona this summer has been the paving with brick of Mankato avenue a road somewhat resembling the causeway leading from La Crosse to La Crescent, not so long but equally difficult to keep in repair. It is proposed also in the near future to pave with brick the Sugar Loaf hill just south of the Mankato avenue paving. Travel here is so heavy that paving with brick gives much better results than macadam.

Winona feels that the inauguration of the good roads movement here is cause for sincere congratulation and is positive that the agitation will never be regretted and hopes it may spread still further in the future.

THE MAKING OF GOOD ROADS

Top View Shows Method of Road Building.

Bottom View Shows the Finished Road.

FREE BRIDGE TO AID GOOD ROADS

Fight Has Taught Farmers of Houston County How to Take Advantage of State Aid

THEY WILL MAKE GOOD

Committees on Both Sides of River Declare Necessary Funds Will Be Raised Soon

The businessmen of La Crosse and Houston counties are looking forward with satisfaction to the first of September at which time it is expected the long discussion relative to the establishment of a free bridge over the Mississippi, the paving of the La Crescent causeway and the improvement of the county roads converging upon it at La Crescent, will finally be settled.

If arrangements that have been entered into are carried out, the bridge will be made free upon that date pursuant to an ordinance recently passed by the La Crosse City council, and $10,000 raised by the business men of La Crosse will be employed in paving the turnpike, while a similar sum provided by citizens of Houston will be devoted to fixing the county roads in question.

The fight for a free bridge has been jointly made by the merchants element of La Crosse and the farmers of Houston county, and dates back almost to the hour of the completion of the Mississippi wagon bridge twenty years ago. It was probably an echo of the controversy that arose when this bridge was built, in which a strong faction opposed the draw bridge and contended that a high bridge such as was built at Winona should be constructed. Immediately after the completion of the bridge protests were heard in the Minnesota side. La Crosse merchants echoed complaint, contending that the tolls tended to keep away the business and retard the growth of the city.

The fight for a free bridge was renewed every two or three years, the newspapers quite generally supporting the movement, but nothing came of it until, headed by the indefatigable Harry Taggart, the Retail Merchants' Protective association took up the fight a little over a year ago.

Country Trade Decreased

Merchants in La Crosse had detected from year to year a gradual shrinkage in Houston and Winona county trade, and a corresponding shrinkage in the receipts of the toll bridge plainly showed the cause. Mr. Taggart determined to make an effort to overcome the trouble, and with his usual thoroughness he made a comprehensive canvass of the Minnesota territory, quizzing the farmers as to the reason for their deserting La Crosse for Winona as a market.

The toll bridge was assigned as the cause by a great majority, and there was also much complaint of the condition of the causeway, as a secondary cause.

At a meeting of the merchants Secretary Taggart presented the facts he had secured, and a systematic plan of procedure was mapped out. It consisted of three things, as follows:

(1) The bridge should be made free.

(2) To help win the council, and to further aid the farmers, a fund should be raised by the La Crosse businessmen to pave the causeway.

(3) An up-to-date market with an independent buyer should be established in La Crosse to insure a square deal to the farmers.

Bryant Enters the Fight

The merchants had anticipated opposition from the council, and they were not disapppointed in this, but at this juncture a new factor appeared in the game in the person of J. W. Bryant, an apostle of the "square deal" who knew a thing or two about this road question.

Mr. Bryant is an ardent advocate of better roads, and has not hesitated to back his judgment with his purse. While his interest has been a general one, his most interesting experience had been with the road which the merchants were now proposing to have paved. He cared much less for the free bridge idea than he did for the good roads idea, and he had personally assumed the task, considerably more than a year ago, of raising a fund to pave the causeway. His proposal was that Houston county should raise $2,500 and La Crosse $7,500, and that the total of $10,000 should be used on the turnpike. He had raised approximately $6,000 of the $7,500 for La Crosse when it became apparent to him that the Houston county was not to be forthcoming. He proposed as a substitute for the Merchants' association plan a scheme whereby, in consideration of the free bridge and the paving of the causeway the citizens of Houston county should devote a similar sum to fixing the roads leading from the Minnesota end of the causeway.

Not all of those interested were in accord with his plan, but in consideration of his turning in his subscription list of about $6,000 it was finally adopted. It was upon this plan that the council, after considerable discussion, consented to pass the ordinance freeing the bridge Sept. 1, 1911.

Following this arrangement, and after the ordinance had been passed, Secretary Taggart called two meetings in Houston county. The citizens there were addressed by Mr. Winter, Mr. Taggart, Judge James Farrell, John Toeller, Joseph Felber and others, with the result that the fund in Minnesota was started in good shape. It is now asserted that both funds will be raised, and that the long struggle will soon be ended.

The affair has had a more far reaching effect than could have been anticipated. It was the means of awakening the farmers of Houston county to the fact that the state has a liberal law giving state aid in the building of good roads, and citizens of the county now declare that within two years $40,000 will be spent on the roads of Houston county.

The Height of Happiness at His Age.

In what pleasure we find our greatest enjoymen depends much on our age; at one time of life we may like one thing best, at another time another. Here was a small boy rolling along the sidewalk in one of those hand-operated wagons which he was propelling with one hand, while in the other he held an ice cream cone which he was eating as he rolled. His was probably the highest attainable happiness at his age.

No Sharing Profits.

M. Paul was a grocer in a French town. Rats overran the place and a price of two sous a head was placed upon them by the town council. M. Paul's errand boy, working early and late, managed to slay 90 rats in the cellars and attics of the shop. The boy took them to the town hall, and, returning jubilant to the grocer's, showed M. Paul the nine francs he had gained. The grocer held out his palm. "Hand the money over," he said. "You knew very well those rats were mine, not yours!"

Wealth Not Always Advantage.

Advantage, opportunity, chance, luck! They are all on the side of the boy born in obscurity, brought up in poverty. Provided he be endowed with the will that brooks no obstacle, with the mental ability to conceive great thoughts, to plan great undertakings, the boy is all the more blessed who is not handicapped by wealth.

Juvenile Misapprehension.

"Papa," whispered Johnny, who was in attendance at the Sunday morning services, "why do the people look so sad when they drop their money in that plate?"

Would Suit Her.

Benham—If we get a divorce I shall insist on having our child half of the time. Mrs. Benham—All right; you may have him nights.

It Was "Lovely" Cheese.

A young married woman in Cherryvale asked the polite salesman if he had good cheese. "We have some lovely cheese," was the smiling answer. "You should not say lovely cheese," she corrected. "Why not? It is," he declared. "Because"—with a boarding school dignity—"lovely should be used to qualify only something that is alive." "Well," he said, "I'll stick to lovely."—Cherryvale (Kan.) Journal.

Clean the Feedplate.

Your sewing machine will last longer and run more easily if, especially after working on woolen goods, you clean out the feedplate. Take out the screw that holds it down and lift it off; then, with a long pin, pick out the lint and clear the needle slot. You will be amazed at the amount of lint that can accumulate there, and when you have replaced the plate and the screw, at the increased efficiency of the machine.

Needed Covering.

On the morning after the Charleston earthquake a family was sitting half clad, shivering in the dawn. "Oh, Aunt Fannie," said the young woman, "there's a horrid big worm on your shoulder." "Leave it on, Aunt Fannie," said the young woman's husband. "You need all the covering you can get."—Success.

A Knowing Father

"But will your father give his consent?"

"Don't worry about that. Father is not going to waste time opposing a summer engagement." — Presbyterian Standard.

Any invertebrate can "taper off" but it takes a man to quit!

Luke 19:3.

Deacon—"I fear it's the Sunday paper we must blame for our small morning congregations, pastor." Pastor—"Yes, many of our people are like Zaccheus, prevented from getting near our Lord by the press."—Boston Transcript.

The Greatest Social Force.

The middle classes are the preponderant social force of today in republics as well as in monarchies, in Europe as in America. Everything is everywhere subordinated to the necessity of satisfying them as speedily and as thoroughly as possible.—Ferrero, in Paris Figaro.

Envelopes for Packing.

Envelopes used in packing small articles will be found better than boxes, as they take up less room. Stout, collapsible envelopes, which may be bought where office supplies are sold, will be found satisfactory. Gloves, handkerchiefs, neck arrangements, etc., may be kept nicely in such envelopes.

It is a rare girl who is good to her father after she passes 18 or 20. Most girls treat their fathers as wives treat their husbands.

LEGISLATION FOR FAMOUS BRIDGE

New Law Gives La Crosse County Right to Close the McGilvray Structure

WRANGLED FOR MANY YEARS

But Trempealeau Refused to Assume Legal Obligations for Its Upkeep

The McGilvray bridge has caused more discussion than any other structure ever erected in or near La Crosse county.

The whole cause for the fight originated when Trempealeau county absolutely refused to pay any portion of the expense connected with upkeep of the bridge.

Trempealeau may be excused to a certain extent on this proposition in view of the fact that their system of paying for bridges is different there than here. They have the town system—each town contributes to its own structure—whereas in La Crosse county the county stands for the construction and upkeep.

Anyway Trempealeau county refused to contribute, realizing that to do so would make them legally responsible for all times to come.

The La Crosse county board annually appropriated sums for repairing the bridge and kept it in shape for the farmers. One reason assigned for Trempealeau's lack of interest in the case is the fact that the structure is located at the extreme end of both counties.

A few Trempealeau county farmers, however were particularly desirous of continuing the structure and the same condition prevailed here. The merchants of Trempealeau and Galesville averred that it was a good things and ought to be maintain so La Crosse county continued to "come up" for new approaches, etc.

The bridge as near as can be learned, was built about twenty ago and at that time there was a crying demand for the structure. G. O. McGilvray, formerly of Trempealeau county and at present in Canyonville, Ore., whites that at that time the bridge was neede and he went before the La Crosse county board and secured the appropriation of $2,000 towards its construction.

The Black River Improvemtn Co., also donated $2,000 claiming that the log rafts that were constantly coming down the Black river made the old Ferry impractical, private citizens here and in Trempealeau county responded and the bridge was erected.

It was not until the last year that agitation against La Crosse standing the entire expense grew hot. Then one day a number of public spirited, drove to the bridge to investigate tales that it was unsafe. They shook portion of that structure collapsed. the approaches and immediately that Then there was a furore of public protest went up that was higher than the dust that arose when the approach went down. Immediately Trempealeau counuty farmers became incensed, the oficials of that county were excited, and everything looked like a free-for-all legal fight. But there wasn't.

Then there were talks of getting together and Chairman R. W. Davis of the La Crosse county board, County Clerk C.H.Rawlinson, Oscar Hulberg, a member of the roads and bridges committees of the board and others held a meeting with Trempealeau county business men at Trempealeau. At that place, in Galesville, in fact in every commercial center in the lower part of that county they were enthusiastic over the project to keep up the bridge and a movement was started to raise funds on that side of the Black river to help to keep up the bridge.

But the money wasn't raised—at least none of it came over the river.

La Crosse county was up against it. It didn't want to tear down the structure that might result in law suits.

Then there was a "getting-together-bee" at the court house. For hours some of the supervisors, the road committee and Davis were closeted with local members of the legislature. When they came out of the meeting they were "mum." Not a word would they utter that might be a "tip" on what was going to be done.

"Just wait, there'll be something started here," was the most you could get out of them.

There was something started. A bill was introduced in the legislature and passed, which gives to one county the right to close up a bridge if the adjoining couunty refuses to help pay for its maintenance. This bill, while it is applicable anywhere in the state, is peculiarly beneficial to La Crosse county in the case of McGilvray bridge. It means that under the law La Crosse county can nail up the structure and refuse to spend another cent on it as long as Trempealeau county refuses to pay what is considered its just portion of the expense.

That is at present the status of the case. La Crosse has a law through the legislature which gives it authority to close the structure but this will not be done until the matter is once more fought out before the county board.

It is probable that another attempt will be made to get Trempealeau county to pay its portion of the expense. That the officials there, when the law is explained, will take some action to continue the structure is almost a certainty. The people of Trempealeau county, especially the lower portion, want the bridge is the claim of La Crosse county board members.

RAPID TRANSIT IS THE WAY TO SUCCESS

He who rides arrives at his office on time and keeps his appointments. A little delay loses much business. A moment's tardiness may cost a rich contract, a lucrative case or a profitable sale. Modern Business cannot wait for Walkers. To keep up with the procession in La Crosse you must take the fast cars run by

THE LA CROSSE CITY STREET RAILWAY CO.

Places of Interest

Business houses and public buildings reached:

All cars traverse business center in "loop district" covering Main to Third, N. Third, S. Third, N. Fourth S. Fourth, and crossing intersecting business streets one block apart.

Cars pass Postoffice, Stoddard Hotel, Court House, G. B. & W. depot, C. & N. W. depot, Masonic Temple, Majestic and La Crosse Theatres

Cars run within one block of City Hall and C. B. & Q. and C. M. & St. P. depots.

Cars run to Country Club and Golf Links, Myrick Park, Oak Grove Cemetery, Burns Park, Catholic Cemetery, Cameron Park, Base Ball Park.

Cars run within one block of Copeland Park and within two blocks of Spence Park and bridge leading to Pettibone Park, and operate to within three blocks of foot of Gran'dad.

OUR HELP

We pride ourselves upon the employment of competent and courteous conductors and motormen. Complaints and suggestions from our patrons welcomed at main office of company.

TIME CARD

Cars leave Fourth and Main streets as follows:

GOING EAST.

First car to Catholic Cemetery and Twenty-third Street......5:45 A. M.
Fourteenth and Farnam......5:50
Oak Grove Cemetery......6:00

GOING SOUTH.

Fourteenth and Mormon Coulee......5:50
Sixteenth and Market......5:50

(Cars follow on all above lines at 10 minute intervals, with connections for all branches.)

GOING NORTH.

First car leaves Fourth and Main......6:10 A. M.
With following 10-minute schedule:

South Side Terminals.

First car leaves Catholic cemetery......6:00 A. M.
Fourteenth and Farnam......6:05
Oak Grove Cemetery......6:10
Fourth and Mormon Coulee......6:05
Sixteenth and Market......6:10

(Above cars reach Fourth and Main at 6:20 and connect in all directions on 10-minute schedule.)

North Side Terminals.

First car leaves Livingston street......6:05 A. M.
Following on 10-minute schedule.

Last Cars at Fourth and Main.

All south and east last cars leave Fourth and Main streets at 11:00 P. M.
Last North side car leaves Fourth and Main streets at 11:20 P. M.
(Above cars connect with all branch lines.)

Last Cars at Terminals.

Catholic Cemetery......10:50 P. M.
Oak Grove Cemetery......11:10
Fourteenth and Farnam......11:05
Sixteenth and Market......11:10
Fourteenth and Mormon Coulee......11:05
(Above cars connect for North side.)

North Side Terminals.

Last car leaves Livingston and Loomis......10:40 P. M.
(Excepting Saturdays and Sundays, 10:35.)
Connecting at Fourth and Main with all East and South last cars.
(All North side cars leaving Livingston and Loomis after 10:40 run only to Fourth and Main.)

ONALASKA CONNECTIONS.

First car leaves Power house......5:40 A. M.
Livingston and Loomis......5:55
Onalaska on return trip at......6:10
(Schedule car every half hour.)

All North cars leaving Fourth and Main on even hour and half hour connect with Onalaska line. Last connecting car leaves Fourth and Main at 10:40 P. M. Leaves Onalaska on return at 11:15 P. M. and runs only to power house.

Onalaska theater parties notify conductor to hold last Onalaska car at Livingston and Loomis until show car connects.

SUNDAY.

All first cars leave Fourth and Main, and terminals, one hour later than week day schedule.

Onalaska cars Sunday leave power house 7:00A. M., Onalaska on return 7:30 A. M. Schedules otherwise unchanged.

N. B.—It will be noted that this card gives a 5-minute schedule on Main street to Twelfth, from 11:55 A. M. to 8:05 P. M.

After 8:00 A. M. all through cars on Twenty-third street line run on 20-minute schedule.

WATCH SIGNS ON CARS FOR CONNECTIONS.

The above schedule gives our patrons a 10-minute service on all lines with the following exceptions:

From Fourth and Main to Twelfth and Main a 5-minute service is provided from 11:55 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

On Twenty-third street schedule on week days is 20 minutes, excepting from 6 to 8 A. M. and 5 to 8 P. M., when 10-minute cars are run. On this line the Sunday schedule is 20 minutes, excepting from 1 to 8 P. M., when the service is 10 minutes.

Universal Transfers

Give our patrons access to all quarters of the city. One fare in all directions with transfers as follows:

At Fourth and Main Streets on all diverging lines---West Ave. and Main, Seventh and Market, Sixteenth and Market, Sixteenth and Main.

N. B.---One 5c fare takes our passengers from Loomis street loop on North Side to Green Bay depot, a distance of seven miles. On steam roads under the two-cent law this ride would cost 14c.

The rolling stock is in good condition and track improvements almost constantly in progress are perfecting the road bed. In all brick paved districts 73-lb. rail is being used, and on other streets standard 70-lb. A. S. & C. E. rail is employed. This gives steady, comfortable service, metropolitan in its advantages. Four new double-truck cars and nine modern, cross-seat single-truck cars, suitable to the lighter traffic, have been recently added.

Clean, well ventilated cars, fast, punctual service, ample safety appliances guaranteed.

We are trying to reach out to anticipate and stimulate suburban growth, and to meet the transit demands of the city in an ample and progressive manner. We solicit the custom of this public, a liberal portion of the profits of whose patronage will be devoted to continuous improvement of the service and extension of the lines.

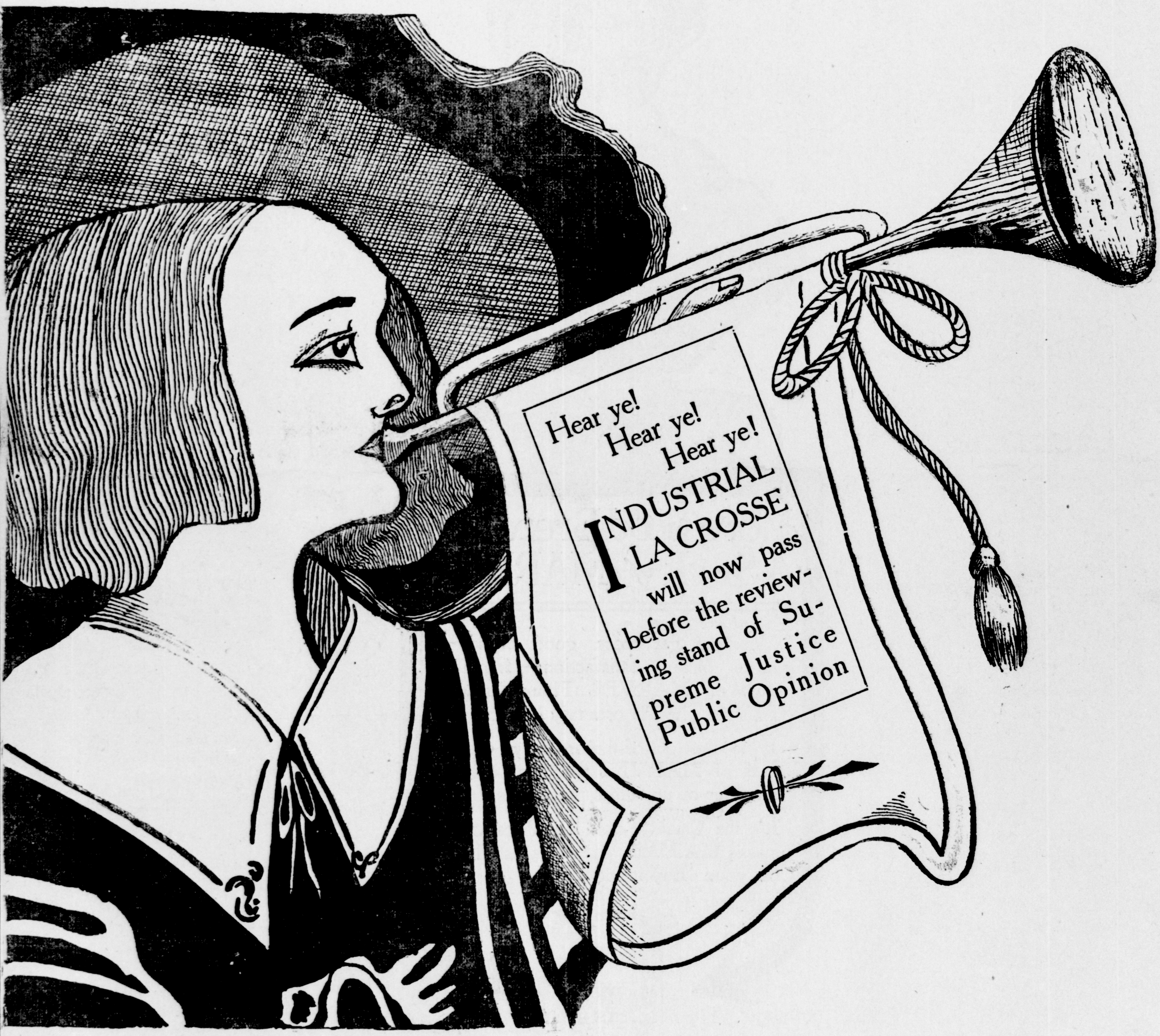
Respectfully,

THE LA CROSSE CITY STREET RAILWAY CO.

The La Crosse Tribune

VOLUME VIII. NUMBER 63. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL


Hear ye!
Hear ye!
Hear ye!
INDUSTRIAL LA CROSSE will now pass before the reviewing stand of Supreme Justice Public Opinion

YE GRAND DRESS PARADE

MARVEL GOOD FLOUR

More Good Bread *from* A Sack *of* MARVEL

You can get more good bread—more baking satisfaction—from a sack of MARVEL Flour than is possible with the ordinary brands.

It is the out-of-the-ordinary goodness of MARVEL that has made it the flour of universal preference.

It's the Quality, not the Price, that makes MARVEL the cheapest flour for you. Buy it and try it.

Save the Coupons

LISTMAN MILL CO.
MARVEL
FLOUR
LA CROSSE, WIS.
MARVEL

One In Every Sack

Listman Mill Co.

LIFE STORY OF "BRICK" POMEROY

True and Complete History of the Famous "La Crosse Democrat"

PRINTED BEHIND BARRICADES

While Enraged People Clamored for Life of Now Famous Editor

While the advertising that Mark M. Pomeroy, better known as "Brick" Pomeroy, gave to La Crosse might not have been as reputable as some of the more modern agencies would seek to make it yet the one fact remains—that Pomeroy did more to put La Crosse on the map than anything ever done in the period of his existence and spectacular career here. At the same time he was one of the most unique characters that ever watched a city start and grow.

While "Brick" was known to men as an opponent to the union cause during the civil war yet it is a fact that his patriotism was put in the back ground for his immense desire for notoriety.

He first sprang into the limelight when the first shot was fired upon Fort Sumpter. Immediately he promulgated a plan to organize a company of fighters and march upon Richmond and put down the rebellion His band wagon stopped as quickly as it started and within a few months Pomeroy had changed from a daring and spectacular patriot to an exponent of treason that more than once came near costing him his life.

The arrest of Joseph Howard, a Washington correspondent for the New Work World, was responsible for "Brick's" sudden turn. Howard published and signed an emancipation proclamation months before the real document was drawn with the result that he landed in a government prison.

"To be arrested and placed in a government penitentiary," remarked Pomeroy, as he gave the dispatch to his printers to set up, "would be worth twenty years of my life. Howard will be made a national figure as the result of this action."

Treason Was Born

His treason was born there. Returning to the editorial sanctum he wrote a fiery editorial in which he denounced the government for its action in the Howard case and at the same time dubbed President Abraham Lincoln, the "widow maker." From then on the La Crosse Democrat, Pomeroy's publication, went from bad to worse in its treasonous utterances and one vitriolic editorial followed another, but his field was limited and despite his earnest endeavors he failed to become a national figure.

On the occasion of the recruiting of a battery here Pomeroy took occasion to attack the personnel of the company. So incensed were the soldiers that talk of summary vengeance were rife and plans were discussed in their quarters as to the best methods to "get" Pomeroy and the force on the Democrat. So general became the talk that citizens awaited with anxiety the break of the storm which was scheduled to sweep Pomeroy and the Democrat out of existence. Pomeroy was a fighter.

Guarded Office

Loaded rifles, a complete supply of ammunition and other weapons for defense were kept in the office and the doors and windows constantly guarded. Barrels loaded with stones were kept at the top of the narrow stairways to be rolled down upon anyone who attempted to force an entrance while kettles of boiling water were constantly on the stove as a guard against the militiamen who dodged the bullets. Lack of a leader resulted in the failure of the plan of the soldiers to materialize. Employees of the office, disguised mingled with the men and their every movement and plan was immediately carried to the editor. The vigil was kept up for a full week and ended only when the soldiers were ordered to the front.

While Pomeroy was a fighter—in a way—yet he believed that discretion was the better part of valor and when the talk of storming his office and lynching him was at its height, "Brick" was hiding in the country. The flaming editorials were delivered to the office every day by messenger.

Pomeroy's opportunity to break through the narrow confines of La Crosse county came during the second administration of President Lincoln. Pathos filled the inaugural address of the president; it seemed to breath a spirit of benevolence that found its climax in the now famous sentence "with malice towards none and charity for all." Harles Lobell, a Bridgeport, Conn. man was at this particular time handling the editorial desk on the Democrat while Pomeroy was sojourning with union army officers in the south. Brick had a roving commission from Governor Randall, played poker with quartermasters and grabbed a few bales of cotton off southern plantations. Finally he succeeded in getting himself escorted into the confederate lines on the grounds of being a rebel sympathizer. Lobell took Lincoln's address as subject for an editorial, which was not uncomplimentary, and closed the article with the sentence, "If he depart from the principles therein enunciated may some bold hand pierce his heart with a dagger."

The "Bold Hand"

In less than a month the bold hand was found for on April 14 in Ford's theatre, Lincoln fell, the victim of an assassin. The whole country was plunged into gloom by the death of the emancipator and the people of La Crosse came forward and demanded the life of Mark Pomeroy. Headed by some of the most prominent citizens,a mob formed and started to march upon the home of the treasonable editor. A banner bearing the inscription "Death to Traitors; Begin at Home" was carried by a peace officer while a similar official headed the procession carrying a noose already formed for slipping over the head of "Brick." Fate—or rather a brewery—intervened and the mob stopped to quench its thirst. In the general melee that followed the leaders became separated and the mob was never formed. Pomeroy had been "tipped" to the pending lynching bee, with himself as the central figure, and declining to do any swinging act escaped into the country. The next day the banner floated from the window of the La Crosse Democrat.

A National Figure

Here is where Pomeroy hit the point where he became a national figure.

Charles Seymour, editor of the Republican, clipped the Lobell editorial, while Lincoln was dying at the capital. "A bold hand" had accomplished its work and Seymour wrote a dispatch to the New York Tribune in which he accused Pomeroy of being the head of a treasonable organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune, reproduced the story. This advertised "Brick" from one end of the country to another and from an obscure editor he leaped, overnight, into a figure of national prominence.

Shortly afterwards the war ended and with the resumption of communication between the north and the south subscriptions to the Democrat poured in. They came from Georgia and Tennessee, Texas and North Carolina, in fact all the states that had been in the rebellion. In the "Lone Star" state the Democrat had more circulation than all of the Wisconsin papers had in the Badger state. In what may be said to be a single night "Brick" Pomerop found himself changed from a poor editor to a wealthy man. The receipts of the office from the south mounted into the thousands daily and so large was his subscription list that the local postoffice was incompetent to handle the mail. It was done up in sacks and sent on huge trucks direct to the trains.

Wealth Turned Head

Pomeroy, with wealth, conceived the idea of a model printing office and purchasing a site on Fourth and Main streets erected what was the most glittering office of its kind in the country. The entire newspaper revolved around the editorial sanctum and the people, who could easily forget the dark deeds of the Democrat during the rebellion, gathered weekly to attend the mammoth receptions of the "Great Editor."

What was known among the select few as "Pomeroy's Folly" came about when "Brick," with his characteristic philanthropy and bluff decided to erect for the people of La Crosse a modern opera house. Consequently he started work on the erection of a temple devoted to Thespis. Neither architect or builder could dictate to Pomeroy and he insisted on constructing the building exactly according to his own ideas. When it was nearly completed the discovery was made that absolutely no provision had been made for heating. This necessitated the tearing out of huge portions of the wall to make place for chimneys. The expense of this venture was something of a drain despite the fact that the builder had the confederacy behind him and he was forced to borrow something like $100,000 from an insurance company.

Entered Larger Field

Erratic as usual "Brick" conceived the idea of entering a larger field and attempted to close a deal for the New York Herald. The figures quoted Pomeroy staggered his conceit but failed to cool his ardor and he soon closed a deal with "Boss" Tweed, then the whole machine in New York politics, whereby he started the New York Democrat. This became the mouthpiece of the Tweed organization.

For a time the New York Democrat floated along on a prosperous stream having secured the contracts for publishing the legal notices in connection with the Empire City. After a few months Pomeroy and Tweed had a falling out and as a result of this quarrel Tweed was overthrown by the efforts of Samuel J. Tilden, later democratic candidate for president of the United States. While Pomeroy aided in "getting" Tweed he also "hit the toboggan" and within a comparatively few months was compelled to pack his belongings, between sunrise and sunset, and leave the city.

He entered Chicago with his printing materials, re-launched the Democrat and espoused the cause of the Greenback party.

Success in Chicago

Pomeroy's personal following was large and the first Chicago edition of the Democrat started out with a subscription list of 50,000. Here "Brick's" money-making abilities again asserted themselves. He constituted himself president of the Greenback clubs of America, appointed a bookkeeper in his office their secretary and immediately started a campaign to organize the clubs. The charter for the clubs cost $3.00 which went into the Pomeroy coffers. Even this income, nearly $84,000 a year, was insufficient to keep the editor in the style he had acquired and in a short time he accepted an offer and left Chicago to return to La Crosse.

During his absence from the city he had overlooked the fact that salaries of the men he had left in charge of the paper were still being charged against him and when he landed here, on the verge of financial collapse, he found the printing office stripped of machinery, type, and everything of value. During Pomeroy's absence the Democrat, which he still owned, was being edited by George W. Peck, later mayor of Milwaukee and governor of the state, and John Symes was the business manager. Realizing that Pomeroy was at the end of his rope, financially, they had seized the printing materials for back pay and upon advice from attorneys, moved all the paraphernalia to a livery barn on Pearl street during the night.

C. P. Sykes ws the agent for Pomeroy at the time and reported to his employer the fate of the Democrat. As soon as Pomeroy left town the new proprietors moved back into the old quarters and started issuing a paper under the name of the "La Crosse Liberal Democrat," Pomeroy having prevented them from using the name of the "La Crosse Democrat."

Back to La Crosse

In 1878 or 1879 Pomeroy drifted back into La Crosse with the remains of the New Work wreck and commenced the publication of Pomeroy's Democrat in the palatial offices he had erected nearly twenty years before. He rented the offices from his first wife who had married a photographer, in Clinton, Iowa.

How Mrs. Pomeroy came into possession of her former husband's property is interesting. When he was a struggling country editor she refused to live with him and secured a divorce. When he later became wealthy, through the efforts of General B. F. Butler, she sued. Butler was anxious to see her get what he claimed was her dues because of the fact that "Brick" during the war, had dubbed him the "Spoon Thief" a name which stuck to him in after years.

After publishing the paper for six months Pomeroy suspended operations here, the subscription list being purchased by Alexander Nevins later with the Chicago Record-Herald, who started a new paper under the name of the La Crosse Daily News. The Democrat continued for a short time longer when it became apparent that the subscriptions had been used in luxurious living and with a crisis approaching "Brick" left for Colorado in search of new fields to conquer. He left the paper in charge of C. T. Murray, a Washington correspondent and Robert F. Howard. They conceived the idea of turning the paper over to the cause of democracy, now that the Greenback faith was on the wane, and Murray was sent to Washington to interview leading democratic politicians on the matter. Thomas J. Hendricks of Indiana, democratic candidate for vice-president in 1876, and elected with Cleveland in 1884, was consulted and an agreement was reached by which the political faith of the Democrat was to be turned over to the democratic party for $50,000.

"Accept the offer, and gradually swing the paper over into the democratic ranks," was the answer of Pomeroy from Denver, Colo. The change in policy was started and soon after Pomeroy at the St. Louis convention of the national Greenback party resigned the presidency of that organization.

Candidate for President

The delegates rose up en masse when "Brick" entered the convention hall and he was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. A banner, representing an heroic Greenback with Pomeroy's picture in the vignette in the corner, was unfurled by a man upon the platform and the applause that greeted this demonstration was followed by the nomination of Pomeroy for the Greenback president of the United States in 1880. That evening "Bob" Howard, received a telegram in La Crosse to "Make the Democrat stronger Greenback than ever." This marked the beginning of the end for the Democrat, and it gradually drifted out of existence, never to be brought to life again.

But Pomeroy was not to be put down. He returned to Colorado, obtained the power of attorney from an old capitalist, and speculated in mining stock. The gigantic task of building a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains was conceived by him, he arguing that the mineral wealth taken from the hole would pay for its construction, and that the Pacific and Atlantic coasts would be united in a close relationship. Played out and deserted mines, were purchased by him, capitalized at millions, and huge shares of stock sold to his friends who had backed him as a publisher. His policy was advocated through a paper which he started in Denver. Money rolled in fast, and he built one of the finest residences in the west. His bubble burst, and he was once more a financial wreck.

Went Broke Later

Friends met him in Washington two or three years later. "I am dead broke," Pomeroy told some of them, "I haven't even a change of linen, and Mrs. Pomeroy is in a New York boarding house where she is forced to stay until I square up with the landlady."

Optimism was one of "Brick's" characteristics. When he was down and out he refused to be discouraged. Two weeks after the above assertion of poverty, Bob Howard, who was then visiting in Washington, received a call to visit him in a prominent office building on Maryland avenue. In an office furnished in a luxurious manner Pomeroy was busy dictating to one of several stenographers copy for a New York paper. "Brick" had succeded in interesting a southern senator in a scheme to start a paper to forward the senator. Six weeks later the office closed up and Pomeroy disappeared overnight.

As the publisher of "Advanced Thoughts" Pomeroy again jumped into the limelight in New York city but as with most of his later enterprises it lasted "quick."

Went to London

Soon after this R. F. Howard was visiting a coal baron in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The host had recently returned from a foreign tour and on a table lay a copy of "Pall Mall," the old London publication. He was attracted to it by a crude picture that looked familiar on its cover page and upon examination found it to be that of "Brick" Pomeroy, erstwhile editor of the La Crosse Democrat, who the London paper touted as a representative citizen of the United States whose visit to London was part of a gigantic scheme to raise $15,000,000 to put a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains.

That was the last of "Brick" Pomeroy, publicly. A few years later he died and his ashes were thrown to the four winds from the top of the Brooklyn bridge.

WEALTH OF INDIES UNTOLD TREASURE

The wealth of the East Indies has been a synonym for untold treasure for centuries. The countries of northern Europe, despite the fact that the East Indies were thousands of miles distant, have realized the immense wealth from this source. The United States has an island group no less productive, within a few days' sail. It is only within the past few years that possibilities of the development of the West Indies have come to be realized. With the development of the commercial relations, a vast army of tourists have come to visit these islands regularly. Take as a single instance Porto Rico. In 1901 we imported $5,666,000, while this year it will reach $37,000,000. A similar increase is to be found in the case of Cuba and other West Indian ports. In the next few years, at the present rate of development, the wealth of the "West Indies" will be comparable with the fabulous treasures of the "East Indies" which have long been a household word.

Looking Out for No. 1.

Sydney had been given some discarded millinery with which to amuse herself. She trimmed a marvelous looking hat and so arranged it that a long red ostrich plume hung straight down from the front of the brim over her baby face.

"Come here, Sydney," said her mother. "Let me tack that feather back out of your eyes."

"Oh, no, mother. I want it that way so I can see it myself. Most always only other people can see the feathers on my hats."—Judge.

THE company that has linked together with improved methods, all the garment cleaning methods known, LAUNDERING, DYEING and DRY CLEANING.

If it is LAUNDERING you have, we can do it and do it right. If it is DRY CLEANING or DYEING, we can do it in the most modern and satisfactory manner. We want to convince you of the quality of our work; of the care we exercise; of the skill we employ; of our promptness and reliability; of the satisfaction you will receive; of the freshness and thoroughness of our work. We can do all this if you will give us one trial.

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BRANDS WE MANUFACTURE:

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Little Princess
Union Leader
No. 1 Plain
No. 2 Plain

We also make a full line of Factory and
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When buying a Broom from your grocer demand the above brands.
THEY BEAR THE UNION LABEL

* * *

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CITY GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

Old System Past the Mending Point and Time Had Come for a New Deal

RESULT OF GREAT FLOOD

New Form of Government Originated in Galveston, Texas, Eleven Years Ago

(By James A. Edgerton.)

Americans are long suffering under abuses, but when the limit is reached they go after the evil without gloves. Our municipal governments present a case in point. For generations we have stood their rottenness, inefficiency, grafting and disgrace. Now they are becoming so bad we can put up with them no longer. The result is that we are eradicating the old system root and branch and substituting therefore the commission plan of government. The old scheme had got past the mending point. It had become honey-combed with ward and partisan politics. To ourselves it was a reproach, to other nations a standing joke. It was a combination of Tammany and Hinky Dink. The exposures in St. Louis, San Francisco, Pittsburg and elsewhere only scratched the surface. It was time for a new deal, and the new deal has come. Now the cities of the entire land are falling over each other in their haste to try on the commission system. Wherever inaugurated it has worked like a charm. Everybody is happy over it except the professional politicians and the grafters.

The commission form of government in America is only a trifle more than ten years old. It started in 1900 as a result of the Galveston flood. So staggering was the catastrophe that the old form of government was unable to meet the crisis. Alderman McMaster proposed that the council resign in a body and all business men and experts to deal with the extraordinary situation. This was done. A commission of five was formed, two of them elected by the people and three appointed by the governor. Afterward the supreme court decided that the governor had no right to appoint, and all the commissioners were elected.

Prior to the hurricane and tidal wave that so nearly swept her off the map Galveston had the usual discouraging histroy of municipal misgovernment. As a result she was in debt, her bonds were below par and her treasury on the verge of bankruptsy. Under the commission system the city was rebuilt, the grade raised several feet, the streets repaved, a retaniing sea well constructed, the debt cut down, expenditures kept within the revenues, city employes paid in cash, bonds brought to a premium, streets kept cleaner, sanitation improved, saloons kept out of residence districts, politics banished from the city hall, public gambling abolished, civic spirit awakened and a condition of harmony and prosperity begun such as Galveston had never before known. In other words, the new government did better in the face of calamity than the old had done in times of tranquility. One most significant fact is that, despite the expenditures required to rebuild, raise and protect the city, the tax was kept down lower than that of any large city in Texas.

To show the contrast between the old Galveston government and the new, public improvements had stopped under the former "ring rule" and public buildings were deteriorating, finances were going behind at an average of $100,000 every year, city employes, including even schoolteachers, were paid in scrip, and the bosses, who were growing rich, had such a grip it was impossible to shake them loose.

All that is now changed. The floating debt has been retired, a sinking fund started, public improvements are going forward, bills are pail in cash when due, and the political bosses have become unpleasant memories. That these and other beneficial results are due to the commission system of government is proved by the fact that other cities adopting the commission plan have had a like experience.

Under what came to be known as the Galveston plan each of the commissioners took charge of some branch of the city government. For this he was responsible to the commission as a whole and to the people. So successful was the system in the city of its origin that ither municipalities in all parts of the land began to study it with interest.

To one who does not believe in universal panaceas and cure-alls the working out of the commission form of government is little less than marvelous. It has agreeably surprised both its friends and enemies. Is it the long looked for solution of our municipal government problems? An unqualified affirmative answer is almost too good to be true, and it is too early to go that far, yet the more one studies what has actually been accomplished under the new system the more enthusiastic he grows. My own prediction is that as soon as the bulk of American cities realize just what has been achieved in the commission towns there will be such a scramble to make the experiment for themselves thatit will result in a virtual municipal revolution.

Eliot on Commission Plan.

A few years ago Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard, made a trip through the south and west. In discussing at home the question of municipal government," said he, "I found it necessary to acquaint myself with the new city charters which have been issued by legislatures in Texas, Iowa and Massachusetts, and then I wanted to get more than a reading knowledge of those charters. So I have been to Texas and have seen the men administering the new governments there.

"There is a longer experience of commission government in Texas than anywhere else. In Galveston the new charter has been in operation eight years, and I must say that the results there are extraordinarily favorable. The pecuniary results are remarkable.

"What the city of Galveston has accomplished in eight years under a commission of five men is little short of marvelous.

"Now, as to continuity in the membership of the commission, the citizens have kept every man steadily serving on that commission, except that the first mayor died and was replaced by another respected citizen. That is the only change in eight years. The people have been so supremely content there has never been any question of change.

"Cross to Houston for a moment. There they have not had quite such an experience of continuity, because one member elected at first has been replaced by a second election, and one other member, though his continued service was much desired by his colleagues, was replaced by the popular vote.

"As to pecuniary results in Houston, they actually reduced the tax rate without altering the valuation. They then built four large brick schoolhouses out of the city's annual receipts; they paved streets at a great rate in the outskirts of the city in order that the extension of the city might be favorably made, and this paving is being continued in every direction.

"The city sets the curbstones, paves the streets and puts in the sewers and asks nothing whatever of the abutters except that each shall build a granolithic sidewalk in front of his premises. I asked members of the commission how it was possible to meet with such heavy expenses, and the reply was, 'We save so much on the former expenditures of the city.' I asked what they meant by saving, and they said that they thought they got as much now for 50 cents of expenditures as the city had formerly got for $1.

"The pecuniary results at Houston are the most striking among the Texan cities outside of Galveston. But there has been a similar experience at Dallas. The city is growing rapidly, and all the municipal work seems to be done with economy. The people are so well satisfied that when it came time to have another election of the commission no available citizen would run against the commission, and all five members are therefore to be re-elected."

Still the List Grows.

The number of cities in which government by commission has worked a beneficent revolution could be extended almost indefinitely. Here are a few in which the results have been striking:

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Commission plan adopted 1909. In this city of 15,000 population a debt of $100,000 has been paid off in two years. The floating debt is being reduced and the sinking fund accumulated.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Commission plan in effect 1909. Results have been evident in appointments which have been put on the basis of merit instead of party affiliation. The mayor went outside of the city to select as fire chief a man who had made an excellent public record, but who had been dismissed in another town for political reasons.

Berkeley, Cal.—Commission plan in effect 1909. Interest in public affairs has been greatly increased. Daytime meetings of the council are well attended. Administrative matters are more widely discussed on the street than ever before. The idea of the old line political divisions, which always dominated the city, seems entirely to have disappeared in municipal affairs. The city is overwhelmingly republican, but a socialist was elected mayor this year (1911).

San Diego, Cal.—Commission plan in effect 1909. The number of streets cared for has increased 50 per cent, but the number of employes only 10 per cent. Purchasers are made through a central bureau, and prices are obtained before orders are placed, the city obtaining cash discounts. A large sum has been saved to the city by these methods.

Topeka, Kan.—Commission plan in effect 1910. Party politics has been completely divorced from the city administration. For the first time a local railway company has been compelled to make street repairs when relaying its tracks. The city formerly attended to this. The finance commissioner being unable to dispose of a large issue of bonds to brokers to his satisfaction, sold the entire issue to residents of the city by private correspondence, making the best sale which has ever been made in this city.

How It Worked in Houston.

Shortly after the commission plan of municipal government was seen to be such a pronounced success in Galveston the nearby city of Houston adopted it in modified form. The chief departure in Houston was that the mayor, who is one of the five commissioners, was given enlarged authority. His power of appointment and dismissal was made practically supreme. A restricted form of the referendum was also adopted As in Galveston, the commissioners were elected from the city at large, wiping out ward boundaries, likewise ward politics.

The result of the experiment was gratifying in the extreme. Under the old system Houston had about the average municipal government, The city was failing to meet expenses, claims against it being hawked about 20 pct. discount. The new plan has been in force about four years. Nearly a half million of indebtedness has been paid, one and one-half millions have been devoted to municipal improvements, the tax rate has been reduced 3 mills on the dollar, the price of gas has been brought down from $1.50 per thousand feet to $1.15 the cost of arc lights has been reduced from $80 to $70 per year, new bridges have been built and old ones improved the waterworks been purchased by the city, city credit is restored, fire protection has been improved, three new schoolhouses have been built, a fifteen acre park was purchased, the paving is better, bickering disappeared from city affairs, and prosperity and progress resulted, and generally the results were as satisfactory as in Galveston. This is all the more remarkable for the reason that there was little change in the personnel of the city government. The mayor and some of the councilmen, as the commissioners are called, were continued over from the old regime. It was the new system, therefore, that wrought the miracle.

The Old and the New.

To gain some faint notion of the superiority of the commission form of city government over the old regime of "boss," ward and partisan misgovernment, glance at a few of the features of the two systems:

The Old Plan.

Government by a mayor, some minor elective officers and a debating society called a "council."

Each officer has power to block the other officers. They call it "checks and balançes." Each officer blames the next if you complain.

Needs a "boss" to hold the ramshackle together.

The citizen has to "go into politics" at the sacrifice of his earning power before he counts.

Citizenship is a learned profession.

Government by politicians instead of government by the people—oligarchy instead of democracy.

Petty officers elective—too many officers elective—resulting in ambush ballots.

Good officials getting no credit.

Bad officials safely lost in the shuffle and getting no personal blame.

The New Plan.

Government by a single compact commission elected at large. No other elective offices.

Nobody they can blame but themselves if you complain.

No lost motion—no pulling and hauling.

Conspicuous responsibility.

Each elective officer a shining mark for criticism; hence sensitive responsive government.

A short ballot. Every citizen easily masters his job on election day, makes up his own ticket and knows what he is doing.

Politicians out of business.—no need of them.

No confusion, no obscurity, no chance for rascals to slip through at election time without detection.

Nonpartisan ballot. Nominations all by petition.

The people without any moral revolution or sacrifice of earning power, sitting comfortably in the boss' chair.

Officials give good government because that's the way to keep popular.

Initiative, referendum and recall for emergencies.

Works Well in Small Cities.

Denison, Tex., affords a good example of the working of the commission plan of government in a small city. Denison used to be a typical frontier town, wide open as all outdoors. It is asserted that it was a badly governed city where pure politics was known and where public spirit was dormant. No street could be paved without the consent of the property owners, and as they feared to trust their funds with the existing government the streets went unpaved.

When Denison got a chance to say whether it preferred a continuation of the old system or the installation of a new one the verdict was strong in favor of the change. The first thing done was to elect trustworthy men to manage the affairs of the city. The awakened public spirit began for improvement. The wide open element left town under a clean city regime, the streets were paved, a self supporting municipal water system was established, and in other ways the citizens proved that they could make a good government when they were permitted to use the proper kind of machinery. In Denison, as in nearly all other small cities, there are only three commissioners, one of whom bears the title of mayor and draws a salary of $1,800, while the other two get $1,500 each. All other officials are chosen by the commission, being nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the whole commission.

Uniformly Successful.

The unvarying success of the Galveston or Des Moines plan of city government has been so pronounced as almost to challenge belief. Here are the actual records of a few cities:

Gloucester—Commission plan in effect 1909. The first year's report showed all bills paid and a reduction in the city debt of $18,000. It is claimed that the roads and streets have been better kept at $6,000 less annual expense. The city bookkeeping has been reformed, and the commissioners point to a reduction in the expense of caring for public property. It is still too early to demand much in the way of tangible results.

Haverhill.—Commission plan in effect in 1909. The first year's report under the new plan showed a saving of $97,000 in rnning expenses. When the commission took hold the financial status of the city was very bad. It had reached both its debt limit and tax rate limit and was steadily falling behind in its payments. Appeals were being made to the legislature for an extension of the tax rate limit, but this extension has now become unnecessary. In addition the city has voted no license, the revenue from the saloons being no longer needed. The commission has been fighting a big battle against the gas and electric light monopolies to obtain lower rates for the city and for private consumers and has obtained from the people permission to resort to municipal ownership if necessary. There was fierce political opposition to the commission at the expiration of its first term, but it was reelected. Party lines in Haverhill, which was formerly a republican city, have been completely broken. The commission consists of two democrats, two republicans and a socialist.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Commission plan in effect in 1908. The commission has reduced the tax rate and the debt, while making certain big improvements, such as the acquirement of a big island in the river out of current expenses instead of bond issues. The island is for municipal buildings in a handsome park setting, in accordance with a "city beautiful" plan devised by an expert. The police and fire department forces have been enlarged despite the reduced tax rate.

Leavenworth, Kan. — Commission plan in effect in 1908. The commission has reduced the bonded indebtedness by $112,950, while the tax rate has remained stationary. Kansas is a prohibition state, but Leavenworth had always defied the law and allowed the saloons to exist, subject to periodical fines which brought in $80,000 a year. The commission closed the saloons and disposed of this illegal revenue without disturbing the tax rate. Over $200,000 was spent in special improvements the first year as against an average of $25,000 in previous years. In the first two years under the new system six miles of street were paved as against twelve miles in the preceding twenty-five years.

The Reform of Dallas.

Following Galveston and Houston, the city of Dallas took up the commission form of government and made it so completely democratic that its enemies charged it with being "populistic." Dallas incorporated into its charter the initiative, the referendum and the recall. That the new form of government has worked well in the four years it has been in operation in Dallas is shown by some of the results. A floating debt of $207,000 was inherited from the

(Continued on Page Seven)

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One of the two trucks we recently purchased for delivery purposes owing to the rapidly increasing demand for

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Your Grocer Has It. Get A Sack Today.

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GOODS, LET US TELL YOU ABOUT

THE GREATEST SLEEP PRODUCER

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We Make the Highest Grades of Box Spring Mattresses

There are absolutely no better springs and mattressess made anywhere than the ones we make. We have outfitted the largest hotels of the country, including those of Chicago, Seattle and San Francisco. One-third of your life is spent in bed. Why not spend it on a home product that you know is all right.

WE SELL IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Insure perfect bed comfort by insisting that your dealer sell you "Advance" goods.

Advance Bedding Co.

FACTORY AND SALESROOMS—FRONT AND PINE STREETS.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

CITY GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

(Continued From Page Five)

old regime. This has been wiped out completely, and the sinking funds required by law established. At the end of the last fiscal year they contained $447,000. From this it will be seen that in less than four years the savings of the city have amounted to $654,000. In 1908 the profits of the city water works system amounted to $100,000 and these profits are being swelled with each succeeding year.

The forward strides of the city have been so rapid under the quickening influence of good government conditions that Dallas and the county in which it is located are preparing to build the largest concrete viaduct in the world at a cost of several million dollars. A bond issue of $1,300,000 has been authorized by the people for public improvements, and a well developed program for the physical development of the city has been laid out. A new sewerage system is being undertaken, and Dallas citizens are preparing for another doubling of population in the decade ahead.

The city hall finds many opportunities to make its influence for greater things count in indirect ways. It was desirable that a new municipal building be erected, and to do this it was necessary to dispose of the old one. So the mayor and the commissioners, co-operating with the chamber of commerce, interested some St. Louis capitalists in a hotel proposition and landed a new $1,000,000 hotel. They sold the old city hall and made a new one possible all in a single deal. At the same time they were trying to secure the location of a great Methodist university at Dallas, and in this they also were successful.

In Twenty-Seven States.

New cities are adopting the Galveston or Des Moines plan of government every day. At this writing 133 have it in force. These cities are located in twenty-seven states and aggregate at least 2,500,000 population. They are as follows:

Alabama — Birmingham, Montgomery.

California — Berkeley, Modesto, Monterey, Oakland, San Diego, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Vallejo.

Colorado — Colorado Springs, Grand Junction.

Idaho—Lewiston.

Illinois—Carbondale, Clinton, Decatur, Dixon, Elgin, Hillsboro, Jacksonville, Kewanee, Moline, Ottowa, Pekin, , Rochelle, Rock Island Springfield, Spring Valley, Waukegan.

Iowa—Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Keokuk, Marshalltown, Sioux City.

Kansas—Anthony, Abilene, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Caldwell, Council Grove, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Girard, Hutchison, Independence, Iola, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Marion, Newton, Neodesha, Parsons, Pittsburg, Topeka, Wichita, Wellington.

Kentucky—Newport.

Louisiana—Shreveport.

Maryland—Cumberland.

Massachusetts—Glouchester, Haverhill, Lynn, Taunton.

Michigan—Harbor Beach, Port Huron, Pontiac, Wyandotte.

Mississippi — Clarksdale, Hattiesburg.

Minnesota—Faribault, Mankato.

New Mexico—Roswell.

North Carolina—Greensboro, High Point, Wilmington.

North Dakota—Bismarck, Mandan, Minot.

Oklahoma — Ardmore, Bartlesville, Duncan, El Reno, Enid, Miami, McAlester, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Purcell, Sapulpa, Tulsa, Wagoner.

Oregon—Baker.

South Carolina—Columbia.

South Dakota—Aberdeen, Canton, Chamberlain, Dell Rapids, Huron, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Vermillion, Yankton.

Tennessee — Chattanooga, Memphis.

Texas—Arkansas Pass, Austin, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Denison, Fort Worth, Galveston, Greenville, Houston, Kennedy, Marble Falls, Marshall, Palestine, Port Arthur, Port Lavaca.

Utah—Salt Lake City.

Washington — Spokane, Tacoma.

West Virginia—Bluefield, Huntington, Parkersburg.

Wisconsin—Appleton, Eau Claire.

Experience of Kansas City.

The close of 1910 saw Kansas City, Kan., established on a cash paying basis, with a surplus in every one of its funds except the lighting fund, its floating debt almost wiped out and none of the revenues for 1911 used for the expenses of 1910.

That was the condition financially at the close of the first nine months of government by commission as announced by Charles W. Green, commissioner of finance and revenue. It was the result, he says, of a strict adherence to the provision of the commmission law that requires a municipal corporation to "live within its means."

It is pointed out that when the commissioners took charge in April, 1910, the funds for the entire year practically had been used in advance and there was an indebtedness against nearly every fund.

The area of the city under the new rule was seventeen square miles, while the area in 1909 under the council jurisdiction was ten square miles. The assessed valuation of the enlarged city made in 1910 on which to collect taxes for 1911 expenses is $58,800,000 against an assessed valuation of $71,000,000 made in 1909 for 1910 expenses of the city before the extension of its limits, and the rate of taxation in the larger city for all purposes is the same under the 1910 levy as under that of 1909.

"When commission government began the acquisition of new territory had seriously depleted the treasury," Mr. Green said. "There was an indebtedness against every fund. This has been paid, except a small amount in the lighting fund, and the commissioners have managed to get along without drawing in advance on anticipated revenues, as was the custom for years under the old council rule."

Eliminates the Boss.

The phenomenon of the commission plan of government which gives the most satisfaction to many people is the complete disappearance from influence of the typical ward politician. The whole field of "peanut politics" seems to have disappeared. In Galveston, for example, the nomination which are recognized as emanating from the politicians who formerly controlled the town get only 20 per cent of the votes. In all the cities it is put on a nonpartisan basis, with a great increase in efficiency. Certain it is that under the commission plan candidates have repeatedly been elected without the help of political machines, while the voters are casting their ballots without relying upon the guidance of the machines either.

Makes the City Beautiful.

..Under the commission administration in the city of Des Moines the work on a street grading job was completed with a saving of 17 to 20 cents a yard on the old contract. The pay of the day laborers for the city has been raised from $2 to $2.25, and that for teams from $3.50 to $4 and then to $4.50, and the elderly, less active men, the old pensioners, instead of being scattered, each to a gang where he could hold back the younger men, have been organized into a flying squadron for grading work. In the matter of public improvement a new city hall is actually under way. The business center of the city has been largely repaved, and there has been improvement at the river front.

The First Year in Des Moines.

Secretary Geis Botsford of the Commercial Club of Des Moines is authority for the following:

April 1, 1908, city government under old plan lacked $119,200 of enough to pay the obligations of the year preceding. On April 1, 1909, there was a balance in the city treasury over actual cost of running the town in the year of $104,855. This was the first year under the commission plan. Mind you, this was done with a commission of five men, four of whom had held offices of mayor, assessor, councilman and municipal judge under the old system. Was it a case of the plan or of the man?

Just a case of doing away with the ward apportionment and the strife of the ward alderman to get all he could for his immediate constituents without reference to cost to the balance of the city.

These results were brought about in a way as follows: New lighting contract that saved $5,549 to the city secured it a gain of 1,818 hours per lamp per year on 603 lamps; gross saving to city, $10,332.

Mr. Ash of the park department by the application of business methods and with the incentive the plan affords for individual record, kept our parks up as they had never been kept before and made improvements far in advance of those of any single previous year and saved a little over $8,000 in his department in one year.

The change in the bookkeeping system and the application of civil service and business methods reduced the clerical charges at the city hall $2,100, and the standard of efficiency went up to such a degree that promptly at the end of the year an annual report was issued, the first annual report of the city of Des Moines, and this in a city fifty-seven years old.

The cost of creosoted block paving on concrete base was reduced in the first year from an average of $4.47 per square yard to $4.00.

The last year under the old plan saw 2,272 catch basins cleaned at a cost of $1.40 each. The first year under the new plan saw 3,861 catch basins cleaned at a cost of $1.12 each.

Under the old plan concrete culverts cost the city $17.61 per cubic foot each. Under the new plan they cost $12.63 each.

Under the new plan the police force was actually increased and the efficiency bettered to the extent that public gambling, the red light and street walking were actually abolished, the excise laws strictly enforced, and the cost was a little over $8,000 less than during the last year under the old plan.

The saving was $1,400 in the health department, with increased efficiency.

For the first time the city funds in bank drew interest of 4 per cent on time deposits and 2 per cent on average daily balances, and from this source the city received $9,132.17.

Under the new plan the street cleaning area was more than doubled, and for the first time this department has flushed and cleaned alleys, and there has been no increase in expenditures on this account.

Uniform paving, sidewalk and other specifications have been adopted.

The tax levy has been reduced 3 mills in the face of this.

One City's Redemption.

Des Moines is navigating under the commission form of government, whereby five men are in complete control of the affairs of the town. One of the five acts as mayor. The other four do the chores. If the citizens wish to do something special they can employ the initiative and secure it by referendum vote. If the commissioners or any one of them fails to measure up to his job they or he can be dismissed by a recall vote of the city. The system of selection gives the public every possible chance to get its men in and by the same token gives every man with ambition an opening against the field. Any one who can muster five names to a petition can get his name on the primary ticket. Last year sixty-two citizens entered the fight. The ten who receive the highest number of votes get the nominations, and the five of these receiving the highest vote at the election get the jobs. There are no wards, no precincts, no political parties involved. All lines and limits are abolished. The economic results have been excellent, but to the observer the chief value of the scheme rests in its tendency to arouse and interest the citizen, for, after all, it is the voter who needs reform much more than the politician. His apathy, indifference and neglect are the basic cause of bad government wherever it exists. In Des Moines the belief is that the government is brought closer to the people than by anything ever tried before and that the popular will comes pretty near being honestly obeyed. The mayor is paid $3,500 a year, and the four others receive $3,000 each.

Just as Indianapolis people ask strangers, "Have you seen the monument?" Des Moines folks say, "What do you think of our commission government?" They are ecstatic about it. Departing visitors are given copies of the plan as souvenirs.

SCHRANK CAFE IS METROPOLITAN

Ambition of Proprietor Is to Keep Service on the Level of City Restaurants

MENU IS OF THE BEST

Citizens Show Appreciation of Efforts to Keep Up High Standard

J. T. Schrank's ambition is to run a "real restaurant," a high class establishment where the desires of the most fastidious and exacting epicures that the town can produce are fulfilled in every particular. It's a matter of pride with Mr. Schrank to keep his service and his cuisine on a level with the best that a big city can produce, and he spares no expense of care or money in attaining this object. Mr. Schrank differs from the conventional greedy, obsequious, restaurant keeper in two things; he is neither greedy nor obsequious. His restaurant is a matter of pride with Mr. Schrank, and profits are of second consideration. He is courteous and businesslike, and there is not the faintest trace of the humbleness of the traditional restaurant keeper in his manner.

It was an uphill fight for Mr. Schrank, when he started in his present location, to keep up the quality of service which was his ideal, for the people of the city were not "educated" to the advantages of the best type of restaurant. It cost him a deal of money, but he won out in the end, and the people of La Crosse have come to look for and expect the same high standard of menu and service in their home town that they receive when they visit the larger cities.

The restaurant at the present location on Main street was started on Easter Sunday, 1903. Previous to that Mr. Schrank had operated a cafe, known as the Merchants', for several years at 225 Main street, and later removed to a location on Fourth street. Mr. Schrank came here previous to 1900 from Rock Island, where he operated a successful restaurant for a number of years.

From the start the new restaurant was a success, as the people of the city had learned the quality of the service which Mr. Schrank had to offer, and supported it generously with their patronage. The restaurant was improved from time to tme, as the growth of the city and the consequent growth of the trade to which Mr. Schrank caters, warranted, until September, 1910, when Mr. Schrank leased the second floor of the building and instituted the noted Schrank buffet.

The Buffet

The Schrank Buffet, which occupies the upper floor of the restaurant building, is without question the most metropolitan place in the city of La Crosse. The quiet simplicity of its furnishings is in the best of good taste, and the best of order is always preserved. There is a sign in the largest room of the upstairs portion of the building which characterizes the spirit in whch the place is operated. The sign reads: "Ladies and Gentlemen Will Not, Others Must Not Be Disorderly." That is the spirit of the place. Mr. Schrank wants only the patronage of ladies and gentlemen and others who come in and do not conduct themselves with the strictest decorum are asked to leave.

There are five rooms in the new upstairs portion of the building, with a seating capacity of sixty persons. The rooms are portioned off from each other, and although they are all connected by wide doorways, it is possible to gain privacy in the rooms by drawing the curtains which hang in the doorways. This is done whenever there is a banquet or private party which desires to withdraw from the public gaze.

The rooms are furnished throughout in mahogany, several tables seating four people in each room. The light fixtures are of brass in artistic designs. Each room is supplied with a large electric fan for coolness and comfort in the summer months. The walls are tastefully decorated with a restful shade of paper, and well-chosen mottoes and pictures adorn them. The communication with the kitchen downstairs is by means of a dumbwaiter in the rear of the upstairs apartments.

The menu is of the best, and special attention is paid to catering for banquets, lunches, and other private affairs where the best of service is required.

The cafe is the largest eating place in La Crosse, the most metropolitan, the best in point of service, the most careful in choice of its patronage, and these characteristics, the ultimate goal of the proprietor, are the outcome of years of work and effort. The cafe is a credit to the city, and that the citizens appreciate this is shown by the enthusiasm and hearty support which they accord the restaurant.

Working Backward.

A Japanese house is built differently from an English one. The roof, which with us is the last important part of the outward structure to be completed, is with the Japanese the first thing to be finished. All the tools used by the carpenters and joiners have a reversed action. The Japanese carpenter does not push a plane away from him, but pulls it toward him.

The gimlets are threaded in the opposite way to ours; the saws are made so as to cut on the upward pull and not on the downward thrust; screws have their threads reversed, and keyholes are always made upside down and the keys turned backward. In the house of the clock is an old one it will have stationary hands, with the face revolving backward and the hours marked 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 and so on reckoning from noon.

First Aid.

George Ade, at a luncheon in Chicago, paid a gallant compliment to a well-known actress.

The actress wore a harem skirt of the new flame color and Mr. Ade said to her.

"It is pretty. And what an odd color it is! Tell me the name of the color."

"Flamme de Vesuve—flame of Vesuvius," the actress answered.

"Be jabers," said Mr. Ade, "ye make a verry purty crater."

In Virginia.

A few Sundays since, in a small school at Independence, Va., the subject was "The Wise and Foolish Virgins." One of the teachers asked the class the following question: "Which of the invited guests did not have their lamps trimmed and burning?" The one to respond was a pretty little girl. "Can you answer the question, Molly?" asked the teacher. "Oh, yes, sir," said the little girl, "it was the foolish Virginian."—National Monthly.

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D. JEHLEN, PROP.

:: :: CITY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AN HISTORIC SPOT :: ::

The second oldest town in Wisconsin and one of the earliest settlements in the northwest, Prairie du Chien takes its name from the Indian chief who in 1871 lived upon and owned the prairie upon which the town is located.

Chief Chien met the first French trappers and voyagers of long ago with open handed friendliness, dignified courtesy and true hospitality, earning their lasting respect and gratitude. To them his home was Prairie des Chiens, meaning literally the prairie of dog, for the old chief was Big Dog to all his tribe.

On this prairie the Indians gathered for the winter after the summer and autumn hunting trips were over and the war paths were paths closed. Here they had fished and trapped and kept continuous habitation for no one knows how many generations.

The first white men to visit the place were Pere Marquette and his exploring party who came to the southern end of the prairie at the mouth of the Wisconsin river on June 17, 1673.

For a hundred years after that there is no record, but it is known that in 1781 white men came to trade with the Indians, built homes and remained, since when there has been permanent occupancy by the white race.

Fortunes Have Been Varied.

The fortunes of Prairie du Chien have been devious. At one time it was believed to be the future metropolis of the northwest and eastern capitalists passed by Chicago and Milwaukee to buy real estate on the strip of land two or three miles wide and ten or twelve miles in length lying between the bluffs and the Mississippi just north of the mouth of the Wisconsin river. Those investments were not profitable except in experience.

Since then Prairie du Chien has had railroad booms and river booms, uplifts of various sorts and corresponding periods of depression, but at the present time it is a busy, thriving, ambitious, town, with 3,200 population, enjoying a steady growth, yearly improvement, a gradual rise in the value of property, and with bright prosects of better things to come.

It is admirably situated on two main lines of railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with very satisfactory service in all direction, and in the summer daily packet-boat service to Dubuque and return, and a ferry transfer hourly to McGregor.

Has Mineral Water Wells.

Favored by nature in many ways the town's greatest or at least its most unusual gift is its wonderful supply of mineral water. This was not discovered until 1876, since when several artesian wells of 1,000 feet or more in depth have been drilled, supplying the place with an abundance of pure water full of health giving properties.

The chemical analysis is as follows:

	Grains to U. S. Gal.
Silica	.4900
Sodium Chloride	87.0942
Sodium Sulphate	7.5602
Magnesium Sulphate	16.0304
Alum Sulph	0.8458
Potassium Sulph	4.3401
Potassium Bicarbonate	11.3053
Ferrous Bicarbonate	0.6650
Calcium Bicarb	31.3842
Total Solids	159.7152
Free Carb. Acid Gas	0.6584

Ever since the discovery of the curative properties of the mineral water the town has been known as a health resort but during the last few years this feature has been more largely developed.

Noted Health Resort.

Prairie du Chien has now two large sanitariums filled nearly the year round to their greatest capacity. Hundreds of persons from all over the north and west come here every year for relief from rheumatism and kindred ailments. Each sanitarium maintains a surgical ward.

The Prairie du Chien sanitarium, owned by a stock company of Prairie du Chien business men is beautifully situated in shaded grounds eleven acres in extent, commanding a suberb view of the Mississippi river and valley for several miles.

The buildings are modern in every respect having capacity for 100 patients and are admirably arranged for their purpose. In addition to the ordinary features this sanitarium maintains a training school for nurses.

The officers of the company are J. H. Peacock, president; W. R. Graves, vice-president; E. C. Amann, treasurer; W. A. Johnson, secretary; Dr. W. T. Pinkerton, medical director; Dr. J. C. Willard, surgeon.

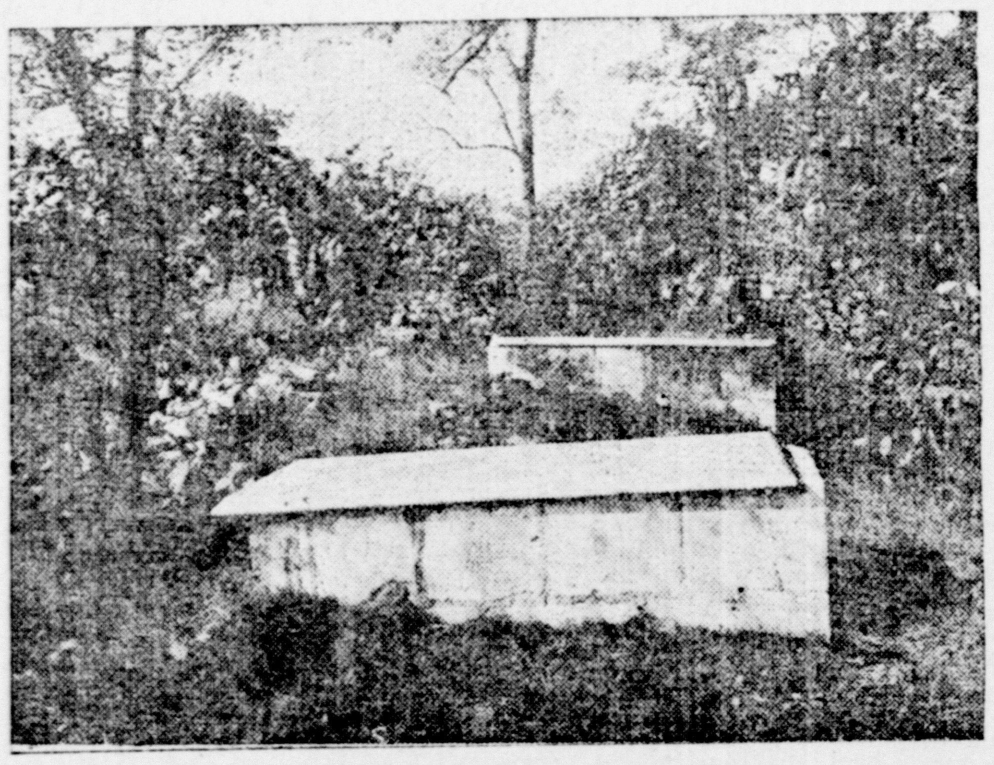
The old sanitarium is located at the corner of Bluff and Michigan streets, two blocks from the C. B. & Q. depot. It is now owned by B. C. Rosencranz, formerly superintendent of the Kickapoo branch of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. This sanitarium doubled its capacity by building a large modern addition with laboratory and surgical ward, four years ago.

Dr. J. W. Rathbun has for several years directed the giving of baths and massage treatment, and Dr. R. R. Harris of Dubuque has recently taken the position of medical director and surgeon.

At both sanitariums special attention is given to the treatment of rheumatism and other disease which yield to the course of Turkish baths, massage treatments and the curative qualities of the Prairie du Chien mineral water.

A Stable Enterprise.

The Prairie du Chien Woolen mills company is one of the solid industrial enterprises of western Wisconsin, having as its stockholders and directors some of the best business men of the town.



Tombs in the Old French Town Cemetery at Prairie du Chien.

The company owns its factory, a well constructed, amply lighted and finely equipped building where about 100 workers are employed.

Its products are shipped to clothing and skirt manufaturers in nearly every section of the country.

The mills are under the management of R. D. Paris who has successfully conducted the business for nearly twenty years. Charles Grelle is president and John Paris secretary of the company.

On June 26th was launched an industrial concern adjoining the woolen mills, a cotton batting factory established by Messrs Paris of this city and Sherlock M. Merrill of Minnea- at present but will undoubtedly enlarge its operations in the near future.

The Iroquis Button factory located on Bluff street employs at present about seventy-five men with a monthly pay roll of something over $3,500. This company has other factories in towns adjacent to various clam beds along the upper Mississippi. There are a number of smaller factories in town, seven in all employing a total of sixty men.

Clamming at this place has long ago subsided from the boom of 1897 and '98, and is now a steady industry for several scores of men and boys. Occasionally a valuable pearl enables the lucky finder to buy a launch or retire from business, but the shells alone will yield fair wages to an industrious clammer.

In the fourth ward is located the Kellar and Martner saw mill and box factory employing thirty men. It is managed by its owners, Messrs. John Kellar and Sam Martner whose operations in buying timber extend all along the river between here and La Crosse.

A Chance for Bargains.

The C. M. & St. P. freight ware house on the bank of the river near the depot is a busy place for a week or two every May, when occurs the annual sale of unclaimed freight accumulated during the year on the entire C. M. & St. P. system. Buyers come from all over the northwest to pick up bargains in staple or fancy articles. Everything imaginable is to be found one year or another. For instance two or three years ago a saloon keeper from a neighboring town came to look for something unique to use as a decoration in his place of business and went home highly pleased with an Egyptian mummy.

The Prairie du Chien brewery is an old institution founded by Menges and Schumann, now owned and operated by George L. Schwartz who employs five men.

The Elysian mineral water company aerates and bottles the Prairie du Chien artesian water and manufactures pop. They are now occupying a modern factory erected this summer and successfully managed by George Reich.

The Prairie City electric company a stock company composed of leading business men, owns the electric lighting plant which furnishes the city with light and electric power. Frank Haupt is manager of the plant employing four men.

The city telephone exchange owned by D. Sherman of Reedsburg, J. A. Calloway of La Crosse and J. A. Murray of this city is managed by the latter and has six employes.

Has Two Sound Banks.

Prairie du Chien has two banks of sound growth and unquestioned financial standing.

The bank of Prairie du Chien was organized in 1889, Hon. E. I. Kidd, afterward State Bank examiner, being one of its promoters, as was also the late Hon. Atley Peterson.

The present officers are Charles Giele, president; W. R. Graves, vice-president; Henry Otto, cashier; A. G. Kieser, assistant cashier. This bank passed the half million mark in its deposits a few months ago.

In 1903 ,recognizing the growing opportunities for banking business in the city the Craford County bank was organized, with M. Menges, president; L. Cornelius, vice president, and E. C. Amann, cashier. In December, 1908, Mr. F. S. Clinton, for fifteen years C. B. & Q. station agent at this place, became assistant cashier. This bank of eight years growth now has deposits amounting to nearly $400,000.

Four excellent hotels cater to the traveling public in Prairie du Chien, the Dousman House, an old and well known hostelry which recently changed hands and is now under the management of C. F. Peters, lately of Los Angeles, Cal., the Commercial hotel owned and operated by Frank Garrow, the City hotel conducted by Ed. Ray, and the Herold House which is managed by its owner Alderman John Herold.

The city has two newspapers, both republican, of which the Prairie du Chien Union, established in 1864 is the Senior. It is owned and edited by Ira D. Hurlbut, who has been for many years in the newspaper business.

The Crawford County Press is published by Martner and Beach, both experienced newspaper men.

Oldest Paper in State.

It is not possible in this connection to omit mention of the Prairie du Chien Courier, which ceased publication upon the death of its owner, Mr. W. D. Merrell, during the past winter.

The Courier was established in 1852 and had but one senior in the northwest, the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. Merrell had owned and published the Courier since 1858, never missing an issue in fifty-three years.

It was democratic in politics, and its files contain nearly sixty years of contemporary Wisconsin history.

Fire Department

Prairie du Chien's fire department is under the management of Fire Chief Charles Lindner. A hook and ladder wagon, three hose carts and a chemical engine form the equipment. The officers of the organization are:

Edward McCloskey, Mayor of Prairie du Chien since 1906. He has been Twice Re-elected Without Opposition.

Charles Lindner, chief.
John Heroid, assistant chief.
John Pintz, treasurer.

First ward—Foreman, F. Kautman, John Pintz, treasurer.

Second and Third wards—C. Mellinger, foreman; Charles Lindner, treasurer.

Fourth ward—John Fernette, foreman; Paul LaBonne, treasurer.

Prairie du Chien has had a postoffice for nearly one hundred years. The first postmaster was James Duane Doty, appointed by Andrew Jackson in 1824. The Prairie du Chien office last year lacked but a small margin of doing the amount of business required to make it a second class office. It is expected that another year or two will supply the deficiency. J. E. Harris is the present postmaster with three assistants. Two rural routes are served from this office.

Business Men's Association Active

A business men's association was organized here a year ago this spring with about 200 members. Charles Grelle was chosen president; E. C. Amann, secretary, and F. S. Clinton, F. H. Poehler, F. J. Antoine and J. H. Peacock directors. The association is active in the support of the town and its business interests. Through its effort a plan is well developed to secure the building of a wagon bridge across the Wisconsin river at Walnut Eddy, near here, linking this city with the prosperous farming communities in Grant county.

The bill granting a charter to a stock company for the construction of this bridge was favorably acted upon by the state legislature in its recent session.

The association has also procured the beginning of a sewage system for Prairie du Chien, and has now other improvements in view.

Prairie is very proud this summer of its crack baseball team, captained by Archie Hahn. There is a baseball association composed of the business men of the town, having the following officers: Dan Mackin, president; F. S. Clinton, secretary; F. A. Bull, treasurer, and James E. Harris, manager.

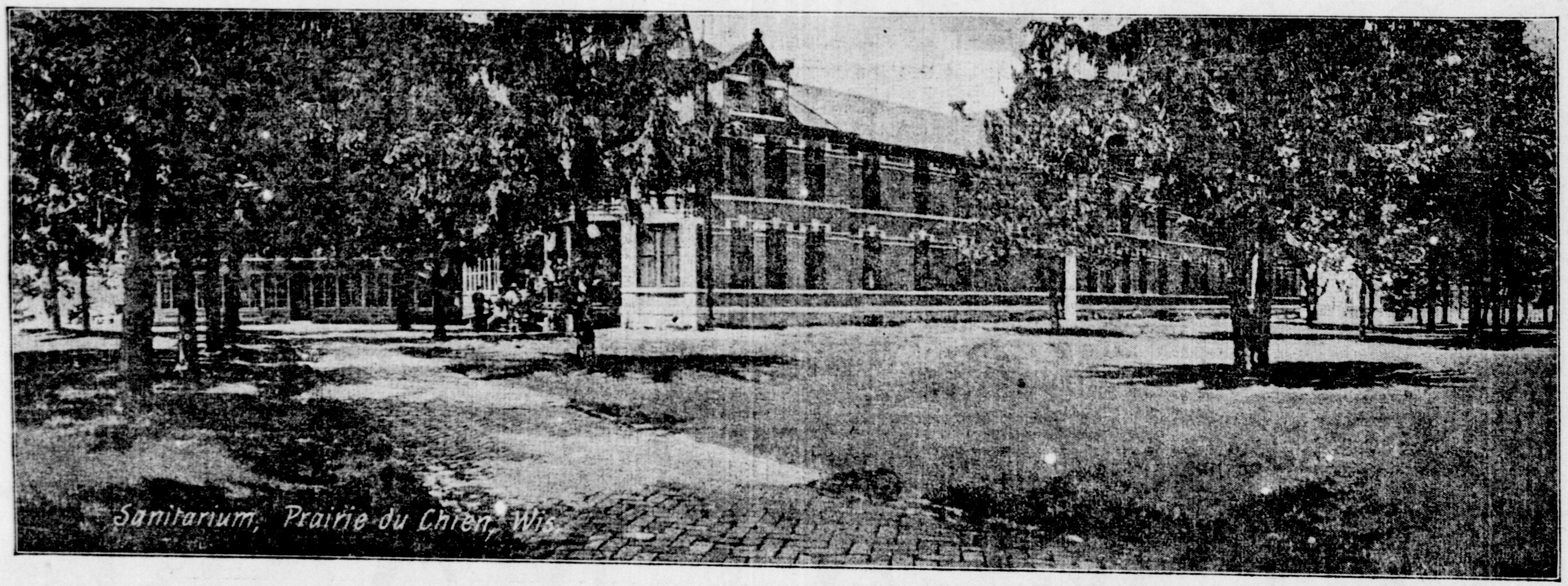
The baseball diamond is kept in perfect condition and two large grand stands afford comfortable seats for the spectators. Prairie has met some of the best teams from this section this season and so far has lost but two games.

Has Active Tennis Club.

One of the most popular clubs in town is the Prairie du Chien Tennis club, organized four years ago by Jule Vernon, L. D. Dousman and C. C. Case.

The club maintains three excellent courts on its grounds in the fourth ward, and each summer holds

(Continued on Page Nine)



PRAIRIE DU CHIEN SANITARIUM

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Prairie Du Chien Sanitarium Company

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, - - - - - - - WISCONSIN

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AN HISTORIC SPOT

(Continued from Page Eight)

an inter-state tennis tournament, players coming from Milwaukee, Madison, Dubuque and numerous other places to compete for the prizes offered. The visitors are entertained by launch rides, picnics, a ball and in various other ways by the home players.

This year the tournament will be held the last week in August.

Musical Organizations.

Prairie du Chien has a good band of fifteen pieces under the leadership of V. M. Smrcina, and two orchestras, the Metropolitan and the Apollo.

The Metropolitan theater, owned and managed by Mr. Smrcina, is one of the largest and greatest places of amusement in a town of this size in the state. The Grand opera hall and the newly remodeled electric theater are also popular places of amusement.

The city has four good dry goods stores, that of Charles Grelle being the largest in Crawford county. L. & M. Murphy, the Garvey store and Woolley & Thompson carry complete stocks.

Five grocery stores conducted respectively by C. Coleman, Garrow & Higgins, Paul Herold, Scherlin & Kaiser and The Prairie City Grocey Co., John & Joe Lesar, proprietors, supply the needs of the town in this line.

Other Industries.

Two furniture stores conducted by Henry Whaley and Kieser Bros., two jewelry stores owned by L. Cornelius and F. A. Bull, the Rexall Drug store, Garvey Bros., proprietors, and the Red Cross Drug store of A. J. Klofanda, and the two hardware owned respectively by Beach Bros., and J. G. Widman are all prospering. and up-to-date, Zeman & McCloskey and V. M. Smrcina conduct the town's two clothing stores, Frank Vanek, Jacob Chabela, and Cecka and Robescek sell shoes. J. Wachute carries a large stock of notions and confectionary. The three meat markets are operated by William Aschbacker, C. H. Craig and William Allington, the two bakeries by Will Schweiger and Stanley Marousek, and an up-to-date, prettily furnished confectionary is the Arctic owned by J. P. Zeman.

The Prairie du Chien creamery operated by C. F. McMillan is located on Main street and is now running to its full capacity. William Boeck carries on a plumbing business located on Bluff street.

A fine ten cent store does a good business in the Scheib building on Bluff street near the C. B. & Q. tracks.

Miss Nichols, the well-known photographer is located now in new quarters, the fine stodio of the late Mr. James Paris on Michigan street.

That Prairie du Chien has advanced since the days of travel by canoe is evidenced by the busy garage operated by J. M. Brunton and W. Foss, located on Bluff street.

This new enterprise launched only this spring is prospering as are also the two livery stables owned by Thomas Nugent and by Campbell & Scoville, and the city transfer line operated by William Garrow.

The city has four busy physicians, Dr. P. L. Scanlan, Dr. F. J. Antoine, Dr. W. A Hall and Dr. E. Steiger, besides those connected with the senitarium. Dr. Steiger is the oldest practitioner in Prairie du Chien.

The legal fraternity of the place has six members, A. H. Long, J. P. Evans, M. R. Munson, Alexander Athey, W. R. Graves and J. S. Earll, the two latter being partners.

Three pearl dealers, William Moore, J. H. Peacock and A. M. Laird maintain offices here and take many beautiful pearls to eastern markets.

On lower Bluff street is located the old established harness shop of A. A. Frederick, M. Frederick, dealer in buggies, the Voth notion store, the Welch restaurant and the Prairie du Chien steam laundry owned by Herman Kuchenbecker with six employes.

City Government.

Prairie du Chien for so many years a strong democratic town, is now governed by a city council largely republican.

The following officials represent the choice of the voters of the city:

Mayor, Edward McCloskey, democrat, elected 1906. Re-elected 1908-1910.

J. P. Evans—City attorney, democrat.

Henry Turbitt—City clerk, republican, elected 1910.

S. C. Beach—City treasurer, republican, elected 1910.

The city council:

First Ward—
- Ernest Karnopp, republican.
- William Hunter, republican.
- Joseph Zeman, socialist.

Second Ward—
- Dr. W. L. Pinkerton, republican.
- John Herold, republican.
- John Pfahler, republican.

Third Ward—
- George Kieser, republican.
- F. H. Poehler, republican.
- Ed. Ray, republican.

Fourth Ward—
- Dan Mackin, democrat.
- Ed. Rogers, republican.
- William Bush, republican.

The City marshal and night police hold their offices by appointment.

Charles Lindner, democrat, is now serving his twenty-sixth year as city marshal and John Merrill, democrat, has held the office of night watchman for many years.

The following members of the city council are serving their first terms: Messrs. Pinkerton, Pfahler, Ray, Bush, Mackin and Hunter. Messrs. Karnopp, Zeman, Herold, Poehler, Kieser and Rogers have been longer in office.

A few years ago the city council authorized the purchase of the stone settler here. It proved an unproquarry in Mondell coulee, built a rock crusher and purchased a street paving machine. Since then the city has macadamized about twenty blocks and the work is still being carried on.

Under the present city government the city pumping station and water works system have been improved and a number of businesslike changes have been adopted in the management of the city's affairs.

The County Administration.

Prairie du Chien is the county seat of Crawford county, and here are located the court house and county jail, substantial stone buildings situated in a pretty shaded park comprising an entire city block.

The court house stands on the site of an older one built in 1835, Wisconsin, then a part of Michigan which was the first court house in territory.

The present county officers are:

County Judge and Assemblyman—A. H. Long, democrat.

District attorney—M. R. Munson, republican.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—Arthur Curran, republican.

Register of Deeds—Albert Weeks, republican.

County Clerk—Frank Gander, republican.

Sheriff—A. N. Scoville, republican.

County Surveyor—A. L. Hurlbut, republican.

Coroner—W. T. Smith, republican.

County Superintendent of Schools—George Burton, republican.

First Religious Services In 1817.

Of Prairie du Chien's seven churches St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic is the oldest and has the largest number of Communicants. The earliest religious services of which there is any record were held by Father Durand in 1817. Missionary priests visited the place from time to time and in 1839 a resident priest named Father Cretin was assigned to Prairie du Chien. It was during his pastorate of four years that St. Gabriel's church was built. Father Cretin was afterward Bishop of St. Paul.

In 1908 the parish of St. Gabriel's spent $30,000 in rebuilding and redecorating the historic old stone edifice, whose main walls remain as they were erected seventy years ago. It is now one of the handsomest and most substantial church buildings in western Wisconsin.

The present pastor is Rev. P. Becker, who came here from Mauston, Wis., and under whose administration the work of remodeling the church and erecting a large and well equipped parish hall, has been done.

In 1834 a Presbyterian church society was organized here by Rev. Daniel Lowery. It was afterward merged into the Congregational society of which Rev. L. L. Radcliff of Pennsylvania was the first pastor, taking the charge in 1856. In 1858 the present church edifice was erected.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Prairie du Chien was organized in 1836 by Rev. Alfred Brunton who came here from Meadville, Pa., as superintendent of the M. E. mission of the upper Mississippi.

A handsome modern church building erected a few years ago has replaced the one built in 1847. The present pastor is Rev. Herbert Jennings, lately of England.

Trinity Episcopal parish dates from 1855, though Episcopal services had been held by army chaplains in Fort Crawford since 1836. At present the church is in charge of a lay reader, Mr. Arthur Brower.

St. Peter's Lutheran church was organized in 1862. The church building was erected in 1868 and the parsonage purchased since that time Rev. William Rader is the present pastor.

Monument Erected to Pere Marquette at Prairie du Chien. Dedication Exercises Occurred on June 17, 1910.

Zion Evangelical church dating from 1864, has a fine church building and parsonage and a flourishing membership. Rev. F. A. Troutman is the presiding clergyman.

St. John's Bohemian Catholic church, school and vicarage located in the second ward, constitute a well kept and prosperous church property under the care of Rev. Father Bilek.

A City of Schools.

Prairie du Chien might properly be termed a city of schools. Here are located Sacred Heart College for boys and young men; St. Mary's academy for young women; an excellent Catholic parochial school, the Columbian; the Bohemian parish graded school and the public schools consisting of four ward schools and the high school located in the second ward.

In the public schools the citizens of Prairie du Chien take a just pride. The schools are in first class condition under the management of an exceptionally able instructional force numbering ten grade teachers and five in the high school faculty, headed by City Superintendent Nicholas Gunderson. A department of music and drawing has been added this year to the curriculum. The board of education is composed of Messrs. L. D. Dousman, A. Brown, E. C. Amann, J. S. Earll and Henry Otto. Thomas Murphy is clerk

Sacred Heart College.

Sacred Heart College with nearly 300 students coming from eighteen states and three from Mexico, and with a faculty of twenty five professors and instructors headed by Rev. M. Horning, S. J., president, is one of the strongest of the ten Jesuit colleges in the province of Missouri.

The school offers a four year academic course for younger boys and a four years college course leading to the usual degrees and academic honors

The college is located at the southern extremity of the city limits on a slight rise of ground commanding an extensive view of the Mississippi and Wisconsin river valleys. The corporation owns one of the most valuable farming properties in this section in addition to the extensive college buildings. Up to a couple of years ago the buildings consisted of two large structures, one frame and the other of brick.

The frame structure at present occupied by the faculty was built for a hotel in 1857 by a company of local stock holders who expected great things for the town upon the competition of the Milwaukee & Mississippi River R. R. to this point. This building costing $56,000 was called the Brisbois house in honor of Col. Brisbois, an early fitable investment and was turned over to the federal government to be used as a hospital for troops during the Civil war.

After various ventures it passed into the hands of the Society of Jesus under whose management it has prospered. In 1884 a brick building containing auditorium, study halls, class rooms, etc., was added, and in 1909 was erected a four story building with a front of 240 feet containing gymnasium, labratory, class rooms, club rooms, study halls and dormitories.

It is constructed of Bedford stone, pressed brick and native limestone, is modern in every detail and cost something over $200,000. The college was chartered August 20th, 1881.

St. Mary's Academy.

St. Mary's academy in the second ward is located in high ground overlooking the river, shaded by groves of beautiful trees. The academy was established in 1872 and is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

In 1910 an addition to their already commodious quarters a new building to accommodate the growing number of students was erected at a cost of $70,000.

The building facing east is Renaissance in style. It is 68 feet by 103 feet on the ground, three stories high over a high well-lighted basement. The structure is of cream colored brick with Bedford stone trimmings to correspond with the row of four other buildings, comprising the school property. It contains class and music rooms, art rooms, library, study halls and labratory. The academy has an attendance of 200 girls coming from all parts of the country. It is accredited at the University of Wisconsin, and has special courses in art and music.

In the grounds of St. Mary's stands the imposing statute of Pere Marquette dedicated on June 17, 1910, the 237th anniversary of his discovery of the Mississippi river at this place.

An Historic Location.

St. Mary's is located upon the exact site of Old Fort Crawford and here are preserved the original flag staff from which the colors were daily floated over the old military post, two or three of the stone sentry posts, the gate to the fort prison and other relics.

There is no point in the northwest around which cluster so many historic associations as this very spot. The original fortification was the first one erected on the upper Mississippi and many events of national importance, such as the signing of the treaties with the Indians, the planning of expeditions into the northwest, etc., took place within its walls.

It was in the hospital at Fort Crawford, a few crumbling walls of which are still standing that the army surgeon, Dr. Beaumont, treated a Canadian voyager, Alexio St. Martin, for a gunshot wound in the stomach, and conducted the observation and experiments resulting in his treatise on digestion which is still recognized as one of the classics of physiology. That was about 1825, when this was still a part of Michigan territory.

In the roomy mansion built as a residence for the commandants of the fort have dwelt many persons afterward distinguished in the affairs of the nation. Foremost among these is General, (then Colonel) Zachary Taylor who left here to engage in the Mexican war where he won the renown that afterward placed him in the presidential chair. Here Jefferson Davis was stationed as a young lieutenant and here he wooed and won his first wife, a daughter of General Taylor.

U. S. Grant was a frequent visitor at Prairie du Chien during the fifties. He was living then at Galena, Ill., and although a civilian at that time, he was often entertained by the officers at the fort. A billiard table is still in existance here on which the future commander-in-chief and president played billiards.

After the civil war all the government property at this place except the military cemetery was sold to private parties and many of the buildings were torn down and the material used for private purposes. Part of the old hospital is still standing and the foundations of a large part of the original structure are traceable.

Old Cemetery of Interest.

One of the show places of Prairie du Chien, combining both beauty and historic association is the old Fort Crawford cemetery, owned by the federal government.

When first used as a cemetery in 1828, it lay adjoining the fort and at some distance from the village, which now, grown to a town, completely encircles the little plot of ground.

This quiet spot contains the bodies of United States army officers and members of their families who died at this place when Prairie du Chien was still a military post.

After the removal of the garrison it lay for over half a century practically untouched, surrounded by a board fence, the graves covered in with tall grass and decorated only with wild flowers.

In 1904, congress appropriated money for its restoration and it is now one of the prettiest and most interesting spots of the kind in the state.

The grounds, situated on an eminence overlooking the waters of the Mississippi, are approached by a paved driveway and are enclosed by an ornamental iron fence. Footpaths wind among the graves and the old fashioned bricked-up stone tombs. Beds of beautiful flowers blossom through the summer months and the grass is kept closely cut on the lawns and low mounds.

Here lie the remains of persons gathered from remote eastern and southern homes to sleep their long sleep beside the great Father of Waters. The inscription on one tomb is particularly touching in all that it suggests of young life ending far from home and early associations among surroundings strange and primitive, with none but strangers, perhaps, to tend its closing hours.

"Leticia
Wife of Capt. J. R. B. Gardenier
1st Infantry, U. S. Army.
She was born in Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 1, 1821,

(Continued on Page Ten)

Shipped to All Parts of the World.

La Crosse Supply House
Frommes Chemical Co.

YOUTH AND HEALTH

ELYSIAN MINERAL WATER

CURES SOUR STOMACH, RHEUMATISM AND OTHER AILMENTS.

Bottled Exclusively at the Springs.

Analysis is made by Victor Lenher

Professor of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin

		GRAINS TO U. S. GAL.
SILICA	.4900	
SODIUM CHLORIDE	87.0942	" "
SODIUM SULPHATE	7.5602	" "
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE	16.0304	" "
ALUM SULPH	0.8458	" "
POTASSIUM SULPH	4.3401	" "
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE	11.3053	" "
FERROUS BICARBONATE	0.6650	" "
CALCIUM BICARB.	31.3842	" "
TOTAL SOLIDS	159.7152	GRAINS TO U. S. GAL.
FREE CARB. ACID GAS	0.6584	

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WISCONSIN.

Commercial Men's Headquarters

The Commercial House

F. E. GARROW, Prop.

Bus to and from all Trains
Large Sample Room
Electric Lights
Steam Heat and Bath Rooms
Central Part of the City

Prairie du Chien, Wis.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AN HISTORIC SPOT

(Continued from Page Nine)

and died at Fort Crawford, W. T., Oct. 15, 1841.

She was Pure Gentle and Affectionate."

Fraternal Organizations.

Fraternal organizations are numerous and popular in Prairie du Chien.

Philip W. Plummer Post No. 37, G. A. R., is probably the only Grand Army post in the state composed almost entirely of survivors of Wisconsin's two distinguished regiments, the Iron Brigade and the Eagle regiment, of which "Old Abe" was the famous mascot.

Company "C" of the Sixth Wisconsin infantry, later christened the Iron Brigade because of its conspicuous bravery and hard fighting, was recruited in 1861 in Crawford county and almost wholly in the town of Prairie du Chien. Company "F" of the Eighth Wisconsin, the Eagle regiment was also recruited in this county.

The local G. A. R. post named in honor of Lieutenant Philip W. Plummer, who was killed in the battle of the wilderness, had at one time 250 members, but has now less than one-tenth of that number. C. C. Chase is the present commander, and L. C. Petrie, adjutant.

There are two masonic orders Prairie du Chien lodge, No. 106, organized in 1858, Henry Otto, N. M., Max Cardine, secretary, and Jerusalem Chapter No. 25 R. A. M., Wm. H. Dyke, High priest.

The Knights of Pythias have a large and flourishing organization as have also the Modern Woodmen, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Crawford Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F. was instituted in 1859 and still flourishes. There are also Yeomen of America, Eagles, K. O. L. M. and Mystic Workers.

The Order of Eastern Star has a Chapter (Vesta No. 14) of about eighty members organized in 1891, of which Mrs. J. H. Peacock is W. M., and Miss Leone Kieser, secretary.

The Royal Neighbors have a prosperous camp of which Miss Edna Miller is Oracle and Mrs. Rhoda Cardine, recorder.

Women's Clubs.

There are three purely feminine organizations in the town, one of which is the Twentieth Century club organized in 1904, its membership limited to fifteen. It is a study and social club having as president Mrs. P. L. Scanlan, vice president, Mrs. Charles Grelle, Jr., secretary and treasurer, Mrs Alexander Frederick.

The W. C. O. F. has thirty-nine members, Mrs. Louis Gokey, chief ranger, Mrs. F. J. Antoine, recording secretary.

The W. C. T. U. is the third organization composed entirely of women. . Its president is Mrs. H. A. Beach; secretary, Miss Mary Davidson.

About five years ago the ladies of the W. C. T. U. opened a reading room for the public especially for the purpose of providing a quiet and attractive place for young men to spend their evenings.

At the cost of time and labor unknown to outsiders the reading room was maintained and provided for, and the foundations laid for a public library in Prairie du Chien.

Library Association.

On July 2, 1909 a meeting of interested persons was held and a permanent library association organized, to whom the W. C. T. U. turned over their collection of books and the results of their labor.

The present officers of the library are: W. R. Graves, president; Arthur Brower, vice president; L. Cornelius, treasurer; Mrs. J. S. Earll, secretary and treasurer, and Miss Leone Kieser, librarian.

The library is now located in the city council chamber and is partly supported by the city, and partly by subscriptions, tag-days, home talent entertainments, etc.

It contains about 500 volumes belonging to the association, in addition to which there are 200 volumes loaned by the state library commission, exchanged twice a year. There are something over 600 card holders The reading tables are kept supplied with current magazines and newspapers and the library is fulfilling many opportunities in spite of its limited equipment.

Portraits of Former Mayors.

In addition to the usual duties performed by such a body the Library board has secured the completion of the collection, begun many years ago, of the portraits of former mayors of the city. The collection has already proven of interest and if continued it will undoubtedly possess a greater future value.

The list of mayors and the dates of their terms are as follows:

B. F. Fay, 1872-1875.
John F. Williams, 1875-1877.
Dr. John Conant, 1877-1879.
S. Rosenbaum, 1879-1881.
James Garvey, 1881-1883. 1898-1899.
Henry Otto, Sr., 1883-1885.
Daniel Webster, 1885-1887.
Andreas Bosch, 1887-1888.
Charles Grelle, Sr., 1888-1890. 1891-1893. 1895-1896. 1901-1903.
C. S. Fuller, 1890-1891.
James Lawler, 1893-1895.
Ferdinand Shultz, 1896-1898.
Carl A. Patzlaff, 1899-1901.
L. Cornelius, 1903-1904.
Edwin T. Martner, 1904-1906.
Edward McCloskey, 1906.—present incumbent.

Other Industries

Prairie du Chien has two dentists: Dr. R. W. Fallis, Dr. Harry Clarke.

The marble works situated on Minnesota street are owned and operated by F. W. Shepard.

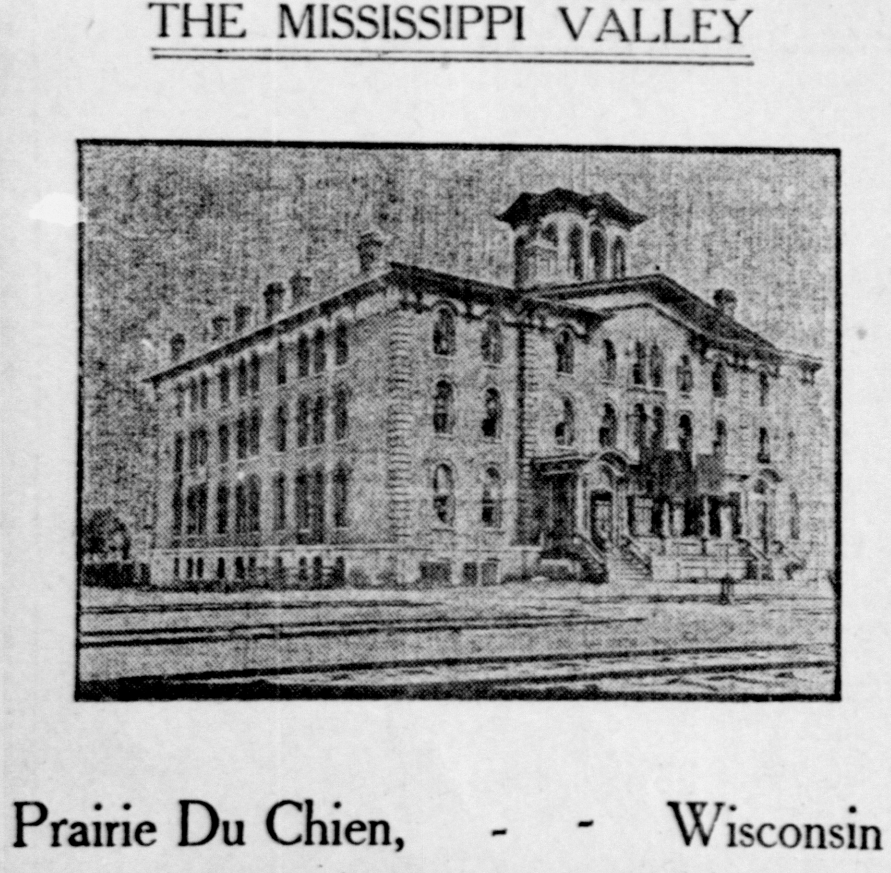
Two cigar factories owned and operated by Fred Evert, Sr., and Theodore Ziel, are among the home industries.

D. F. Horsfall and W. R. Graves are proprietors of the lumber yard employing six men.

The Ruins of Fort Crawford, the Old Federal Fort at Prairie du Chien

The Dousman House

THE SUMMER HOTEL OF
THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY



Prairie Du Chien, - - Wisconsin

CLARKSON WAS GREAT WINGSTER

Old Timer Makes Record that Has Been Broken but Once; All Batters Easy

MART KING WITH THE CUBS

First Center Fielder of Chance's Club Tabooed Shoes and Caps, but Knew the Game

"Everything a pitcher ought to have" is a phrase which, from too frequent using, has come to carry little weight in conveying a picture of pitching perfection. Handle these superlatives carelessly and pretty soon they'll be commonplace. When you find a man honestly entitled to the Big Bouquet, throw it at him, but don't waste your verbal violets on the occasionally brilliant. Save them for the boys like John Clarkson.

Clarkson, who is no longer on the diamond, was the first of the pitchers who had all that was desirable for a flinger to carry into a game. A pitcher may have a straight arm jab that will dent the cement grandstand foundation if the catcher lets it go by; or he may have a set of curves that would make Frankie Bailey look angular, or a drop that a trapese performer would hesitate to take, or a supply of the crossfire stuff that would cause nine out of ten batters to shriek for mercy, or, again, he may have all these engaging accomplishments, but if he hasn't something else to go with them, he isn't a hundred per center.

Your really well-educated pitcher is going to know and be ready for the peculiar weaknesses of every man that bats against him, and that was the way it was with old John Clarkson, the pitching partner of the celebrated Kelly. He had to try out his men to be sure, but after once pitching to them, and serving them this or that, Clarkson knew the other chaps' numbers. He stored the knowledge away in a special brain cell, and when next a ball player thus recorded came up to face the fancy pitcher, you may be sure he was dealt with the sort of ball he least liked, and that was the way Clarkson won games.

It takes time, to be sure, to get acquainted with the peculiarieties of so many players as figure in a big league, but Clarkson had plenty of time, for he pitched in the majority of games played. Take that 1885 season, for example. Clarkson was chief flinger for Old Pop Anson's Chicagos, and had for associates such Class A performers as Mike Kelly, Fred Pfeffer, Ed. Williamson, T. E. Burnes, Dalrymple, George Gore, Bill Sunday, F. S. Flint, and J. McCormick. That season Clarkson pitched 70 games, and finished with a percentage of 790. That was the highest number of games to be pitched in one season by any championship pitcher from the start of organized baseball in 1871 to the year of grace 1911, with only one exception, and that was Radbourne's record made in 1884 with Providence, when he pitched 72 games and won a percentage of 838.

It was because he studied the frailties of others that John Clarkson was so successful as a pitcher. Aside from this, he was a wonder on his own account, but a wonder with weakness of his own, just as apparent to others as were the holes in the armor of others to him. This was his sensitiveness to criticism or commendation. Find fault with him, and he'd bleed at the heart, and go into his next game under a cold collar. Hand him a gracious healing of salve and he was proud as a dog with two tails. Which, after all, only goes to show that John Clarkson was a human being.

John Remsen.

When it comes to finding the most worthy candidate for the red badge of courage, look up the record of old John Remsen, the elegant centerfielder. John, in the matter of bravery, had something on Jack-the-Giant-Killer, David and the man that called Jack Johnson out of his name. And Jack's was the more praiseworthy courage because it wasn't purely physical.

Anybody who has the build can be physically fearless. A fireman or a policeman or one of that sort takes chances that most of us would think twice before accepting. But would a fireman or a policeman risk ridicule knowingly? K-n-i-x. He would not. THAT style of bravery is a notch above the material.

Wherefore the sometime celebrated John Remson was a notable. At a time when most men of mature understanding were contributing to the prosperity of the barber business and getting their shaves and haircuts regular and exact, this Remsen went boldly about his work accompanied by a set of whiskers that would have made the head of the Dreadful Dowie look like the outside of an egg before it is broken. Master Remsen's beardishness suggested a toss between a couple score of selected Angora goats and the whole of the Seven Sutherland sisters but outside of this, he was A ACE.

Remsen attached himself to the St. Louis team, and when he had finished the 1877 season he found they had hung a mark of 902 (meaning fielding percentage) opposite his name, and close examination failed to show anything higher than this in the big leagues, so his whiskers waved triumphant. Encouraged by this achievement, Old Hirshute went after 'em again the following season, but this time with another team, and again prevailed. Being spoken to about his unusual appearance Mr. Remsen pointed proudly to the figures—902 in seventy-seven, and 934 in Seventy-eight. He said he would admire to know if any naked-chinned-stripling approximated those percentages. None did. Well, then, was it or was it not an argument in favor of the beard?

Remsen had a wallop that put him in the charter member class of the Ancient Order of Fence-Breakers; he had a pair of pins that took him over the ground the same as seven-league boots, and a wise judgment that would have landed him on the Supreme Bench had he lived in this later age of discernment and appreciation. But above and beyond all, he had the most glorious exhibit of capillary festoonery ever seen since the days of the late Mr. Samson, and to this possession he attributed all his lesser fame. The first time John Remsen appeared in the field, plus his whiskers, the crowd laughed heartily. The second time, they didn't. He had shown that he had other assets.

Mart King.

Old Mart King, of glorious memory, did a plenty of wondrous things in the course of an ancient and honorable career. Any one of these might well have put him among the Baseball Immortals, but a particular specialty which he was fond of practicing would entitle him to mention had he done nothing else memorable. This was a cheery predilection for going into the fray unbothered with covering at his extremities.

Just to impress you, at the outset, with the fact that Old Mart has a eulogy coming to him, it may be set down that in the very first year of organized baseball—and that was in 1871—Master Mart led the league as centerfielder for Chicago. But even before this he was a talked-about man. Mart was discovered in the outfit of the Haymakers of Troy. Nothing so tough as the Haymakers of Troy eventuated until the Haymarket of New York. They were har-r-r-d boys when Old Mart joined out with them—but they weren't hard enough for Martin. This genius surveyed their playing apparel, with unmixed scorn. "Dudes" he cried, and as that was a fighting word, he had to explain himself.

"Why the cap?" asked Ancient King. "It'll make you bald if you keep on wearing it—it will, sure's you're a foot high. Whaffor the shoes? Don't you know they'll send you to the chirop's? Sure they will. Can all that soft stuff." He threw his own cap in the discard, and tossed his brogans on the bench, appearing unashamed in his tousled mop and large, wartful peds. That was a dare, and there wasn't a Haymaker to hold back. The first game he played with them, they went barefooted and bareheaded.

Jimmy Wood, of the Eckfords, who had the difficult contract of arranging a team that should wallop the unblemished Red Stockings, saw Mart at his best and signed him up for the Chicago nine which was to attempt the improbable. With the aid of the Troy terror, Chicago went against the champs and trounced them handily twice in a row. After that Mart had a sit as long as he so desired. When he wasn't centerfielding, he was catching back of the bat, still filled with the same sneer for the cautious, so that there wasn't on or about him a sign of a glove, a mask or a liver pad.

As catcher of course King had his work cut out for him under the circumstances, which he made harder for himself. In the field, it wasn't any easier work, for the ball had a lot of rubber in it so that it needed only a hint to hustle out towards the getaway gates; the pitcher used the underhand method, which was slower than payday, and the batsmen weren't attuned to the bunt. The result was that an outfielder had more work than a present-day tariff tinkerer, and the busiest of these was old Mart King, who was all over the nice clean lot as soon as the larrup was heard.

Being built on the massive lines of a battleship, King didn't mind the effort. He was a popular idol because of his strength and willingness and achievement, and the only thing that caused him a pang was the insistence of the Chicago management that he wear shoes and cap in his playing hours. If he'd followed his inclination in the days of 1911, and the spike specialty, he'd have had a pair of porous plasters instead of feet at the end of an inning. As it was, however, he retired from the game inweighing against an effete civilization which demanded protection where none was asked for.

AMERICANS STUDY THE EASTERNERS

Methodists of the Pacific coast, through their University of Southern California at Los Angeles, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Bovard, president, have attacked the oriental problem as it now affects the coast and is certain to affect this country. In the university there has been founded an oriental department to teach American students the ideas and ideals of the orient. Methodists argue that the question consists of much more than the finding out of oriental customs and the application to them of American ideas. They affirm that there are in Japan and China many things that American civilization may well absorb, even follow. At the head of the new department has been placed Prof. J. M. Dixon, a well known orientalist, and associated with him are heads of Chinese and Japanese missions in San rancisco. Additional study of the oriental conditions, made in the orient itself, is made possible by the university, and this study is to be placed at the disposal of the coast, while appeals will be made for students from other parts of this country. The thought is that orientalism, in its immediate bearing, is a matter of vital importance to all America, not to the coast only. Methodists report much interest in the venture.

Summer Correspondence

"I'm lonesome here without you, dear,"
He wrote unto his wife.
"The days are long, the nights are drear,
And there is naught in life.

"I pine for you the livelong day,
And empty is our home,
When yau are staying far away
Beside the ocean's foam.

"For one to soothe my loneliness
I know not where to seek;
But I can stand the strain, I guess—
Just stay another week."

And then he winked the other eye,
And danced a Highland fling,
And said: "A lonely man am I,
You bet I am, by jing!"

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

CATHOLICS CO-OPERATE FOR WORLD PEACE

Catholic bishops, clergy and federations of laymen are gratified with the letter of Pope Pius X to Mgr. Falconio, apostolic delegate at Washington, upon the subject of world peace. Most federations of Catholic laymen had already acted as such, but the national one, meeting next month in Columbus, will, it is said, recognize in its resolutions the recommendations of the pope, and pledge co-operation with President Taft. Through the initiative of Cardinal Moran of Sydney the promotion of peace already forms part of the Catholic movement in Australia. Protestants who are furthering co-operation between ministers and prominent laymen of Germany, England and the United States are also expressing gratification at the stand taken by the pope, and looking to it to help their plans materially this fall, when further cementing of Christian world forces will be continued. In his letter to Mgr. Falconio the pope points out the leadership of many of his predecessors in such peace movements of the past as have made the present one possible.

A Matter of Breed

"Them fellers in the office of the Bee are what I call fresh," Deacon Ezra Bullock remarked to his wife at the supper table on his return from his monthly visit to the town of Balston.

"How so, father?" inquired Mrs. Bullock.

"Well," Mr. Bullock said, "one o' my errands was from Saba Mabel Briggs. She wanted I should find out why they hadn't punctuated her last poem. They sent her a copy, an' she said it made her most sick the way they'd sp'iled her beautiful ideas.

"Well, when I'd got loaded up to come home I drove round to the Bee office an' composin' room, an' beckoned a young feller in his shirtsleeves to come out.

"'Now,' I says, 'you'll do her a favor if you'll tell me why you didn't punctuate Saba Mabel Brigg's last poem.'

"'Cert'inly,' s's he. 'I'm ant a pointer. I'm a setter.'"—Youth's Companion.

Out of Pocket

He was a rather overdressed youth and attracted much attention when he entered the car. He occupied the only vacant seat beside a rather elderly gentleman. When the onductor came for his fare he fumbled for his money, and then suddenly became very pale.

"Oh, I've been robbed," he gasped. "There is nothing but a bit of an old igar in my pocket.

"My boy," said the deep base voice of the man by his side, "would you mind taking your hand out of my pocket."—Ideas.

It takes the dark periods in our lives to make us conscious of the lives of others, just as it takes the darkened sky of night to reveal to us the existence of other worlds.

THE OPERA BAR

113 South Fifth Street

The patronage of those who enjoy expert buffet service is respectfully solicited. My location in the theatre building is very convenient to those desiring refreshments between the acts or after the show. The finest line of wines, liquors and cigars in the city can be found at the Opera Bar.

SAM GRANT, Prop.

LOCALS ENTER W. S. G. A. MEET

Large Representation from La Crosse Will Take Part in State Golf Tourney

LARGE CROWDS AT KENOSHA

Thousands Will Witness Eleventh Annual Battle Between the Badger Clubs

The Eleventh annual amateur championship golf tournament of the Wisconsin State Golf association which is to be held at the Kenosha Country Club Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 2, 3, 4, and 5 will prove the greatest in the history of the association according to local golfers who are entered to take part in the events.

Several members of the La Crosse Country club have entered and although many famous golf players will compete it is thought that the local men will make a good showing.

Each of the fifteen clubs that belong to the association will enter men and if the tournament lives up to expectations it will far surpass any similar event held in this section of the country.

Local Golf Players.

Among the local golf players who are expected to show up to advantage are J. M. Hixon, Harry Colman, and G. Van Steenwyk. Several other members of the La Crosse Country club have entered and this city will be represented by several of the best golf players in the state.

Golf is one of the leading factors in the sporting world of La Crosse, several tournaments being held here during the season every year. The La Crosse Country club is noted for its excellent golf links and with the enthusiasm shown by local men in this sport there is no reason why the locals should not carry off a large share of the glory.

The tournament will be under the charge of President W. L. Yule, Vice-president H. D. Plimpton, Secretary Chester D. Barnes and the board of directors which are as following: J. M. Hixon, La Crosse; C. W. Allen, Kenosha; H. Vose, Milwaukee; F. M. Wooton, Madison; H. S. Hadfield, Milwaukee; C. S. Dickinson, Appleton; G. W. Kent, Sheboygan; L. A. Pradt, Wausau; S. D. Wyatt, Fond du Lac; A. P. Burnham, Janesville; C. C. Chase, Oshkosh; H. O. Fairchild, Green Bay; M. A. DeMoss, Green Lake; F. H. Graham, Eau Claire; J. H. Dwight, Racine.

Yule Cup for Winner.

The big event of the tourney, which is scheduled to take place on the afternoon of the opening day, is the contest between the teams of the various clubs for the famous Yule cup, a trophy which is well known throughout the golf world.

The Yule trophy was presented to the winning club in the first tournament of the association in 1900, the year in which the Wisconsin State Golf association was founded by George Yule, Sr., one of the best known and most enthusiastic golf players in this part of the country.

W. A. C. Matches.

The remaining three days of the tourney will be diverted to the elimination contests and finals of the Wisconsin Amateur Championship meet. The W-A-C cup will be awarded to the winner.

The competition will be under the Rules of Golf as announced by the Western Golf association, except such special local rules as may be announced by the tournament committee.

The winner of the competition shall be the amateur championship of Wisconsin for the year, and his club will have the custody of the cup until the next annual competition. A gold medal will be awarded to the winner of the championship, and a silver medal to the runner up.

The competition will consist of a qualifying round at 18 holes, medal play, 16 to qualify for the championship cup. The second 16 to qualify for the president's cup, and the third 16 to qualify for the director's cup. The 16 in eight flight shall then compete at match play, 18 holes, except finals, which shall be at 36 holes.

Players defeated in first round championship cup to play down at match play for vice president's cup; those defeated in first round president's cup to play down at match play for secretary's cup, and those defeated in first round of director's cup to play down at match play for treasurer's cup.

A cup will be given for low score in qualifying round, and silver cups for winners of the president's vice president's, director's, secretary's and treasurer's flights.

There will be appropriate cups for the consolation, choice score, age limit, two-ball foursome and bogey competitions, and for those failing to qualify in their respective classes in case four or more fail to qualify.

Entries.

All entries must be in by Tuesday evening at six o'clock. Those competing will fill out entry blanks which must be presented to Chester D. Barnes, secretary and treasurer of the association.

The following program has been issued by the handicap committee: H. L. Colman, La Crosse; C. C. Allen, Kenosha, and Guy F. Gregg, Milwaukee:

Wednesday, August2, 1911.

9 A. M.

Pater-Filius, 18 holes, medal play handicap.

2 P. M.

Yule cup. Team of five players from each club. 18 holes, match play against bogey.

Cup to be in the custody of the club having the winning team until next competition. Each member of winning team receives a gold medal.

Thursday, August 3, 1911.

Qualifying round 18 holes, medal play. The first 16 qualify for the Championship. The second 16 qualify for the President's cup. The third 16 qualify for the Director's cup. A cup will be given for the low qualifying score.

2 P. M.

First round match play, Championship cup.

First round match play, President's cup.

First round match play, Director's cup.

Consolation cup for those not qualifying in any of above flights at 18 holes, medal play handicap.

Friday, August, 4, 1911.

8 A. M.

Second round match play, Championship cup.

Second round match play, President's cup.

Second round match play, Director's cup.

First round "choice score" handicap.

2 P. M.

Semi-finals, match play, Championship.

Semi-finals, match play, President's cup.

Semi-finals, match play, Director's cup.

Second round, "choice score" handicap.

First round Age Limit (50) handicap.

Two-ball Foursome handicap 18 holes, medal play.

Saturday, August 5, 1911.

8 A. M.

Finals, first 18 holes match play, Championship.

Finals, first 18 holes match play, President's cup.

Finals, first 18 holes match play, Director's cup.

Second round, Age Limit (50) handicap.

Bogey match at 18 holes against Col. Bogey, handicap.

2 P. M.

Finals, second 18 holes match ulay, Championship.

Finals, second 18 holes match play, President's cup.

Finals, second 18 holes match play, Director's cup.

Social matches.

At the conclusion of the championship finals a professional contest will be held. Professionals of clubs are members of the Wisconsin State Golf association are eligible. Cash prizes will be given.

Saturday Evening.

Presentation of cups.

Inappreciative Governor.

Professor Frank P. Turner of Ouachita college was talking at a Monticello garden party about the girl graduate.

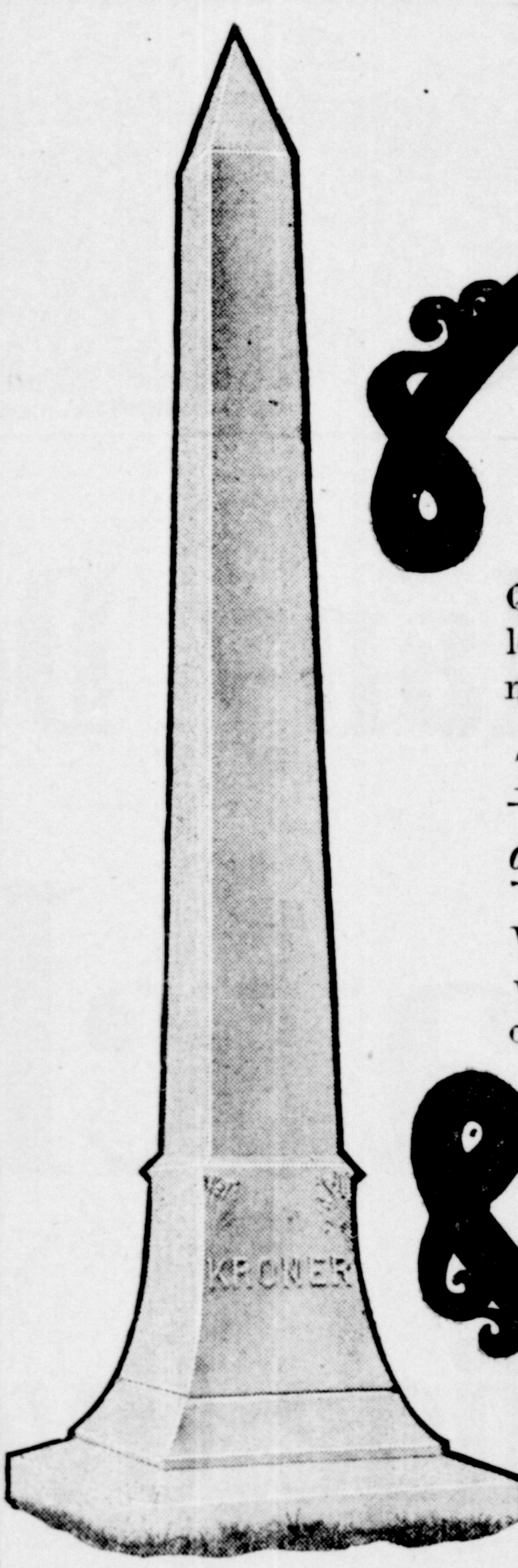
"The girl graduate with her clear eyes, her pink cheeks and her supple figure in its white gown, is, indeed, a sight for the gods, Mentally, too, she is as delightful as she is physically.

"It is false to believe that all girl graduates are like a certain governor's daughter. She, a short time after her graduation, said:

" 'Papa is so egotistical.'

" 'Hou so?' asked a friend.

" 'Why, after hearing my graduation essay, he still insists on writing his own speeches.' "



ARTISTIC
MONUMENTS

Quality of material and workmanship that we furnish cannot be excelled. It is absolutely first-class. We can refer you to the best in our neighboring cemeteries.

The Accompanying Reproduction Represents One of the Many Handsome Memorials Erected by Us.

We have the largest stock of Monuments and Markers on hand in western Wisconsin. All orders from the smallest to the largest given our best and prompt attention.

Call on us before buying.

HYNNE-BENRUD GRANITE CO.

400-401 S. Third Street,
Cor. of King Street,
La Crosse, Wis.

Couldn't See the Resemblance.

They have been joking Assistant Treasurer James A. Mathews of the Guardian bank, on his resemblance to President Taft, and Mr. Mathews has steadily refused to be annoyed thereby. So the jokers subsided and the joke died a natural death.

Until the other night, when Mr. and Mrs. Mathews dined together with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harmon and their little daughter, when the Taft resemblance was revived. Turning to young Miss Harmon, Mr. Mathews asked whether she, too, thought he looked like the president.

Dorothy studied long and earnestly. Then she answered:

"Not in the face Uncle Jim."—Cleveland Leader.

Some of us expect opportunity to tote around a pair of bracc knucks wherewith to rap on our chamber door!

FORTUNE CALLS FROM THE WEST

Crook County, Wyoming, Is Rich in Many Ways and Thousands Seek Wealth There

COUNTRY IS BOOMING FAST

Every Year sees Westerners Entering New Lands and Benefit from Its Great Resources

Dame fortune calls from the west. "Go west, young man," was the advice of Horace Greeley. So rapid has been the accumulation of wealth in that yet new country that the 'young man' no more has the field to himself but men well past the middle of Life's highway are daily journeying into the country from which so many succeed in taking comfortable fortunes.

Crook County, Wyoming, is playing an important part in the development of the west. Embraced by verdured mountains and rich in agricultural and mineral wealth this section is rapidly becoming populated by easterners until at present it bids fair to surpass in population and in wordly wealth any other section of Wyoming.

When one undertakes to write of the resources of Crook county he has to take upon himself the task of pulling aside the curtains of time and looking at the records written upon the sacred pages of the future. In that great country they speak only of their infant industries. When one stops to consider that there they speak of their great agricultural, livestock, mineral, oil and other resources as they appear in their infancy all one can do is to describe the symptoms to be seen in that infancy pointing to a full and glorious development.

The advent of the homesteader has nearly eliminated the early day vocation—raising cattle on the open range. But in its stead has risen a resource that is bringing more steady and more sure profits to the stockmen. The resource is cattle raising but it is not done along the old lines pursued by the early day settlers. It was the custom then to raise the cattle on the range and ship them to the middle west to be fed on the corn and grains raised on ranches in Kansas and grain states. From there the finished product was shipped to the great eastern cattle markets. It has come to the raisers that they must ship heavier and fatter cattle. They are doing it and today when a trainload of cattle pulls out of Wyoming they are ready for the packing houses.

Dairying Booming.

Dairying is coming into its own in Crook county and although still the youngest of all industries the next year promises to see the completion of one of the largest and most modern creameries that can be erected in the thriving little city of Sundance. Sundance, incidentally, is the one garden spot of Crook county, Wyoming, and if it continues to grow as it has in the past it will soon be held as one of the most important places in the state and in that section of the country.

The advent of the railroad in the west has had much to do with the development of that country so rich in every way. In fact, despite the alleged land grafts by the railroad it is a recognized fact that if the United States government had not contributed large tracts of land for their right-of-ways there are portions that would still be unsettled. With the entrance of the railroads people have been induced to enter a region heretofore wild and unpopulated and today there are thriving cities, towns and villages where a few years ago nothing but a stray homesteader's hut could be seen.

Sundance will soon be on the route of the railroad, in fact the surveys have all been made and when once the big steam engines, drawing long trains start puffing through that place the stock of the western town will jump and jump high.

Breeding Horses.

The breeding of heavy horses is another industry out of which fortunes are being made annually. The average weight of horses raised in Crook county today is from 300 to 500 pounds more than ten years ago. There it is not necessary to house or feed them. They rustle their own living and with a climate that rivals the California sea shores the industry proves most lucrative.

Farmers in the northwestern part of Crook county, in the center of which is located Sundance, assert that the crops raised there are equal in size and quality to those raised in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states where land values near the skies.

Alfalfa, oats, corn, wheat, barley—in fact every kind of crop—can be raised here and the yield is exceptionally good.

In the Bear Lodge Mountains, within eight miles of Sundance, is the gold region. There are several firms operating there now and the returns to date have been good. According to report of the state geologist the veins are good and the quality of mineral excellent, and the mines will pay.

Oil and Minerals.

Twelve miles to the east of Sundance are the famous oil fields and there are many wells already in operation that are spouting a No. 1 grade of crude petroleum.

The country is rough in topography. There are series of plateaus, valleys and divides and there is timber for fuel and lumber in quantities enough to last for generations. Down every valley runs a spring fed stream from the canyons and divides. The soil is invariably a rich loam either red, black or chocolate in color; one as fertile and productive as the other. The Black Lodge mountains are responsible for the twenty to twenty-five inches of rainfall enjoyed every summer and as a result the crops are always in the best of condition.

To value the climate one needs be acquainted with climates elsewhere. To the man from the eastern states the cold nights are wonderful and to the southerner the cool days are a delight. No matter how hot the sun shines it is always cool in the shade and the nights are accompanied by heavy dews that as crop producers are invaluable.

Crook county has raw materials: The soil and mountains are filled with latent fortunes. In that country they want farmers—good ones. Specialists are wanted in every line of business. Promoters and capitalists are wanted and a few years in that country is usually sufficient to make capitalists of all who go there.

Why It's Ideal.

Following are a few reasons why no man, seeking a long life, wealth and happiness can afford to overlook the opportunities in Crook county.

They have timber for building and fuel.

They have splendid water.

They have an abundance of splendid coal.

They have building stone and marble.

They have a fine grade of lime.

They have stucco.

They have brick clay of the finest quality.

They have the finest soil in the world for agricultural purposes.

They have gold and copper mines that are destined to be among the large producers of the world.

They have splendid climate the year around.

Sundance Thriving.

The city of Sundance itself is a thriving place situated in a fairy garden spot. Nature left no work undone to make it one of the most desirable and most beautiful places in Wyoming. Coal is to be found within a short distance, copper mines are being developed almost at its door, a fine grade of lime, brick clay and other natural products abound on every hand and as a market place and shipping point its situation is ideal. To enumerate all that is to be found in that remarkable region would take space, the lack of which necessitates their ommission.

It is a recognized fact that fortunes are being made in the west and when, in the far off future, the west is as thickly populated as the east to this entire territory will be devoted chapters in histories for the important part it is bound to play in the development of this now new region.

He Got the Pass.

"I want a pass."

"Pass? You're not entitled to a pass. You are not an employee. Sorry."

"No; but here the anti-pass law says free transportation can be granted to 'necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry and fruit.' Well, I'm going on this trip with an aunt that's a hen—there's your poultry; a girl that's a peach—there's your fruit; and a nephew that's a mule—there's your live stock. Gimme a pass."—The Way-Bill.

Primitive Paper-Making

In Madagascar a kind of writing-paper used by some of the native notables and the fetish priests is made from the bark of a shrub named hahova. The bark fiber is boiled and macerated until a thin paste is obtained. Then a leaf of the plant called ravinia, or traveler's tea, is coated with pulp, formed from a particular kind of rice, and over this is spread the hahova paste, on both sides of the leaf. After the coating has thoroughly dried and adhered, it is polished with a smooth shell, and the paper is ready for use in writing. The manufacture of the ink employed, like that of the paper itself, is a monopoly of the notables and priests who use it. This paper may be bought by travelers at about a cent and a half per sheet, but only a few hundred sheets are produced in a month.

In most of the public schools of France boys are taught how to restore to life a person who has seemingly been drowned; how to carry a boy who has broken bones; what to do for a bad nosebleed; what to do in case poison is taken by mistake, and a score of other useful things. Such things should be taught in the public schools at home everywhere.

No aeroplane can remain perfectly still in the air—and when an ambition comes to a stop it is bound to flop!

THE BODEGA
AND ANNEX

BY FREAS & DUMKE

THE BODEGA
329 Pearl Street.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Cool, Cozy and Comfortable.

Genteel Service.

An Ideal Gentlemen's Resort.

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120 S. 4th Street.

Finest Billiard and Pool Tables in the city.

The Best of Smokes.

Perfect Ventilation.

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GENUINE BAVARIAN LAGER

For Many Decades

Bartl's Matchless Beer

Has Held Prestige Over Other Beers

"Bartl's Premium Brew" as a fatigue reliever, a headache chaser or a tonic cannot be equaled. It always has been the beverage of the man who knows good beer. : : : : : :

Our Famous "Bavarian Brau" is pure, healthful, nutritious, and the delicious flavor cannot be equalled : : : : : :

FOR A HOME BEER

Nothing adds so much to a meal as a bottle of good, pure and wholesome beer. It will help to keep every member of your family healthy, and as a system builder "Bartl's Premium Brew" is without an equal.

ORDER A CASE NOW---BOTH PHONES

FRANZ BARTL BREWING COMPANY

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

MODERN METHODS USED BY POLICE

Chief Weber Firm Believer in Giving Man One More Chance

FORCE GROWS RAPIDLY

Department Said to Be as Efficient as Any in City of Same Size

Since 1858, which year marks the beginning of the police department in La Crosse with E. H. Chambers as city marshal and John Coady as night watch, the force has increased in size and efficiency from time to time, until at present this city can boast of an excellent squad of guardians of the peace. Although burglaries and murders were never heard of here in the early times, it was early realized that police were necessary as they are in every community, and the force has been increased as occasion demanded.

John Coady, who came to La Crosse in 1853, and who is the oldest resident of this city now living, was appointed night watchman in 1858, he going on duty at 9 o'clock in the evening when he had to call the hour. He had as his beat Front street from State to Pearl streets and thence to the Law Hotel on Second street, and kept this until 1859.

Henry M. Solberg was the second city marshal, he succeeding Mr. Chambers, while John Turner followed the former. John Coady was elected marshal in 1862 he holding the office until 1865 when David Law was chosen, Mr. Coady not being a candidate then. However, the next year, 1866, again saw Mr. Coady in office as marshal for the second time, and he remained in this capacity until 1869 when Adam Jacobus was elected.

Early Times Turbulent.

According to Mr. Coady there were some extremely turbulent times in La Crosse early in its history, and the town was a lively one. Robberies and burglaries were unknown at that time, as were also murders, but the marshal had no easy time as he had many things to contend with. That was the time when the lumber industry was at its height here and the lumberjacks came to this city to be paid after their labors. At such times there were from 100 to 300 men in town and after they had received their pay they started out to have a good time, thus making hard work for the marshal. Many of the lumberjacks got drunk and as a consequence the marshal had his hands full keeping order, for he had to fight in order to arrest and lock them up. Mr. Coady says that arresting a man was entirely different then than it is now, for the attempts were always resisted and the marshal had to be prepared to fight whenever he tried to take a prisoner. Although he was knocked down several times in the pursuance of his duty, Mr. Coady asserts that he was never hurt badly and he never drew a gun on his man, nor did anybody ever attempt to resist him with a firearm.

Soldiers Cause Trouble.

During this time the Civil war was being fought, and as there was an army office here to which the men had to come in order to be examined as to their physical fitness, there were many soldiers in town almost all the time. These men also caused much trouble for the police and the marshal had to fight them on many occasions.

A. W. Pettibone, who was mayor at this time, and Mr. Coady, the marshal, were the only officials in the city, and the latter asserts that Mr. Pettibone was an excellent official.

"Whenever there was an arrest to be made," said the marshal, "Mr. Pettibone always said 'We'll go and get him,' never did he say 'You get him.' He was a big man who was afraid of nobody and he served the city well." Mr. Coady has nothing but praise for the able way in which the mayor served La Crosse, and he calls him one of the ablest executives the city ever had.

Burglaries Unknown.

Not until later when a different element came to the city were there any burglaries, and in the early times almost any article could be left any place without danger of its disappearing. In the early history of La Crosse there was but one murder, that being in 1852, when David Darst was killed by William Watts.

The first jail was built in 1858, a vote of the year before having resulted in the issuing of county bonds to the amount of $8,000 for the erection of this building. It was a low building 39x45 feet, surrounded by a large wall, and it contained 16 cells which were 6x9 feet. There were two tiers in the jail, three rooms for women prisoners, and a large corridor around the inside. Part of the building was utilized for the county officers, this lasting until the second court house was built, after which the sheriff's family lived there. This building was on the site of the present courthouse about the place where the east steps now are, while the next building which was the court house and jail, was built on the same ground.

Vigilance Committees Formed.

From 1856 until 1870 when an amendment made other provisions, the police force was made up of the aforementioned officers, some turbulent times being seen in this city. Once or twice vigilance committees of citizens had to be organized in order to suppress the distributing element but this did not happen many times.

In 1870 the police department was started, with John Simonton the first chief and Mr. Littlejohn the first captain, the force numbering four men. An amendment to the charter brought about this change and provided for the increase of the department as occasion demanded. The office of chief of police was created at this time, he being appointed by the mayor, with the council confirming, and the chief being allowed to appoint his assistants, three detectives and patrolmen in such numbers as directed by the council but not exceeding one for every 2,000 inhabitants. In 1880 a change was again made, the force then consisting of the chief and six patrolmen.

The Present Force.

At present the police force consists of twenty-two men, J. B. Webber being chief since 1907. Lawrence Dugan is captain, while August H. Koschnitzke is desk sergeant. There are four stations in the city, central station being in the city hall, No. 2 being located on Mill street, No. 3 police and fire station being on Redfield street, and No. 4 being on Berlin street. Besides, the county jail is on north Tenth street, where prisoners are sent from the stations. Central and No. 2 station will hold 24 prisoners each, while there are two cells in both No. 3 and 4 stations.

Following is the list of the men who have held the office of chief of police and the years in which they received their appointments:

1870—John D. Simonton.
1871—E. A. Tenny.
1873—Geo. W. Peck.
1874—A. J. Winston.
1874—Frank Hatch.
1884—P. L. Clark.
1890—H. H. Byrne.
1907—J. B. Webber.

Mr. Webber is the present chief, he having received his appointment when H. H. Byrne died in the fall of 1907. George W. Peck is the only former chief who is still living.

The present police force is made up of the following men:

Alois Yehle—Born in Baden on the Rhine, appointed a patrolman on November 15, 1886.

John W. Taylor—Born in Galena, Ill., appointed a patrolman on March 12, 1887 and a detective on Dec. 16, 1897.

Shelvin S. Post—Born in Huron County, O., appointed patrolman on June 30, 1889 and night sergeant on Dec. 18, 1897.

Daniel L. Deneen—Born at Fermoy Island, appointed patrolman on Oct. 22, 1889.

Lawrence Dugan—Born in Houston County, appointed patrolman on April 17, 1894 and captain on Aug. 6, 1909.

Michael Britton—Born in Dunkirk, N. Y., appointed patrolman on January 15, 1898.

Joseph McGrath—Born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., appointed patrolman on February 1, 1898 and detective on March 21, 1908.

William Horschek — Born in Reichenberg, Bohemia, appointed patrolman June 6, 1898.

J. B. Webber—Born in La Crosse County, appointed desk sergeant September 1, 1898 and chief on Oct. 21, 1907.

William H. Fitzsimmons—Born in Decorah, Ia., appointed patrolman on April 24, 1899.

SamJohnson—Born in Trondhjem, Norway, appointed patrolman on November 1, 1900.

John P. Wendling—Born in La Crosse, Wis., appointed patrolman May 4, 1902.

Tom J. McDonough—Born in Watertown, Wis., appointed patrolman on May 16, 1903.

Frank H. Wolfe—Born in Brownsville, Minn., appointed patrolman on May 16, 1903.

Frank L. Yolton—Born in Clark County, Mo., appointed patrolman on May 8, 1906 and desk sergeant Jan. 1, 1908.

Frank Groeshner—Born in La Crosse, Wis., appointed patrolman on May 6, 1907.

Emil J. Last—Born in La Crosse, Wis., appointed patrolman on Jan. 1, 1908.

Timothy C. Mahoney—Born in Portage, Wis., appointed patrolman March 16, 1908.

Chauncey O. Dennison—Born at Warner's Landing, Wis., appointed patrolman on August 12, 1909.

A. H. Koschnitzke—Born in La Crosse, Wis., appointed patrolman August 13, 1909.

William J. Ritter—Born in La Crosse, Wis., appointed patrolman on June 25, 1910.

Lewis Jahnke—Born in Barre Mills, Wis., appointed patrolman June 24, 1910.

Former Members of Force.

Following are some of the former members of the force:

John Parks—Born in Chattanooga County, N. Y., appointed patrolman on April 13, 1881 and captain Sept. 15, 1884. Died June 15, 1909.

John Coady—Born in Tipperary, Ireland, appointed patrolman Oct. 12, 1884 and detective in July, 1886. Retired on August 31, 1908.

Paul Hefti—Born in Switberland, appointed patrolman on March 1, 1886. Retired on May 1, 1910.

A. J. Byrne—Born in Schullsburgh, Wis., appointed patrolman on October 12, 1884 and a detective in July, 1886. Died in February, 1899.

John Giefer—Born in Two Rivers, Wis., appointed patrolman on March 12, 1894 and died on February 16, 1899.

John W. Dugan—Born in Houston County, Minn., appointed patrolman on June 17, 1901 and died on May 18, 1902.

T. P. Gates—Born in Houston County, Minn., appointed patrolman on September 13, 1897, and killed by three professional holdup men on September 8, 1900.

Joseph Jaques—Born at Niagara Falls, appointed patrolman on May 8, 1899 and died on October 4, 1904.

The Present Chief.

J. B. Webber, who has been at the head of the force for the past four years, has done well in this capacity as the records show. Although the number of arrests in the last few years has been large, the number of persons discharged without having their cases tried in court has increased to a large extent as the chief believes in giving people another chance to better themselves. He asserts that many a man turns out all right if let go without a hearing whereas if he were sentenced to a term in jail he would be worse than ever when released. The 1910 record shows that 1,116 were let go without a court trial the number being larger than ever before. Mr. Webber's scheme is meeting with success and he is pleased with the way in which the new method has worked out when tried.

This shows the wonderful growth which the department has enjoyed since it was begun in 1858 and it also indicates the many changes which have proved its efficiency. La Crosse has a police force which is the equal of that in any town of its size in this part of the country, and Chief Webber is doing all in his power to keep the work up to the present high standard which has been maintained for a long time.

Philips' Saw.

David Graham Philips, who was murdered by a lunatic socialist, used to say that ninety-nine out of a hundred persons always thought a pretty clear description of a man was to say that he was either tall, medium sized or short. Tip knows a wise old countryman who will study the sky thoughtfully if you ask him what the temperature indications are for tomorrow, and say: "It will be either a little warmer or a little colder or about the same."

U.S. TO CO-OPERATE WITH WISCONSIN

Government to Spend $5,000 for Forest Fire Protection in State of Wisconsin

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—A co-operative agreement which has been entered into between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State of Wisconsin provides for an expenditure by the government of not to exceed $5,000 during next year toward meeting the expenses of forest fire protection in Wisconsin. The o-operative agreement is made possible by the terms of the Weeks law; which congress passed last winter.

This law, besides providing for the puchase by the National government of lands on the headwaters of navigable rivers for the purpose of creating National forests to protect these rivers, carried also an appropriation of $200,000 which the Secretary of Agriculture might expend in order to protect from fire, in co-operation with the states, similar lands in state or private ownership. It was provided in the law that expenditures by the federal government in any state should not exceed the amount spent by the state itself in the co-operative work. Other states which have signed similar co-operative agreements with the government are Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

To Submit Plans

The secretary of agriculture concluded that the most effective way to use the money available would be by requiring, as a preliminary to entering into an agreement with any state for co-operative fire protection, that the state authorities should submit a definite plan showing in detail exactly what it was proposed to do. With these plans were required maps showing areas to which protection would be given. All plans submitted are carefully examined by the department of agriculture, to see both that the area to be protected is actually forested land on the headwaters of navigable streams and that the plan of protection proposed is well conceived and thoroughly practical with an organized and effective system of administration by capable state officers. It was decided for the present year that the amount spent in any one state by the National government should be limited to $5,000.

The funds of the federal government will be used solely for paying patrolmen. The state officials select these patrolmen, subject to the approval of the department of agriculture. The maps submitted to the federal government show where each of these patrolmen will be located, the approximate routes of patrol, and all matters necessary to a clear understanding of the states' plan of fire control, including the location of lookout points, telephone communications, railroad patrols, location of state forest fire wardens and other officials, and the like.

Intelligent Planning Necessary

In short, the basic idea is that efficient fire protection can be given only by the development of a carefully worked out, well manned, and capably officered scheme, which studies the situation beforehand and makes provision for the most effective disposal and use of the available forces, with a view both to preventing fires from getting started and concentrating upon them quickly if they do get started. In the National forests of the west, where the fires must often be fought at a long distance from a base of supplies a further consideration, often of great importance, is how to provision the forces which are on the fire line, perhaps for days at a time. To provide for this every forest officer is expected to know beforehand from what stores, construction and lumber camps, and ranches he can obtain food, tools, pack horses, and men, and in what quantities. In fact, the training of the forest officers includes a sort of fire game, which consists in suddenly locating an imaginary fire on the map of a National forest and calling on a ranger to tell offhand how and from where he would gather help, how he would organize and conduct his defense, and whence he would obtain supplies and means of transportation. Although conditions in the east seldom present such serious difficulties, they are regarded as calling equally for intelligent planning and the development of a trained force.

State is Responsible

Under the terms of the co-operative agreements, the secretary of agriculture may terminate the co-operation at any time that he finds it not to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. In this way the responsibility for organizing and maintaining the work is placed upon the state, which, however, must keep its system up to a good standard of efficiency in order to have the co-operation with the federal govture will act as inspectors to keep the department informed as to how the states are handling the work. ernment continued. Forestry officials of the department of agricul- It is believed that under this system a great advance will be made in the development of good state systems of fire protection.

CRUSHED CLAM SHELLS

From the Upper Mississippi River. Shells conceded by Experts to be best Egg Producing Grit on the Market.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

96 PER CENT CALCIUM CARBONATE

Costs No More Than Others but Represents 25 per cent more Egg Producing Qualities.

ASK YOUR JOBBERS FOR WISCONSIN BRAND POULTRY GRIT.

Wisconsin Pearl Button Company,

All La Crosse Jobbers Handle It.

La Crosse, Wisconsin.

DAKOTA WANTS OPEN CHANNEL

Residents of Up-river Town Believe Good Boat Landing Would Be of Benefit

Dakota, a town of from 200 to 300 inhabitants, is situated on the Mississippi river in Minnesota about eight miles above La Crosse and was founded in 1872, a year after the Chicago, Milwaukee an dSt. Paul railway ran a line through that section. A large grain field occupied the land where the town is now located but after the village was started its growth was gradual.

Nathan Brown owned the ground on which Dakota now stands. There were many Indians in the vicinity forty years ago, but they caused no trouble so the times were peaceable. As there were no white men here, with the exception of Mr. Brown, he carried on trade with the red men exclusively who came there in great numbers.

Many years ago Dakota was a grain market as there was an elevator located there. The produce was hauled there from a territory twenty miles in radius to be shipped. The barley was sold principally to the breweries while the other grain was sent to points far distant.

There were formerly two saw mills located in Dakota, but one of them was burned while the other was moved. Helzaple and Rubelford and Captain Short were the proprietors of these mills which were built in 1885 and 1880 respectively and which did a big business in the early times when timber was plentiful and the industry was at its height. Later Helzaple & Rubelford sold out to John Hausted and the mill was eventually moved away.

County Aid Received

Dakota is not incorporated but is subject to the laws of the town and county aid is therefore received for the building of roads and bridges.

Beach and Moore built a big stay factory in about 1870 in which a big business was done by Mr. Lyman who became the proprietor. Water power was used to run the mill.

The first store was built on the ground where Dunehower's store now stands, it being built by Nathan Brown and Harvey Faucett while Workman and Sheehan were the proprietors. It was a general store erected about thirty years ago but the building has since been torn down.

Some years later Alionel Cardin, an Englishman who moved to this country, came to Dakota and had a brick store built in which he carried on business for a time. He how, ever, sold out to Mr. Harrington and the latter erected a larger building.

W. H. Helzaple is one of the oldest residents, he settling here in the early 70's shortly after the town was founded. He bound wheat on every foot of ground on which his house now stands when he first settled there, but soon after that he started in the moving business and during the time he was engaged in that work he moved a total of twenty-six houses.

Big Stone Quarries

Up to a few years the stone business was good in Dakota there being several quarries from which much rock was procured. O. W. Tibbets owned one quarry while Mr. Leach owned the other

At present the raising of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries is the principal enterprise and these fruits are shipped in great quantities annually. From all indications this year's crop will be a fine one. Calvin Grant, Frank Voight and Alfred McKowan own ground on which these berries are raised and as far as can be seen the crop will be especially large. In addition to the berry land there is also much ground on which vegetables are successfully raised and a successful season in this line is also expected.

Dakota has three general stores, one butcher shop, one confectionery store and restaurant, a hotel and a barber shop. These places of busineess carry good stocks so that the wants of the residents can be supplied without inconvenience. Besides the stores there is a machine store owned by George Purdy, where all kinds of machinery are sold.

Cistern Supplies Water

For fire protection the town is provided with a large cistern where a big supply of water can be secured and in times of danger a bucket brigade is organized.

There are three churches, Catholic, a Methodist and an Episcopal, in Dakota.

The town is an ideal one for a summer resort as there is a fine grove located there and an excellent place for summer homes above the town on the river bank. Many people avail themselves of the opportunities offered here and several cottages have been built, as all the requirements for a summer's outing are to be found here.

The closing of the harbor by the putting in of the dams which cut off the former channel has removed much of the business formerly carried on by this means. It is now hard for a boat to find a good place to land. For this reason the residents of Dakota sent in a petition to have the channel opened so that a suitable landing place could be secured and it is said that a change will be made so that a different condition of affairs will be brought about. If this is done it is certain that the river business will be much better for boats would then not have such a hard time reaching the town and it is probable that more of them would stop there.

In his annual report from Tabriz Consul Doty states that Persian antiques, though scarce at present, are yet obtainable, and comprise pottery, and tiles, suits of armor, weapons such as daggers, swords and axes; also manuscripts, some of which are probably four or more centuries old. These illuminated manuscripts of the Koran on exceedingly thin deerskin in gold leaf are very beautiful. Occasionally coins dating back to the time of the Emperor Nero of Rome are to be had, seemingly genuine.

DRESBACH FINE SUMMER RESORT

Advent of Pleasure Seekers Gives New Life to the Old River Town

Dresbach, Minn., was built up on land plotted by J. B. Randall in 1857 and surveyed by George B. Dresbach, from whom the town probably derived its name, a short time afterward. Although the railroad passed the place before it was founded the people of Dresbach carried on most of their trade by means of the Mississippi river in the early days, doing most of their business with La Crosse but some was also transacted with Winona.

During the early history of Dresbach there were large fields located where five fine buildings now stand on which large crops of winter wheat were raised while where the streets now are there were many stumps which had to be cleared before the town could grow. A road to La Crosse was built so that the farmers could reach the city but it was a poor one and travel by this means was difficult. There was a ferryboat near this city to carry the teams across the river and into the city. Most of the people who came here came one day and returned the next.

Three Steamboat lines

Three big steamboat lines went past Dresbach many years ago, thus helping the town greatly in the carrying on of its trade and the place was quite a lively one in those days. There were at that time many Indians living there but as they received good treatment from the settlers no trouble was caused by them.

Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Whitmeyer, William Johnson and P. R. Dickson are the oldest residents of Dresbach all of them having settled there when the town was just being started. Mrs Marsh moved there in 1864, Mr. Dickson settled there in July, 1866, while William Johnson came in 1868, and they have have seen the various stages of development through which the town has passed since the time of its founding.

Dresbach has from 300 to 400 inhabitants but although it was at one time incorporated it is not now, this having been changed some years ago.

The brick business was a flourishing affair in the early times. Sherwood & Johnson operating a big yard forty-three years ago which was continued up to a few years ago and although a small yard is still in existence, it is not what it used to be. Johnson & Baker own the present yard, which is operated on a small scale, while in former times they operated three yards, employed from 50 to 60 men and had a hard time supplying the demand, which was large.

When the steamboat lines passed the town in the early days the lumber business was also large, Blashek & Bloomington operating a mill which before then was owned by Benjamin Moore.

Sherwood & Johnson also did a large grain business about forty-three years ago, when Dresbach was first founded, but this enterprise was carried on mostly before the railroad came in, but as the town grew this activity gradually died out. This part used to be a big grain country and the produce was bought for the Diamond Jo and other steamboat lines.

That this was a good wheat and grain country can easily be seen when it is noted that this produce was brought here for many miles around and was shipped to distant points from here. E. S. Burns purchased grain for the Diamond Jo line while some was sent to towns as far distant as St. Louis.

Three general stores supply the wants of the citizens of Dresbach at present but they are close to La Crosse and carry on much trade with that place. The town has a Methodist and an Episcopal church for places of worship.

Berries Shipped Out

Good farms and farm lands abound around the town, a great many dairy products coming from there, while stock also is an important item. Only enough grain for the farmer's own use is produced, whereas in former times this used to be the principal item. Large quantities of strawberries and raspberries are grown here as the land is excellent for t he producing of small fruit and a great many of the berries are shipped to outside places.

The officers of Dresbach are three in number, John Nichols, Robert Faucett and Mr. Oonlsch, the first named of whom is chairman.

There is no organized fire department here, a bucket brigade being pressed into service in times of danger. The town is supplied with a public school which is largely attended during the year.

Becoming Summer Resort

Dresbach is also an ideal place for camping and summer homes are being constructed. More cottages are being built all the time and with the ideal situations it is more than likely that this place will become a quiet little summer resort some day. People from nearby places come here to stay for the summer to enjoy a peaceful vacation.

The many fine springs of clear water and the beeautiful scenery and surroundings are making Dresbach very popular with summer visitors.

Answered.

"Will you allow me to ask you a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly, sir," said the lecturer.

"You have given us a lot of figures about immigration, increase of wealth, the growth of trusts, and all that," said the man. "Let's see what you know about figures yourself. How do you find the greatest divisor?"

Slowly and deliberately the orator took a glass of water. Then he pointed his finger straight at the questioner. Lightning flashed from his eyes, and he replied, in a voice that made the gas jets quiver:

"Advertise for it, you ignoramus!"

The audience cheered and yelled and stamped, and the wretched man who had asked the question, crawled out of the hall a total wreck.—Tit-Bits.

"During the days of gold fever in California," said an old sea captain, "our ship was so crowded that you could hardly get a place to sleep. 'Captain,' said a man when we were three days out, 'I have just got to have some place to sleep.'

" 'Where have you been sleeping?' I asked.

" 'I have been sleeping on a sick man,' the passenger said, 'but he's getting better now.' "—Success

AVIATION MEET TO BE COMPETITIVE

Demands of Wright Brothers Refused by Management of International Meet, Chicago

Now that the managers of the International Aviation Meet, to be held in Grant Park, Chicago, August 12-20, have absolutely refused the demands of the Wright brothers, the open, competitive nature of the meet is more than ever assured and the unique and original nature of the meet is emphasized.

The demands by Roy Knabenshue, as official representative of the Wrights, were promptly and emphatically refused, and the executive committee of the association informed him that the meet will be conducted along the original lines laid out.

First Mr. Knabenshue demanded 20 per cent of the money paid to aviators during the meet, including the expense guaranty of $500, duration of flight awards and prize money.

When this was refused he demanded that the meet be called off, and was met with an even more prompt refusal.

According to the official rules adopted by the association, and in line with the original plan, the meet is to be held on absolutely sportsmanlike grounds, and the association insists upon its right to adhere to those rules, according special privileges to no one.

"I am informed by legal experts that the courts have not adjudicated any of the controversies beetween the Wrights and aviators associations," said James E. Plew, president of the International Aviation Meet association, "and I therefore do not consider it within the power of this association to recognize any issue.

"It is expressly stipulated in every contract, many of which are signed, that no contestant shall receive any bonus or privilege over any other contestant.

"We have made an earnest effort to insure a sportsmanlike basis for the meet and as the proceeds are to be devoted to charity, I do not believe the association even has the right to depart from the original plan.

"The International Aviation meet will be held with its full program and full complement of aviators and machines."

Youngest Aviator to Fly

One of the most recently signed contracts insures the presence of the youngest licensed aviator in America, if not in the world—Howard Le Van. He is only seventeen years old and has been driving a biplane for more than a year.

Le Van hails from Allentown, Pa., and first became an enthusiast on aeronautics several years ago when wearing knee breeches. When less than sixteen years old he had so thoroughly mastered the principles

ing for the Charles J. Strobel company.

He learned to operate his aeroplane by taking surreptitious spins and flights when his employer was not around, having been forbidden to enter the machine.

Even the hangars will be unique in that they will be portable and at the same time tremendously strong. Five are under course of erection, to cost approximately $3,000, and at the conclusion of the meet they may be removed to some other location.

Five carloads of steel trusses will eb used for the supports of the hangars and the sides and front will be constructed of heavy "ship-lap" timbers, closely matched.

Each building will be 120 feet long, 61 feet wide and 20 feet high, covering a space of about one-eighth of an acre each, with space to shelter six of the largest aeroplanes in existence.

Clear across the rear of each building will be a long line of high windows so that a clear view of the machines may be secured at close range.

Entrance will be afforded by three wide sliding doors, the center space being 48 feet wide and each of the side spaces 36 feet wide, with a minimum height of 12 feet. The roofs will be made of fire and weatherproof composition.

Anticipate Many Visitors

Anticipating a large influx of visitors from points outside of Chicago, the railroads have not only announced a cut rate during the period of the meet but are widely advertising it.

Numerous excursions will be run and the various steamship companies running along and across Lake Michigan are preparing for excursions which will will bring thousands by water.

Acting upon the suggestion of Aviator Charles F. Willard, who will be one of the star attractions the management of the meet is seriously considering another event, in the shape of a cross country race.

It is proposed that this shall be the final event, winding up the meet in a blaze of glory with six or more famous cross country flyers rushing through the air toward St. Louis or some similarly located city.

Various hotels and organizations in Chicago will offer special prizes in the shape of cups and trophies and with each succeeding day some new and attractive feature comes to light.

Proved in Recent Aviation.

Although the experimental aviation flights in Europe have undoubtedly fallen short of the expectations of their promoters, some results worthy of serious attention have already been reached. Among them are: (1) the unexpected staying power shown by individual machines; (2) the persistent bad behavior of the monoplane in its most searching tryouts; (3) the necessity of neutralizing the dangers of the aerial surf; and (4) the effort of the Germans to apply to heavier-than-air machines the same scientific rules for aerial navigation they have put in practice with buoyant aircraft.—New York Evening Post.

From seven different angles there are always six fools among seven

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DUBUQUE'S WELL SYSTEM SUCCEEDS

Report of Water Board for 1910 Shows Satisfactory Financial Condition

WATER SUPPLY IS GOOD

Both Quantity and Quality Satisfy All Demands; System Pays Own Way

Showing a total daily pumpage of 2,332,774 gallons and a net earning of $22,684.10 for the year, the report of the Dubuque city water works department for the year ending May 31, 1910, may prove of interest to citizens of La Crosse, considering the fact that Dubuque is a city of about 40,000 inhabitants and that La Crosse is considering the installation of a well system similar to that in use in the Iowa city.

The satisfactory improvement in the finances of the department as shown in the report is credited to the rapid increase in the use of meters. By this means the element of waste was largely eliminated and instead of increased receipts the economy was effected through a smaller pumpage, and thus a corresponding decrease in the cost of production and distribution.

Supply Satisfactory

The present water supply is said to be satisfactory and consists of the produce of both artesian and driven wells. The waters of both kinds of wells are practically the same with very small amounts of organic matter and of a moderate hardness, containing over 15 grains to the gallon which is said to be good for all natural waters of this western country. When submitted to chemical analysis by Dr. E. G. Smith, director of the sanitary laboratory of Beloit, Wis., who is recognized as one of the leading experts on water analysis in the country, the water from the Dubuque wells was highly commended and the report was favorable in every particular.

Speaking about the doubt often expressed by citizens of the efficiency of the wells and pumps in the time of emergency such as fire, the water department's report says the entire system was thoroughly tested during a series of large fires during the year of 1910 and at no time was it unable to meet the heaviest drains nor did the fire department meet the slightest difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water.

Pumpage is Reduced.

A perusal of the figures in connection with the general financial showing of the works, reveals some striking facts. The total pumpage for the year 1910 was 841,462,855 gallons, which is 275,362,225 gallons less than in 1909, and 389,148,406 smaller than the total for 1908. Taking the total pumpage recorded for 1908, which was 1,240,611,261 gallons as a basis of computation, the reduction equaled 9 per cent in 1909, and 22 per cent more in 1910, or a total of over 31 per cent.

A clearer understanding of this remarkable change for the better during the period mentioned, is gained when the statement is made that the quantity of water necessary to satisfy the demands of public use and all private consumers, from June 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910, was fully 1,000,000 gallons per day (average), less than that shown by the pumpage records for the year closing May 31, 1908; and the more impressive becomes the statement when contemplated in the face of the fact that since that date the plant has been called upon to furnish water also to about 350 new takers, large and small.

Many Meters Installed.

This change has been wrought in the last two years during which period approximately 2,700 of the 3,125 meters now in use were installed. That it is largely the direct result of the rapid increase in the use of meters can not be doubted. While the water revenue of the last fiscal year were about the same as the average for the two previous years, a substantial gain has come to the department through a reduction of the expense of operation by fully 30 per cent in being required to furnish less water.

On account of the well known fact that a very large proportion of the residential consumers are under the meter system paying less for water than at the former flat rate prices, it was thought probable that at the beginning of the year there would be a decrease in the amount of the annual water sales. Contrary to expectations, however, the receipts for the two previous years, exceeding nearly by nearly $1,700 those for the year immediately preceding it, which closed with about 2,125 meters in service.

Waste is Eliminated.

Very satisfactory improvements in the financial condition of the department in 1910 is not due to the increase of receipts, but rather to the saving effected in the cost of operation made possible mainly through the use of meters. The element of waste having been eliminated, to a very large extent, the plant was required to pump much less water and experienced a corresponding reduction in the cost of production and distribution.

The annual operating expense for 1908 was $42,016.08, about $1,000 less than the amount for 1909, and this year it dropped to $29,290.70. The economy is to be found principally in the item of coal consumption. While it was necessary to expend $17,709.80 in 1908, and $13,861.13 in 1909 for coal, this year but 3,412 tons of coal costing $7,756.67, were required to supply the demands of the steam plant at the Eagle Point Pumping Station, a decrease in the annual cost, in round figures, of $6,000 in 1909, and $10,000 over 1908, a reduction of over 21 per cent and 56 per cent respectively compared with the records for 1908.

Earnings Show Increase.

The gain for the last fiscal period—that is the excessive receipts operating expense — was $22,684.10 which was greater by approximately $10,000 than the average earning for the previous two years. Of this surplus $5,211.02 was expended in the extension of mains, and other additions and betterments to the plant and the balance appears as an increase in the cash assets of the department available for further upbuilding and improvement of the works.

The present water supply is satisfactory, both as to quality and as to quantity. Aside from examination by the state board of health, required by law, the board has provided for a regular chemical and bacteriological analysis for the water by Prof. E. J. Smith, director of the sanitary laboratory, of Beloit, Wis., a recognized authority on such matters, employed by many other municipal and private water plants in this section of the country. The reports of Professor Smith upon the most recent special examination, show that the city supply of water is of unquestioned wholesomeness.

A change was made this spring in the ingoing and outgoing pipelines at the Level station, with a view to the further safeguarding the healthfulness of the water. The change referred to enabled the management to cut out or eliminate from the system temporarily when desired a large reservoir at that point, and pump the supply for the high pressure service directly from the low pressure mains and the Level line leading to it, thus affording opportunity and ample time for periodical and thorough cleanings of the said open basin, without danger of distributing the operation of the system, in any way.

Fire Protection Ample.

Citizens occasionally have expressed doubt as to the sufficiency of the water supply, and the capacity of the pump in case of an extraordinary demand upon them for fire protection. However, the subsequent service given at the four large fires which occurred this spring, in the closely built-up part of the city and in the lumber districts, it will be conceded, demonstrated the ability of the plant to meet serious fire conditions, and should have a tendency to reassure those of our citizens who have felt apprehension in this regard.

At no time during the progress of these furious fires did the members of the fire department fighting hard and valiantly, have any difficulty in securing the water required to do efficient work. The Holly, speeded up to suit fire conditions, responded satisfactorily, and easily met the long continued heavy withdrawals of water on these occasions, and none of the auxiliary held in readiness was called upon for assistance.

Finances Improve.

The financial conditions of the department has steadily grown better during the last three years. In fact it may now be considered fully satisfactory, and the outlook, moreover, is such as to justify the prediction that the improvement will continue. The excess of receipts over operating expense has been sufficient to enable the trustees to take care of the expenditures for the many and varied improvements necessary to place the plant in proper state of repair, to add new wells, and much needed duplicate machinery, and to undertake extensions and other betterments most urgently demanded—and a very respectable working balance of $22,366.77 remains on hand, with which to begin the operations of the new year.

It is thought that the funds realizable annually and shows operating expenses will for a long time suffice to cover the cost of improvements demanded as a result of the natural growth of the city.

A comparative statement of the receipts and expenses of the Dubuque water works for the last three years is given as follows:

Annual Water Sales	$53,696.87	$49,638.96	$51,333.40
Miscellaneous Receipts	858.96	748.02	641.40
Annual Operating Expenses ..	42,016.08	41,077.20	29,290.70
Op'ting Exp., Av'age per Month	3,501.34	3,423.10	2,440.90
Annual Earnings	12,539.75	9,309.78	22,684.10
Annual Coal Cost	17,709.80	13,861.13	7,756.66
Coal Cost, Average per Day ..	48.52	37.97	21.25
Average Price per Ton	2.23	2.22	2.27
Coal Cost of Wat., per Mil. Gal.	14.27	12.30	9.11
Tot. Cost of Wat., per Mil. Gal.	33.87	36.45	34.40
Rec'pts per Million Gallons ..	43.28	44.05	60.29
Profit, per Million Gallons	9.41	7.60	25.89
An'al Cost of Lab. (Excl. Off.	14,157.00	13,056.41	12,306.63
Main'ance of Pumping Sta'on.	3,312.00	8,834.65	3,277.62
Betterments	6,325.45	3,723.14	870.72
Coal Consumption—tons	7,925	6,236	3,412
Coal Consump. Av'age per day	21.7	17.	9.33
New Mains Laid, No. of feet		2,416	4,549

Not taking into account charge for interest or depreciation nor credit for service to city or increase in going value.

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CHICAGO TO HAVE AVIATION MEET

Representatives of Seven Nations to Appear in the Windy City August 12 to 20

Representatives of seven great nations have signed contracts to appear at the International Aviation meet to be held in Grant Park, Chicago, August 12-20, negotiations are under way with representatives of four other countries, and the international character of the meet is thereby already assured.

The United States, Ireland, Canada, England, Switzerland, France and uRssia are already represented. Spain, Italy, Autria-Hungary and Germany are merely in abeyance, the contracts with the aviators from these countries being ready and awaiting signatures, either in person or by cable confirmation.

With the whole world sending its best, the coming meet is going to be a contest of the nations,with wizards of the air straining every nerve to win for themselves world-wide fame and to take back to their own countries the trophies which will reward the winners, besides the money.

Roland Garros, the handsome young Frenchman, now contesting in the Paris-London-Brussels circuit race, instructed his American representative to affix his signature to a contract.

Tom Sopwith, the English lad who has been called "The King's Own Airman," and who recently has been winning laurels in this country, promptly signed and said he would be glad to contest for his own glory and that of Merrie England.

Abraham Ragordsky, the daring Russian birdman, will try to take more fame back to Moscow and Russian army and navy aviation experts will be on the ground to watch the flights and learn more of the science.

A familiar figure in aeronauts for many years and now a star in the aviation field is J. A. D. McCurdy, the Veteran Canadian, while every American knows and glories in the names of Charles F. Willard, St. Croix Johnstone and Arthur Stone.

For the glory of old Ireland John J. Frisbie who for twenty-six years made balloon ascensions and parachute jumps without a single accident, will drive his biplane at the coming meet with the same cool daring that made him famous as an aeronaut.

Rene Simon and Rene Barrier, daredevil Frenchmen, will share with Garros the fight for France and duplicate their previous wonderful performances.

Edmond Audemars, the Swiss, is one of the youngest and tiniest aviators in the business.

American, French, English and Scotch women are expected at the meet and thus the spectators will see contestants which for dogged courage cannot be excelled.

Some of the most daring balloonists and parachute jumpers in the world have been women and the same thing applies to the women who have now taken up aviation. Some drive biplanes, some monoplanes, but all drive them furiously.

Incidentally this will be the first contest between women aviators in the history of aviation, and the spectacle of several women-birds darting through the air will be well worth seeing.

Realizing the importance of the meet not only to Chicago but to the world of science in general, the Chicago Yacht club has tendered the privilege of its clubhouse to associate members of the association during the meet.

Visiting associate members especially will be extended every courtesy and an effort made by the yachtsmen to show that while their province lies on the water they are only too glad to assist in the efforts to safely navigate the air.

One of the very unique ways in which Chicagoans will aid in making the meet a success will be the innovation for whoch Manager W. S. Shafer of the Auditorium hotel is preparing.

The aviation course will be directly across Michigan avenue from the hotel and Manager Shafer plans to have an airship landing place on the roof so that Chicagoans may see the airmen soaring to and from luncheon.

Harold F. McCormick, chairman of the executive committee of the International Aviation Meet association, has issued a statement which precludes the possibility of reckless, careless and ignorant aviators entering the meet.

"Every aviator," said he, "will be directly under the supervision of a board of control, which shall examine the airship and the aviator with equal care. If either appears unfit to make a ascent, it will be prohibited.

"The program from each day will be replete with sensational and interesting contests to the layman, scientist, expert, professional and amateur, but we are proceeding along lines which will provide safe and sane restrictions. I wish to make clear the fact that foolhardiness is an element to which we are thoroughly opposed."

Regarding the wonderful benefit to science which the coming meet will be, it is interesting to note that the London Geographical society will send representatives for the express purpose to studying the various kinds of airships to try to determine the best to use for polar exploration.

Sir Earnest Shackleton, the intrepid young Englishman who made the spectacular dash for the South Pole, declares that the airship must be used. Likewise Dr. Douglas Mawson, who is heading the Australian dash for the South Pole, has asked for bids on airships and while definite news has not been received it is expected that some of his party will come to Chicago also.

The Aurora will sail from Hobart, New South Wales; there will be two aeroplanes aboard. Nothing but actual experience can determine just what machine will do the best work, but the studies at the coming meet will have to do especially with parts and materials with which the machines are made.

Two Old Saws.

One may find an axiom to clinch any argument. When Jim Corbett began boxing in California his father said: "Stick to the job in the bank. Jimmie, for it's a fine salary you do be gittin' there, and as long as you do live you can kape that fine job at the desk. 'A rollin' stone gathers no moss [illegible] When Jim returned after having defeated John L. Sullivan at New Orleans and showed the big wad of money to his father, with twinkling eyes the latter remarked: "Ach. Jimmie, me bye, it's a rovin' bee that gets the honey."

Superstition Just Plain Fear.

But superstition is plain fear without any cause, and is utterly demortlizng. If a man is afraid to overeat it makes him healtthy; if he is afraid of ghosts it makes him a fool. If he is afraid to lie or do a mean act it produces growth and makes him more manly; if he is afraid to be happy or to leave the house in the morning starting off with the left foot instead of the right it stunts his manhood and makes him childish.

Queer Tastes of Children.

Young children often acquire abnormal tastes and one of the most common of these is paper eating. Hair eating is confined to girls, and a number of instances are on record in which death resulted from the formation of a great ball of hair in the stomach. Balls of thread, flock, tow or matting fiber were sometimes found in the stomach of those who worked with these materials.

Couldn't Be Otherwise.

A doctor was called to the bedside of a fond mother's baby boy. He diagnosed the ailment as a cute rheumatism, and the mother responded quickly: "Acute rheumatism. I might have known it; every thing he does or says is just as cute."—Argonaut

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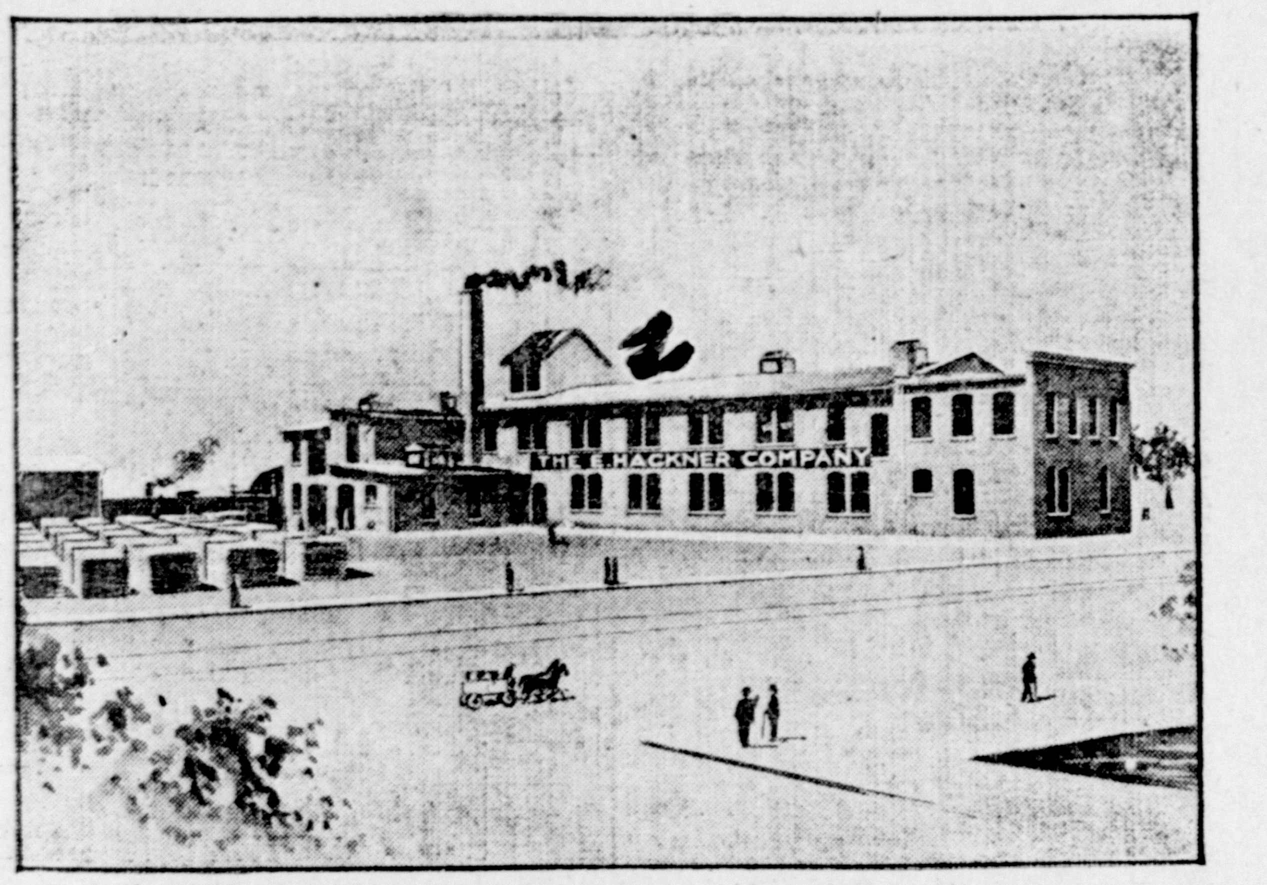

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CANNING PEAS WORK OF SCIENCE

F. D. Shane, Manager of the Onalaska Pickle and Canning Co., Tells of Work

TAKES PRIDE IN GOODS

Maker Respects His Label and Wants It to Be a Guarantee of High Quality

The following article on the production, canning and serving of peas is furnished to The Tribune by F. D. Shane, manager of the Onalaska Pickle & Canning Co:

We will preface this article by stating that perhaps the handling of the pea crop from start to finish is the most strenuous and nerve racking of any of the lines.

There are so many contingencies that arise unexpectedly, and the handling of the crop requires such great care and decisive judgment that it is impossible for any who are not thoroughly experienced, to put up a dependable pack of peas.

In the first place, great care must be exercised in the growing and the selection of the seed. Certain varieties are especially adapted to certain soils and certain varieties have also attained a high position in the estimation of the canners, owing to their special merits.

After the seed is selected, the next step is the procuring of contracts with farmers for the growing of the crops, a variety of soils being advantageous in getting a succession of crops.

The Crop.

Then comes the sowing of the seed. This requires very careful attention and good judgment in distributing the varieties and also in extending the time of sowing from the earliest spring until the fore part of June. This is necessary, in order that an opportunity be given at the canning season to can all the crop when in prime condition. When the crop has come to a certain state of maturity, (the canners factory being in readiness) the gathering and packing must receive careful attention. To secure best results every department must be in charge of an experienced foreman.

The field of operations should be in charge of a person of experience, so that just a certain quantity be cut and delivered to the factory each day in order that they be in prime condition. The fields must be inspected daily so that portions do not become over mature or be gathered before reaching perfection.

The Factory Work.

Upon reaching the factory, the first operation consists in the separation of the peas from the vines. The machines must be handled just in the right way, to avoid the splitting of the peas, or the wasting of peas, by not getting them thoroughly removed from the vines. Then the peas are separated into different sizes or siftings, by passing them over sieves with various sized perforations.

For the purpose of grading peas, sieves known as numbers one to five are used, having perforations 18-62, 20-62, 24-62 and 26-62 of an inch in diameter.

Grading the Peas.

In Early Junes, the No. 1 or tiny sifted peas through the 18-62 sieve, the No. 2 or extra sifted through 20-62, the No. 3 of sifted through the 22-62, the No. 4 of fancy, through the 24-62, the No. 5 or Standard Eearly June through the 26-62 and marrowfats over the 26-62.

Sweet Wrinkle peas are graded the same but run one size larger for same grades, the sifted Sweet Wrinkles passing through the 24-62 sieve, the fancy through the 26-62 and the standard over the 26-62 sieve. Usually the smaller sizes are the more choice, this, however, is not always the case; the small sizes are always in demand for fancy dishes and garnishes, but the larger size possesses the greater food values. The above grades are not established by law, but exist by mutual understanding of packers.

(If the gravity system is employed this will be the proper time to put the grades through the salt bath for a further grading before washing.)

Must Be Clean.

After the peas have been thoroughly washed they are passed over the picking tables for a very careful inspection to remove any small pieces of pods or other foreign substances. This work is done by women and girls with the same care as if prepared for the home kitchen. Following this comes the blanching. Right here is where great care must be exercised for upon this process depends much of the packers success. This work should be in charge of the most experienced man to be secured. Every field condition must here be met. If your peas are young and tender there is just as much danger of spoiling the pack as if the peas are nearing maturity and have become starchy.

It is in the blanching process where the gum is removed from the pea and the last vestige of germ life is washed away by passing the peas successively through warm, then boiling, then cold water, thence into cans tightly sealed and sterilized under a high degree of heat which thoroughly cooks the peas and insures their purity and keeping qualities.

Thus it is seen that no preservatives are used save the preserving qualities of tightly sealing, and thoroughly cooking; and a small amount of salt and sugar are usually added to properly flavor the product and just sufficient pure spring water to prevent the peas burning in the cans.

How to Serve.

In serving peas, never throw the liquor away, it is pure and wholesome, containing the best of the pea in solution. If it is not desired in serving the peas, this liquor will form the basis of a soup, second to none.

One thing further, the housewife should remember, that the packer takes as much pride in his goods as she does in her pies and cakes and puts the best goods under his own labels.

When Talleyrand Scired.

When Mme. de Estael published her celebrated novel, "Delphine," she was supposed to have painted herself in the person of the heroine, and M. Talleyrand in that of an elderly lady, who is one of the principal characters. "They tell me," said he, the first time he met her, "that we are both of us in your novel, in the disguise of women."

BIG EIGHT CUTS BADGER SCHOOL

Conference Colleges Refuse to Meet Marquette College Football Team

SCHEDULE IS ARRANGED

Milwaukee School Gets Games with Other Colleges; Juneau to Coach

Despite the fact that Marquette University of Milwaukee, the big Jesuit university is on the blacklist of the athletic authorities of the Big Eight Conference, the football manager is securing dates for games next fall and has already arranged six of the schedule of nine games. He finds the boycott still effective but the season will not be without important schedules despite the hostile influence of the authorities of Chicago and Wisconsin, especially.

The conference has succeeded in preventing the University of Denver from coming east. Marquette went west last year and played Denver but the protests were so strong that Denver was unable to fight the combination.

It appears that the Rocky Mountain conference, as a result of Big Eight interference, has a decided aversion to allowing one of its most respected members to come east and invade the domain of the famous beer city 'aggregation. This conference kicked up a rumpus last fall when Marquette invaded the west, but the Denver officials were set, and much though they hated to do it, they were forced to stand by and see their champions hold the muchly touted squad of the north to a tie.

Denver was to come east in 1911 and as a matter of course Marquette was to be played. This was definitely settled and all that was necessary was to sign the papers. Just at this juncture, the conference decided to play the villain in the little drama and forbade its erring and wayward member to sign the papers. Six or seven games in its own neighborhood looked better than 1,000 or more miles away and with the ultimatum and prospect of facing a hostile conference in 1912, the Denver officials took the only wise course open to them and assured the Milwaukee pople that much as they desired to, "unavoidable circumstances" intervened and the papers were not signed.

Manager O'Connor then turned his attention to South Dakota and was in a fair way to round up the wooly westerners for a game in Milwaukee. This announcement was made and the game appeared to be an assured matter, but again those present seemingly unsurmountable "unavoidable circumstances" intervened and negotiations were dropped without much further ado.

With the loss of these two, O'Connor got busy and landed Wabash university. This time negotiations were carried on "subrosa." Those "Circumstances" did not get on the job. The Little Giants will play Marquette on Oct. 21.

Coach Juneau will be in charge of the sports at Marquette again in 1912. There was a persistent rumor current among the undergraduate body that the cherry monitor would make his departure either for Wisconsin or Nebraska, but he is still here and here he will stay. Juneau has put sports at Marquette on a high plane and his loss would be a severe blow to athletics in general.

The schedule thus far announced, is as follows:

Oct. 7.—Carroll at Waukesha.
Oct. 14.—St. John's at Milwaukee.
Oct. 21.—Wabash at Milwaukee.
Oct. 28.—DePaul at Chicago.
Nov. 4.—Open.
Nov. 18.—Open.
Nov. 25.—Loyala at Milwaukee.
Nov. 30.—Notre Dame at Milwaukee.

New York's Needy.

Statistics compiled by a committee and made public, says the New York Telegram, show that one out of every nine persons in New York city is receiving the aid of charity; that the state, the city and charitable institutions correctively spend about $35,000,000 for the succor of the needy; that there are daily 140,000 persons ill in the city; that the housing the poor in dark rooms, in tenements, cause many new cases of tuberculosis a year and 10,000 deaths, and that all this is attributable to the high rents caused by the congestion of population and the high cost of living.

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MARKLE GENIUS SAVED THE PIGS

Story of How Shelby Farmer Created a Fostor Mother for Orphaned Litter

You wouldn't have picked S. Markle for a hero, yet he saved all the children in Old Dame Pig's family. There were eight of them, and this is the way of it.

Old Dame Pig died the day the eight little pigs were born. Mr. Markle was sorry for the hungry little runts, and he bethought him of an idea. In his home he found a rubber nipple such as are attached to the bottles upon which weakened babies feed. He tried it on one pig, and it went fine. Then he fed them all but this was a big task.

They Hopped To It

Again Mother Necessity spoke and Invention made answer. Markle got an assortment of empty beer bottles, every brewery in the city contributing. He then cut notches in a pig trough, laying the bottles crosswise the trough. The bottles had first been filled with milk and fitted with rubber nipples.

The First Breakfast

And would you believe it, those pigs trotted up to that trough and sucked themselves full. It was a great foster mother, and it saved their lives. The pictures show how it was done.

All in a Row

BOY SCOUTS TO TAKE "TOM SAWYER'S" TRIP

Boy Scouts in Omaha are planning to build a big raft on which they will float down the Missouri river to St. Louis to attend an encampment of the Boy Scouts of America near that city in July. Five Boy Scouts of Omaha Troop No. 1 under Mr. M. O. McLaughlin have obtained the consent of their parents to make the trip and they are enthusiastically at work on the big raft. The craft will be twelve feet wide and fourteen feet long and will have a tent cabin for sleeping apartments. The boys will have plenty of provisions. The trip will take eleven days. The youngsters expect to tie up at night at convenient places. They anticipate a big lark. As "Tom Sawyer" the hero of one of Mark Twain's books took this trip, the boys are reading about their hero. The boys who will make the trip are Walter Young, Herbert and Wilbur Grau, and Laurie and Julian Allwine.

POLICEMAN PRAISES THE BOY SCOUTS

William A. Haedtler, sergeant of the Woodlawn police station of Chicago, is a staunch friend of the Boy Scouts. He believes he can prevent a lot of mischief and crime by getting the boys to help him rather than being hostile to them. Speaking to the Boy Scouts recently, he said: "Let us direct our efforts the the uplifting of the child and not to any nonsensical parole system for those beyond redemption who come back and prey upon society and restage wrong examples to our boys and girls. I am under the impression that we have been trying to reform at the wrong end, and, as parents and friends of posterity, we should start reform at the incipiency of misconduct in the child, and place such environment around our children as will lead them in the paths of righteousness."

We always feel that we could go shy on water for the general good, but we'd hate to live in a town that was threatened by a laughter famine.

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MURPHY KNOWS HOW WHEN YOU WANT TO MOVE

ANTILLON IS WISCONSIN LAD

anager of Minneapolis Club Started His Career Near the City of Janesville

ACTS ON OTHER PLAYERS

al McVey a Peter Pan; Training Essential to All Baseball Players

Out in the neighborhood of Janesville, Wis., is the section that the initiated refer to as the Cantillon country. It is the home of the Seven Swatters, and it is all sacred soil. Joe and his six brothers have hallowed every inch of the ground, and there's earnest talk (around the time of the spring opening of the league season) of changing the name of the town from Janesville to Jonesville. This, really, is a matter of minor detail. The important thing is that in this part of Wisconsin, the Cantillons were bred. Visitors of sporting trend, pay a liberal gratuity to the guides who point out the exact spot where the early activities of the Cantillons, Seven, eventuated.

Joe was the captain and the manager and the president of the league and the scout and coach and official scorer. His brothers worked for him. At an early age, the principal Cantillon came to an appreciation of this importance—the importance of having some one else work for you. Later, he carried his theories out into the big world that lay beyond Wisconsin, and found that he had the correct system.

There were only Seven Cantillons, but these were enough. Under the training that young Joe gave them, they developed into a team that no nine boys in those parts had any right to tamper with. Joe organized his brothers and himself into a squad that was invincible in their class. He got along without a shortstop and a centerfielder, making the second and third basemen do doubleduty in the protection of the infield, and causing the right and left fielders to be extra vigilant in guarding the outer works. These emendations might not be successful all the time in the big league game, but they answered very well in Wisconsin in the 80's.

When he had reached that age where a choice of occupations presented itself, master Joe declared for baseball as a profession and expressed much amaze when his six brothers declined to cast in their lots with him. His was a nature incapable of understanding a man who, with the opportunity to enter professional baseball, failed to embrace it. He knew, of course, that there were poor-heathen people who had never seen a baseball or a regulation bat, or a mask, or any of the other delightful marks of civilization—but these were savages, to be pitied. A free-born American who would pass up an opportunity such as Joe Cantillon sought to create—he just left home and brethren and all and associated himself with the Green Bay team of 1884 as second baseman, following this up with an 1885 year in Dubuque with gay old Tom Loftus. Next season he was manager of the Dubuque aggregation, and this handed him a habit he has never since broken.

Joe played ball from Wisconsin to Oakland, California, and back again, and played it well all the time. The occasion of his Oakland debut was memorable. Colonel Robinson, owner of the Oaklands, had sent out a hurry call for a class A player, and somebody had responded with Joe Cantillon, who was youngish and looked the boy, and wasn't impressive a little bit. So when the owner saw him and looked a lot of interrogation points, Joe came back with an indignant query of his own. "Where's your father?" asked Robinson, "I didn't order a half portion." Joe retorted in such expressive language that left the owner no longer in doubt as to his occupation in life, and standing besides. Which is no reflection on the language of graduate ball players. Cab drivers and stage managers are the same way.

At all events, Joe Cantillon played ball all over the Western map. To give a resume of the clubs he managed would be to give a list of cities of the glorious west. If Janesville Joe hasn't a million dollars today—he has had a million dollars worth of fun and experience—and that's a pretty fair substitute for the real coin.

Cal McVey.

A good percentage of the boy wonders of baseball have the Peter Pan habit—they never grow up. They get out on the back lots, bat balls over the meeting house at the age of eight, pitch the entire variety of recognized inshoots, outcurves, drops, flops, straight stuff and cross fire at the age of nine, and run bases, when ten years old, much like a devil-chaser runs amuck on the Fourth of July. After their friends, relatives, neighbors and other observers have matched the performance and spoken witheringly of Hans Wagner, Jimmy Collins, Matty and other climbers, the Boy Wonder blows up, gives way to another boy wonder and is no more heard of.

This fragment of history is so well known as to be almost contemptible by reason of our familiarity with it. But one boy who upset precedent and lived to work a relative improvement over his early efforts was Calvin A. McVey, known to all fans of his day as Cal, an accomplished two-handed, dependable, pile-driving, swift-moving, dynamo, who leaned to the outfield as his favorite position, but who could be equally happily cast as pitcher, catcher, or knocker. Mr. McVey had been a Boy Wonder, but he got over it and became a Man Wonder. Hunt him up in the records of the early doings of the Cincinnati Reds, if you want the exact facts in the case.

At ten years of age, Cal was hitting harder than a grown-up. He was absorbing all the baseball learning he could come across at his cultured Indianapolis home, and he could hold his own in an argument with old folks when the talk turned on rounders, three-old-cat, twonball, or baseball. Cal played around with half a dozen Indianapolis teams, and on each he demonstrated his ability, and scored something in the way of an advance in the game that was fast driving all other games out of the running. He was a brilliant figure in the field, and you may be sure that the professionals weren't long in finding out that young McVey was worth signing up with a contract.

Harry Wright was the first of the big fellows to appreciate McVey's worth. He had learned a lot about the child wonder, and a visit to the Indiana metropolis satisfied him the reports hadn't been exaggerated. He explained to the boy that folks were willing to pay to see such work performed in regular games, and that, for his part, he, Wright, would willingly yield up a competency for the privilege of securing the young man's services.

McVey asked, indeed, nothing better. He would rather play baseball than do the multiplication table. He came to a speedy understanding with Wright and found himself a member of the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings. That is to say, they were famous a bit later and to this fame McVey was no mean contributor. He rightfielded for this hearty old pioneer team, and did anything and every thing else asked of him. When it came to swinging a bat, there was only one Red Stocking that could hammer for a higher mark, and as this was Wright himself, McVey was well satisfied with his endeavors. The team this time was made up of Harry Wright, captain; George Wright, short; Asa Brainard, pitcher; Fred Waterman, third base; Charles Sweasy, second base; Charles Gould, first base; Douglas Allison, catcher, Andrew J. Leonard, left field; Calvin McVey, right field, and Richard Hurley, substitute.

Those were all. Not much above the regular nine, as you see. If anybody became incapacitated, somebody else went in and played the position, and the somebody else usually was Cal McVey, the handy man of forty years ago. A good young boy and a good old boy was Cal, who kept up his strong work for many a year and oft.

Al Gedney.

Al Gedney, whenever he read in the public prints of this or that athlete who was "a good base-runner, but weak at the bat," or of "a thirty-third degree striker whose sole fault was his slowness on the bases," or of an outfielder who was "a demon with the hickory but never seemed able to properly judge a fly"—whenever Aged Al read of these limitations, he smiled broadly and chewed happily on the cud of contented reflection. Master Gedney had been against the defect his own self, and had conquered it, so that is came to be his unfailing belief that if a man was a good-conditioned man—and no other sort should be on the ball field—any lack at any point was man's own fault.

Gedney labored in left in behalf of the old Mutuals and later for the lasting glory of the Philadelphia Athletics. This was a very long time ago, long before we had A Prominent Colonel of a Perpetual Candidate or any of those other amiable distractions. Gedney was happily cast in the outfields of various organizations, and came in time to lead the league in precentage excellence. But not before he had wrestled with a weakness, and overcome it completely.

Al was naturally strong and free of arm, and hearty. It was no trick at all for him to whip a ball from left to the plate without bothering with relays. But at the outset of his career he was annoyed by a certain lack of limberness in his legs, which caused him now and again to get to a fly just at the psychological second when it ceased to be a fly and became a dropped ball. Realizing that, under the existing conditions his movements would never give a speedometer a hot box, our young (then) friend treated himself to a thorough course of training in this one specialty of running.

Gedney devoted all his spare time to track work. He was out on the field before games, when the day was fine, and the ground hard, and he was at the same station when the going was sloppy, for he wanted to perfect himself in all branches of the Dorando diversions. He put his body through the same sort of exercises as a ball is put through in practice. He ran the circuit of the bases, starting at the home plate. Then he ran to first, cut across to third. He ran back to second and from there home. He ran in straight lines and circles in angles and in half-moons. He ran all over the infield and all over the outfield. He had the best of the batters school him with hard-hit balls to all points of the outfield, stationing himself exactly in center, and directing hits to the extremes, to give him the work he needed.

The result was that Al Gedney, from being a mediocre runner, became a champ, and covered more miles in his restricted territory than a traveling troupe covers in a season of forty weeks. One year when he led the league, he made a mark of 942, and the following season, again leading, he took 943. If there is any moral in this plain statement of facts, it is yours for the applying.

George Tebeau.

On the swinging gates of entrance to George Tebeau's baseball estate is the single sign of "Push!" The "Pull" legend has been thrown in the discard a long time ago by the master, who never did understand what the word meant and didn't want it kicking around his preserves, anyway. Tebeau has to think himself for whatever he may be, and that he is in the millionaire class, and a one-time owner of such teams as Denver, Louisville and Kansas City, is a matter of record.

Some folks mention Tebeau's name coupled with syndicate baseball, but bless you, that doesn't worry George. He's bought where the buying has been good. He'll tell you himself that he once heard of a man who operated in Wall street bought a block of Union Pacific and some Steel and a gob of sugar, and yet he wasn't publicly upbraided for being a mercantile monster. He was just a wise investor—sometimes.

But whether George Tebeau is a syndicate or isn't, is a matter which chiefly concerns George Tebeau. What most people interested in baseball like to reflect upon when considering the career of Mr. Tebeau is the start he had on the back lots of St. Louis, and then, by way of contrast his present opulence. There's a pretty big subject for a sermon back of this. Brought right down to a base hit, it means that any youngster beginning a baseball life today has the same chances to win a million dollars as George Tebeau had—and if the youngster has and will develop the Tebeau qualities, he can make the chance pan out.

Tebeau in those days in St. Louis, had a good right arm but no wardrobe. He could pitch, catch and knock, but he was lacking a coach and pair. He had a run like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and that's a record run, as you know—but he didn't dine at Del's. He could throw with more accuracy than the wielder of loaded dice—but he didn't have Turkish rugs in the hallway of his hacienda. George Tebeau was a poor boy, but a good ball player.

He fussed around with the St. Louis Shamrocks for a bit, and then a Denver scout caught him and dragged him due west and for seven seasons he was the pride of the Rockies. Tebeau liked Denver so well he concluded to buy it. Pardon for a moment's digression — When your friend, the author of what is printed here, was running the Philippines it came time for General Chaffee to back to the states, and there was a big doings in token of farewell. The procession had left the Estada Mayor and the Big Fighter was half way to the Luneta when he remembered something and rode back to Military Headquarters. He rushed to the boy who had watched outside his door, and shook hands, which he had forgotten to do. "And don't be discouraged by thinking it's such long stop from a private to a Major-General in the army," he said. "I made it."

That was how it was with Tebeau He went to Denver a private. A little later, he was the owner of the Denver team. Push did it. Push got him his other teams and his myriad dollars. Also, push got him friends and honesty held them. Everybody's got a chance—Tebeau TOOK his.

Jack Hatfield.

As long as men remember long-distance throwing, so long will men remember the deeds of Jack Hatfield, who flourished in the days when Grant was president. Hatfield was a left-fielder, and this position gives one abundant opportunity for lengthy lifts, to be sure. Jack was an esteemed member of the old Eckford team of Brooklyn, and likewise at one time of his memorable carrer, officiated in a similar capacity for the Mutuals. He was a bold batsman, a rapid runner, and a Desperate Desmond in eating up the drives and spoiling hits for the other fellows. They used to call him Spider Hatfield, because he gobbled up the flies.

The foregoing might well suffice for the obit of the ordinary but there is still something to be added in behalf of this Hatfield. He held the record for distance in the matter of flings from the field, and you must know that this wasn't for one occasion only, but was a recognized thing with Jack and associated with his activities day in and day out. As a thrower, he had the revered Herr Hackenschmidt looking like a paper dolly.

There wasn't a man batting in those days who could slam a ball too far for Jack Hatfield to get and return to the infield—most often to the home plate. Jack would grab the bounding leather and almost with the same motion rear to a half-upright, plant himself in the turf, and crook that famous right whip of his. Zowie! and the ball was over by the catcher, and somebody was out, and everybody else was yelling for Jack Hatfield, Thankee, kindly, gents, and a pull at the little dinky cap, and Mr. Hatfield was ready for the next victim.

Just to give a concrete example of a famous fact, one day at the Eckford headquarters in Brooklyn, the historians place the date as October 15, 1872—this Hatfield takes the ordinary ball of commerce and hurls it so far from him that when they come to count up, they find the throw to be 400 feet 7½ inches. Perhaps the mere setting down of this figure doesn't convey all it should to you. Four hundred feet represent the frontage of twenty city houses of the accepted sort. If you want to compare what Hatfield did with what you can do, just go out in the street and see how many houses you can make the pill pass. And remember that you are working under more favorable conditions than was the early Hatfield.

There used to be some question of rivalry in the long-distance throwing between Hatfield and Ed Crane of Boston. Crane was certainly there with the hurling ability, but the tall tales of his long throws weren't officially vouched for, and Jack Hatfield's were. Anyway, you can't take much credit away from a man who fielded the way Hatfield did, and whose mark of 400 feet 7½ inches is hung up where all may not it.

CUT OUT FOR A FINANCIER

Youth Beginning Well and Father Seemed Abundantly Justified in His Reasoning.

The old man was perched upon a high stool, figuring up the day's sales of dry goods, groceries and hardware, when his son came in with a rush.

"Say, Pop," exclaimed the young man, "if I can buy a three-hundred-dollar horse for one-fifty will you take a chattel mortgage on him and help me out with the cash?"

"What kind of a hoss, my son?" inquired the father cautiously.

"Bay, 4 years old, sixteen hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, and sound in wind, limb and bottom."

'That sounds good to me, my son, and I want to do all I can to help you along in the world;" and he reached down into the safe for his roll. "How much do you want?"

"A hundred and forty-nine, fifty."

The old man gasped and caught hold of the desk.

"What?" he exclaimed.

"A hundred and forty-nine, fifty. I've got half a dollar.

Slowly the old man shoved the roll back into the safe.

"My son," he said softly, "you are wasting time trading hosses. What you ought to do is to go into the loan and trust business."—Lippincott's.

To Drive Dull Care Away.

What! dull, when you do not know what gives its loveliness of form to the lily, its depth of color to the violet, its fragrance to the rose; when you do not know in what consists the venom of the adder, any more than you can imitate the glad movements of the dove. What! dull, when earth, air and water are all alike mysteries to you, and when as you stretch out your hand you do not touch anything the properties of which you have mastered; while all the time nature is inviting you to talk earnestly with her, to subdue her and to be blessed by her! Go away, man; learn something, do something, understand something, and let me hear no more of your dullness!—Sir Arthur Helps.

Every time we've tried the short cut out we've found it the deepest goin.

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LA CROSSE NAMED BY INDIAN GAME

Site of Flourishing City Once Famous Grounds for Red Skin Players

OTHER THEORIES ADVANCED

Some Believe Name Was Taken from Cross Set Up by Early Jesuits

The question of how La Crosse came by its name is one that has nearly as many different answers as there are discussers of the question. There are, however, only three that really can be said to have any appearance of authenticity, and one is at liberty to choose which ever explanation best suits him.

The first story is that Jesuits in the early days of the west, French missionaries to the Indians, erected a great cedar cross here, at a point near the banks of the river, where it would be plainly visible to passing boats. The cross carried, just below the cross-piece, a crucifix, protected from the weather by a pane of glass fastened with sealing wax. The place where the cross was planted is not stated, nor is the date of its planting or the name of the missionary who set it available. The story, however, has been confirmed by Henry B. Coons, Potosi; and Samuel S. Tippets, Tippets Landing.

Another theory that deserves credence is that the name was given to this locality from the fact that the joining of the La Crosse and Root rivers with the Mississippi to the north and south of the town bears a rough likeness to a cross.

The likeness is far fetched, but it is highly probable, that the early French settlers may have been struck by this apparent symbol, and named the prairie after it. It is also suggested that at La Crosse was a ford that was much used by the Indians, and that the district may have been named from this.

The First Record.

The first record that can be found of the locality dates from 1805, when Mayor Z. M. P. Pike stopped for a few days at what he called "Prairie de la Crosse" on his expedition to discover the source of the Mississippi river. The next mention that can be found is an observation in the records of a journey made by Lieutenant Martin Scott and his troop in 1823 to St. Peters river. Lieutenant Scott halted here for a day, and speaks in his record of the prairie being very level and admirably suited for the game of la crosse, which he said was in great favor with the Indians in the locality. That the game was of great popularity in this section is shown by the fact that Major Pike also speaks of having seen the game played at Prairie du Chien, on his trip up the river. It is probable that la crosse was a game very popular with the Indians in this locality at a date much earlier than this, a statement that is borne out by the early settlers. From this, then, it may be that the region was first given its name by the extraordinary prevalence of this form of sport among the aboriginal inhabitants. This theory is the one approved by the book "Historical Collections of Wisconsin," which states that the name was given after the French title of the game in favor and played a great deal on the level lands of this vicinity by the Indians. The French name of the game was lejeu de crosse, the abridged form of which gives the present name of the town. The town was originally called Prairie de la Crosse, but the name was shortened in 1844, by Nathan Myrick, the first settler, and the first postmaster, to La Crosse, and the first postoffice was known by that name.

The Indians gathered every spring and fall in large numbers, generally from opposing tribes, and entered with great eagerness and enthusiasm into the game of la crosse. It is said that sometimes as many as three hundred of the greatest warriors of each tribe, clad in their full regalia, would engage in these hotly contested games.

The first resident of the present site of the city of La Crosse is said to have been a celebrated Indian chief, one-eyed Decorah, who derived his name from a French ancestor. He settled in La Crosse in 1787. The first white man to appear on the scene was Major Pike, who came in 1805. In 1817 Major Stephen H. Long reached this locality in July, and it was not until six years later that another white, Lieutenant Martin Scott previously mentioned, who was a member of Major Long's command, came to La Crosse.

Nathan Myrick the Pioneer.

These were, however, transients, and were not settlers in the strict sense of the word. The pioneer settler of this vicinity was Nathan Myrick, who landed from a canoe on what is now the foot of Main street at about sunset, November 9, 1841.

The site of the city was then a wilderness, with not even roads cut through the brush, and there was not a single inhabitant of the place nor even a dweller on the islands in the river nearby. The first store in La Crosse was opened a little later by Mr. Myrick in a small log shanty, and proved to be a paying venture as it was well patronized by the Indians. Mr. Myrick erected the first home in La Crosse in 1842, and in the next year built the first house that was anything more than a mere settler's cabin. Both houses were located at what is now the corner of Front and State streets. By this time there were other settlers, who were attracted by the success of Mr. Myrick, although at the time the present city was no more than a trading post. The principal citizen of this outpost of civilization was Nathan Myrick, who about the year 1843 went into partnership with a man by the name of Miller, this firm being practically the only commercial company in the village. They rafted logs to St. Louis, traded with the Indians, ran a hotel, and supplied the early settlers with provisions. Their home was the first hotel put in operation between Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling.

Town Becomes Supply Station.

In 1845 the first steamboat was built, and began to ply between La Crosse and various down-river points. She was the "Lynx," a side-wheeler owned and built by H. L. Dousman, and the early records state that she was a marvelous demonstration of speed and elegance in all her fittings. It was in 1845 also that the first marriage and first death took place in La Crosse. Building operations were carried on freely in the next year, and the rapidly growing settlement boasted of half a dozen new houses in 1847. It was about this period that the traffic of the lumber trade, for so many years the chief business of La Crosse, and without which she would never have reached her present position of pre-eminence, began to be the leading industry in the new settlement.

In 1846 flat boats and crafts began to make La Crosse a regular stopping place, as it was at a convenient location, and the town became gradually a supply station for much of the lumber trade. Steamers stopped here regularly twice a month, and the town was flooded at these periods with travelers, raftsmen, loggers, and others who were connected with the lumber industry.

Lumbermen Soon Active.

The lumbermen soon began erecting saw mills at La Crosse, because of its excellent situation at the mouth of Black river, which made it naturally the center of the industry in the great Black river forests. In 1853 La Crosse contained over a score of business places, several steam saw and grist mills, five hotels, churches, a courthouse and other buildings. The streets were filled with strangers, attracted by the great lumber boom which was beginning in the city, some to engage in the lumber trade in various capacities, some merely for speculation, and many as simple sightseers. It is estimated that the inhabitants of the place numbered only 600, but the floating population which made the little lumber city its headquarters kept the total constantly close to twice that number.

At this time, when La Crosse was first beginning to grow into the dignity of a city, there were a few prominent men in the town, who strained every nerve in an effort to boost the little city, and were rewarded in their efforts by great financial prosperity as their individual businesses grew with the growth of the town. These men, whose names are familiar to all the older residents of Western Wisconsin, were: Nathan Myrick, Scoots Miller, J. M. Levy, Timothy Burns, Colonel Stoddard, F. M. Rublee, Colonel Rudolf and several others. These were the first to enter into permanent business enterprises in the city, and all were to a great degree successful. It is largely due to their efforts that La Crosse is indebted for its present position among the leading cities of the state, for they were as interested in the welfare of their little city as a mother in the life of her youngest child, and the town thrived amazingly under their disinterested and watchful guidance.

Incorporate in 1856.

In 1856 it was decided to incorporate La Crosse as a city, although the present boundaries of La Crosse, to all intents and purposes, were surveyed in 1842, fourteen years before. For years the city grew as a child of the lumber industry, but when the great forests which were considered inexhaustible, began to thin out in the country to the north, the mills closed down, and moved to towns situated more in the heart of the lumber sources. But although La Crosse was a lumber town, its growth was not abnormal, and there were plenty of other industries to keep the city at the high mark it had reached. Not for a year did La Crosse stop in its onward progress. The lumber trade was gone, but foundries, mills, and factories of every sort took its place, and the city held all that it had gained, and kept on its irresistible march of progress

La Crosse at the Present.

La Crosse was organized as a city in 1856, and for fifty years has been the judicial center of La Crosse county. It is one of the most modern in its civic relationships of any city in the country, the most progressive and commercially important. It is by long odds the largest city in Western Wisconsin, and is the fourth in point of population in the state. La Crosse is situated at an ideal point for commercial enterprise, being at the point where the three rivers, the La Crosse, Black, and the Mississippi, meet. It is 198 miles west of Milwaukee, 272 miles northwest of Chicago, and 140 miles south of Minneapolis. Its water communications are equal to those of any city in the state, and there are no less than five railroads, the C. M. & St. P., the Burlington, the Northwestern, the Green Bay and the Southeastern, entering the city. The La Crosse division of the Milwaukee and the division of the same name on the "Q" give direct communication with Chicago, and fine freight and passenger service. The Dubuque, River and Southern Minnesota divisions of the Milwaukee give the city a direct outlet through the rich agricultural country of Iowa and Minnesota, and there is also direct communication with the coast over the Milwaukee road's new extension. The Valley division of this same road, which has five divisions terminating at La Crosse, taps the rich hardwood and Pine lands in the Wisconsin and Chippewa valleys, making raw material easy of access for the manufacturers who flourish in the city. By the Green Bay railroad the city is brought into direct communication with Lake Michigan, at a point nearly two hundred miles nearer tide water than Chicago, and another direct route to the west and the Pacific coast is furnished over the Burlington, through their connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific at the Twin Cities. The Burlington road runs down the east side of the river from the Twin Cities, and the Milwaukee on the west, thus reaching from La Crosse both sides of the fertile Mississippi valley. The other railroad mentioned, the Southeastern, is a road largely owned by local capital, and it brings into touch with the city the area of Vernon, Crawford and Richland counties, to the south and east of the city.

The Industries of La Crosse.

Although the lumber trade has disappeared, and the sawmills are memories of the past, kindred industries in the city still flourish, and have grown at an amazing pace in the past decade. Factories for the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds are among the principal industries of the city in a manufacturing way, and there is a large mill where interior wood finishings are constructed on a large scale. But these industries, outgrowths of the lumber trade, do not comprise more than a fraction of the industries, the greater part of which are the legitimate enterprises of local capital, which make the slogan "Made in La Crosse" familiar over the entire country, and even venture into territory outside the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam. There are foundries, machine shops, boiler works, boot factories, a stove foundry, can factory, tobacco warehouses, garment factories, packing houses, glove, mattress, cigar and box factories, candy, cracker, furniture, broom, vinegar, boot and shoe, confectionery, trunk and package factories; button, knitting, carriage and wagon works, sash and door, factories; a tannery, rubber clothing factory, a rubber mill, tool, granite and marble works; telephone and electrical instrument manufactory; iron works, brick yards, cement works, and many others. There are five great breweries, one of which is the largest west of Milwaukee, eight cooperages, and a flour mill with a capacity of 8,000 barrels daily. There is also an enormous plant where plows and other agricultural implements are made.

A Jobbing Center.

La Crosse, in addition to its great manufacturing industries, has several large jobbing houses, which distribute goods of almost every variety over the states of North and South Dakota, Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Western Wisconsin.

La Crosse has a waterworks system owned by the city, which draws its water from the river as a source of supply, and in the near future a new system is to be installed that will place the city on a level with the best cities of the state in the matter of water. The source of the new system is a series of wells, from which pure, white rock water from the cool depth of 120 feet will be distributed through the town. There are large and well-disciplined police and fire departments, under the management of an able police and fire commission, and a school system that will compare favorably with that of any other city of equal size in the country, which comprises fifteen grade schools, and a large high school, recently built, which cost $200,000. There are in addition, a state normal school, one of the largest and best equipped in the state, two business colleges, and eight parochial schools. In the matter of education the city of La Crosse ranks high among the cities of the entire country. There is in addition, on the outskirts of the city a large county agricultural school, which is entirely modern in buildings and course of study.

A City of Churches.

La Crosse is a city of churches, there being fifty churches in the city, the majority of which are exceptionally well built, and many of them are beautiful examples of modern architecture. Practically every denomination both Catholic and Protestant, is represented. The Union City Mission, an undenominational institution, has an enthusiastic superintendent and a large following and the membership is growing rapidly.

In connection with the religious activities of the town must be mentioned the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., organizations which have accomplished much good for the young people of the city, and are under the management of experienced and capable persons. The new Y. M. C. A. building, which was erected two years ago at a cost $100,000, is one of the largest, best equipped and most beautiful structures of its kind in the entire middle west.

Public Buildings.

The public buildings of La Crosse are large and of tasteful architecture including a city hall, erected at a cost of $40,000, a postoffice costing originally $90,000, to which a $40,000 addition was built during the past year, and a $200,000 court house and county building, which is a masterpiece of architecture and decoration. There is also a large free library, the largest and best equipped in Western Wisconsi which has doubled in size in compa atively recent years. There are s banks, several theaters, includi one of the most beautiful vaudevill houses on the western circuits, an three large hospitals, The La Cross Lutheran and St. Francis.

There are also nearly a dozen ho tels, one of which is the finest be tween Milwaukee and the Twi Cities, and hundreds of substantia business houses, which are in a pro perous and solvent condition.

In the matter of public utilitie there is a large gas and electri light company, and street railwa with twenty miles of track throug the principal streets of the city. is estimated that there are 100 mile of cement sidewalk laid in the cit

Unsurpassed as Residence City.

As a residence city La Crosse i unsurpassed, having a beautiful resi dence section, with imposing houses excellently paved streets, with parks that would be a credit to a city o nearly twice its size, and three grea playfields with apparatus for th pleasure and systematic play of the children of the citizens, upon which large sums are spent yearly. The Oak Grove cemetery is by many considered to be the most beautiful in the country, having miles of well kept drives, bordered with shrubbery, and an excellent view. La Crosse is also a summer resort of no mean qualifications, the river offering wonderful facilities for boating and bathing, with scenery that is not to be surpassed in the entire country. The upper Mississippi is known as the Rhine of America, and the bluffs about La Crosse are the most ideal of any on the river.

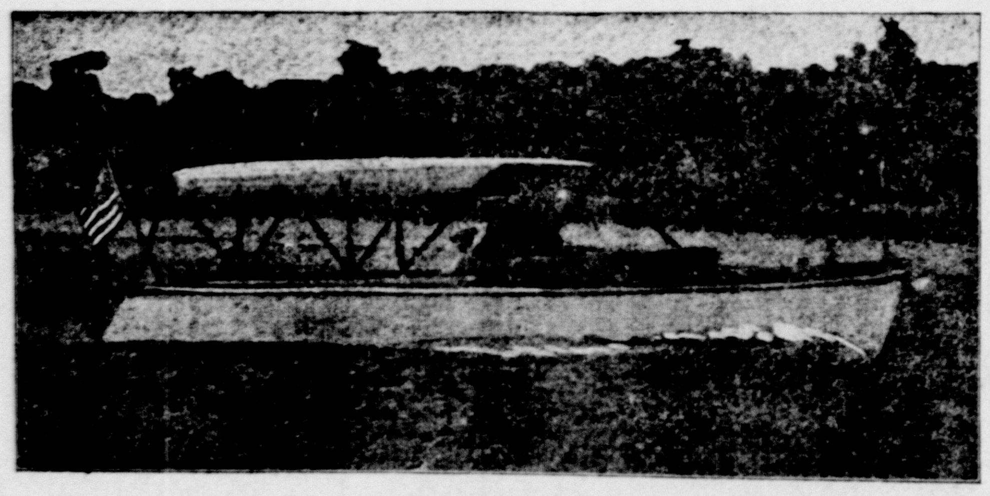
Yawning for Health.

Yawning it recommended not only as an occasional exercise for he muscles but as a necessity to health and good temper. Stifle a yawn and you are running a positive risk. On the other hand, you may become more lively and conversational if you only let yourself go to he length of a deliberate stretch and the extension of the mouth to its t-most limits. In company one ca- not see how this advice can be mae to fit with the ordinary polite o- servances, but people are so obsessd by the health craze nowadays tht anything is permissible that is su- posed to carry a hygienic label, an no doubt we shall presently regar with equanimity and even with sa isfaction the spectacle of afternoo callers stretching and yawning a libitum.

Advance in Ten Years.

In ten years the number of pass enger cars in the United States ha increased from 33,595 to 44,623 The number of freight cars has ris en from 1,248,826 to 2,130,110, a increase of over seventy per cent but their capacity has increase over one hundred and twenty pe cent, from 32,000,000 tons to 71, 000,000 tons.

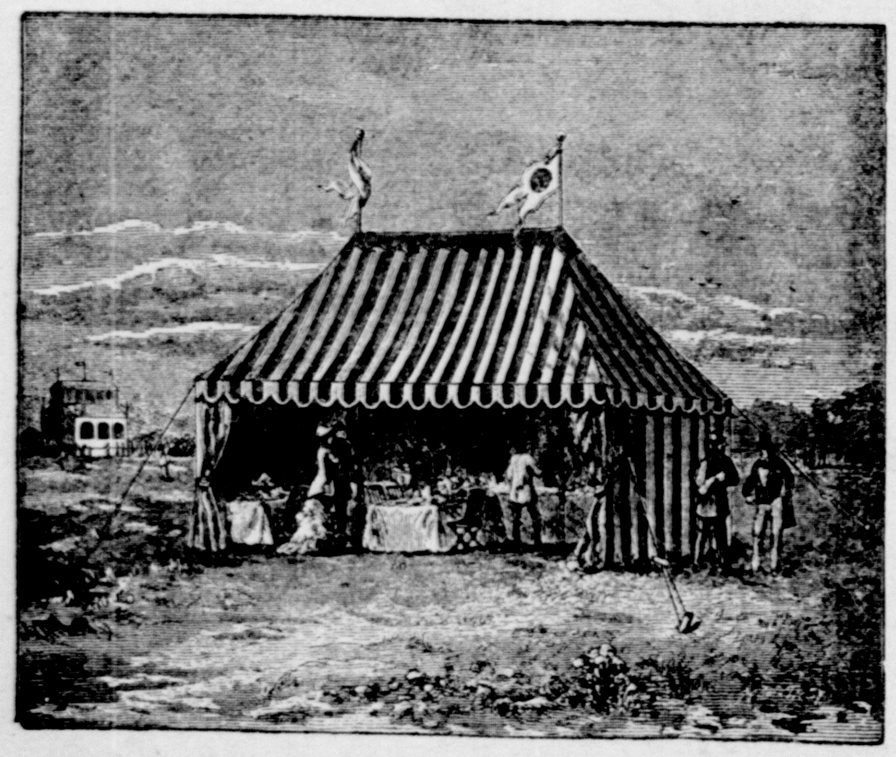
A SUMMER HOME UNDER CANVAS



A Koblitz Boat Top

Our Boat Tops are Good Lookers and stand the wear.

We will make any size tent; this is our specialty.



Refreshment Tent

Tents of All Descriptions,
Awnings,
Canvas Covers,
Flags and
Camp Furniture

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN
PROMPT ATTENTION

A. Koblitz

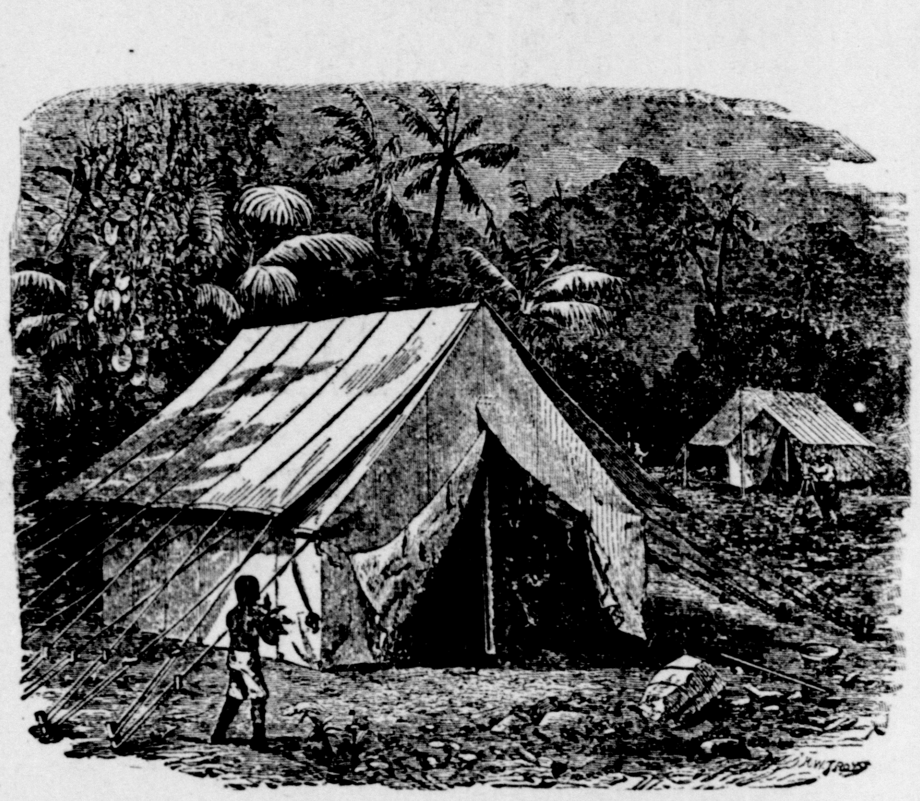
320 North Fourth
New Phone 422-M.

320 North Fourth
Old Phone 6461

We Make and Recover Awnings

Hundreds of business houses in La Crosse use our awnings. We assure good material and workmanship.

A tent for the summer is just the thing. We will sell or rent you one.



Wall Tent

ONALASKA TAKES ON A NEW LIFE

Many Signs of Growth and Prosperity; Boosters and Hustlers at Work

Onalaska, although practically a suburb of La Crosse, has a city government of its own. It is five miles distant up the Black river from La Crosse, situated upon a hillside and is visible from this city.

Of course, Onalaska has a history. It, like La Crosse was once a lumbering town and took its plunge into the slough of despondency for a time, when that industry passed away. If the memory of those from whom information was sought runneth not astray Onalaska was incorporated in 1888, and Mr. Frank Pooler was its first mayor. Some say that Charlie Barber was its first city clerk and that C. G. Hall was the first assessor and has been assessor about all the time since with possibly one or two short vacations.

But it was not the Onalaska of the olden days that we started to write about or that is particularly interesting. It is the Onalaska of today and what it is going to be in the future that is more to the point. The present population of this beautiful growing city is 1140 according to the last count.

The City Government.

The present mayor is Fred D. Shane, that same genial progressive republican who presides over the pickle factory. Mr. Shane is the busiest business man of the town. He will use you fine and answer a flood of questions between acts of a business nature, but he won't advertice that pickle factory; part of this year's crop is over sold now and he don't need to.

The three wards of the city are represented in the city council by William Raymond and B. J. Nelson from the first ward, Frank L. Aiken and E. T. Johnson from the second ward and Charles Barber and Henry Ellis from the third. B. F. Collins is clerk and John W. Dalton colects the license money and pays the city's orders. Mr. C. A. Walker supports the authority and dignity of the city at the head of the police force.

The city is represented on the county board by L. B. Cox, James Moore and William Kenyon, three of the influential men of the community.

Prosperity is Evident.

There are evidences of life and prosperity all about the city. New residences are under construction, a new hotel hotel is being built, and plans are being matured for a sewer system and the paving of Main street. Ten thousand feet of new cement sidewalks have been built this season. Jim Bucklin and Fred Holthaus had the "sand" to do the job. Jim don't claim credit for much of the actual labor incident to this construction because he stands in, and fills the responsible position of intermediary between the public and the Chicago and Northwestern Raliway company. Mr. Bucklin has smilingly told the traveling public about the arrival and departure of trains so long that a rememberance of previous conditions is not desirable. His able and gentlemanly competitor, Mr. T. D. O'Brien who holds a like position for the Chicago, Burlington and Northern R. R. Co., is making an equally acceptable record.

Onalaska is blessed with four strong and growing churches, the Methodist Episcopal, two Norwegian Lutheran and a German Lutheran church. There is a strong lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, a Mystic Workers lodge, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Independent Order of Good Templars, a lodge of the F. & A. M., the Royal Neighbors and a "Picket Post" of the G. A. R.

The Onalaska High school, presided over by Superintendent Halverson, holds a high position among the accredited schools of the state and would be a credit to a larger city.

The Agricultural School.

The La Crosse County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy is a late addition to the place. It was built in 1908. This important institution has been under the able supervision of Superintendent A. A. Johnson since its start until July first this year, Mr. Johnson having severed his connection with the school at that time to accept the management of a similar school in Milwaukee county at a large increase in salary. Professor Frank E. Palmer of Lewiston, Minn., will assume control on the first of August. In the interim Mr. Walter E. Spreiter, instructor in manual training, will be in charge.

This Agricutural school, though but in its infancy stands at the head of five similar institutions in the state, having furnished a number of graduates this year nearly equal to all the others. It has had an average daily attendance of 123 students.

Much of the renewed activity in the real estate business of the city is due to the active efforts of A. E. Smith who has been in the real estate business there for the last fourteen years and has probably handled more property in that time than all others combined.

Originated the Boy Scouts

Onalaska is the home of several traveling salesmen among them Mr. E. T. Berg stands out prominently as being the father of the Boy Scout idea. Several years ago Mr. Berg saw the necessity of doing something for the benefit and entertainment of the small boys of the town. The plan of a semi-military organization with its soldier-like drills and discipline was just the thing to keep boys out of mischief, of which idleness is the parent. Mr. Berg's idea is now being put into effect all over the nation in organizations strictly similar to that which he conceived and put into successful operation.

A Growing Institution.

The largest business institution of Onalaska is the Onalaska Pickle & Canning company. It employs about forty persons most of the year and has a yearly output of about $100,000. It is a closed corporation of $60,000.00 capitalization, of which Mr. Frank Pierce of La Crosse, is the president, Mr. F. D. Shane, the before mentioned mayor of the city, is the vice president and manager. Mr. E. T. Johnson is secretary. These three men, together with Mr. T. B. Phelps, of Onalaska, and Mr. H. W. Dawdy of Greenville, Ill., constitute the board of directors. The product of the plant is nearly all sold in advance, which fact speaks much for the prosperity of the institution and its surrounding field of supply.

The trade interests of the city are only partly represented by the advertisements accompanying this article. There are others, in fact the town has several stores, livery stables, meat markets, etc. This enterprising community ought to double its population in the next decade. It is noted for its fine gardens, fancy poultry, small fruits, beautiful newly painted residences of many retired farmers and buisness men.

NUMBER OF YACHTS GREATLY INCREASED

NEW YORK.—The growth of pleasure craft on the Atlantic seaboard has been enormous in recent years. There are at present more than six hundred yacht clubs scattered along the eastern coast of America from Canada to the West Indies. A recent report shows that the list of yachts now includes over 3,500 vessels. This fleet sails under mor than 500 different burgees. Some 3,300 yacht owners are reported, although this is by no means a complete list. Within the few years, power boats have increased much more rapidly than ordinary sailing craft. The gas engine seems to be replacing the steam engine, while there is a marked tendency to increase the size of the gas-propelled type.

The new fireman was telling his wife about the fire.

"It broke out at midnight in the Von Biffer's house on the avenue," he said, "and just as we got there Miss Von Biffer came stumbling out of the flames and smoke, carrying her little niece all wrapped up in her arms. It was the bravest act I ever saw."

"What was she wearing?" inquired the fireman's wife.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MARKLE FACTOR IN CORN SHOWS

La Crosse Man Has Taken Top Prizes in National Expositions Since 1907

BOOK GAVE INSPIRATION

After Reading Prof. Houlden's Work He Studied in Onalaska Farm College

Through the success of S. Markle, the well known and prosperous Shelby farmer, La Crosse county has become a factor among the corn producing areas of the northwest. Four times has Mr. Markle exhibited in national shows corn grown on his La Crosse county farm, and has never failed to carry off high prizes, his success growing with each succeeding year.

Mr. Markle began the scientifc application of his knowledge of corn growing in 1907, and in 1908 he entered his first exhibit at the Omaha exhibition of the National Corn Expositon, the contestants covering everything west of the Mississippi river and south to and including the northern tier of counties in Iowa

His First Triumph

Upon this first exhibit Mr. Markle took third prize for the best single ear and seventh upon his ten ear exhibit. This is the best showing made that year by any grower in this section of Wisconsin.

In the succeeding year, 1909, Mr. Markle again invaded Omaha with his exhibit, capturing the second prize on the best single ear and third prize on the best ten ears exhibited.

Goes to the top

In 1910 the Markle product again showed pronounced improvement, the exhibition in three different shows that year resulting in signal triumph for the La Crosse man.

Mr. Markle's first exhibit in 1910 was at the South St. Paul Corn and Grain show. In this show he took first prize on No. 1 White Dent, which is his variety, the particular class being known as Wisconsin No. 7. He also took first prize on his ten ear exhibit, and the grand championship prize, sweepstakes for all varieties, upon his ten ear exhibit.

Success at Madison

At Madison a few weeks later Mr. Markle took the grand championship upon his single ear. He would probably have carried this sweepstakes at St. Paul also, had he exhibited his his best ear there. He had not done so, because he desired to have it in perfect condition for the National Corn Exposition of the northern zone, which during the year had moved from Omaha to Columubus, Ohio. In exhibiting it at Madison he was particularly unfortunate, for while the ear was the grand champion at that show, and sold after the performance for $15, Mr. Markle bidding it in himself, it was so mutilated by being handled that it was not able to get first money at Columbus. At Madison during this exposition Mr. Markle took fourth prize on his ten ear exhibt and first on his fifty ear exhibit.

Eligible to Exhibit

By a new ruling of the National Corn Exposition, established in 1910, practice of permitting individuals to exhibit without any regulations was abandoned, and it was decided that in order to be eligible to exhibit in Columbus one must have had scientific training in corn growing, and must have taken a prize in his own state. As a student at the Corn School of the Onalaska Farm School, Mr. Markle was eligible, and his showing at Madison entitled him upon its face to three entries at Columbus. He was cut out upon one of these, however, because of the fact that at Columbus there was no fifty ear class, and therefore his fifty ear exhibit which won at Madison could not be shown. The damage done to his single ear did not prevent him from exhibiting it at Columbus, but it was awarded second prize, although the judges intimated that had it not been mutilated it would have taken first prize. Mr. Markle also secured fourth prize at Columbus on his ten ear exhibit.

Scores Another Success

Returning from this show Mr. Markle exhibited at the Onalaska show of the La Crosse County Agricultural college, where he captured everything in sight excepting the sweepstakes on a single ear, which was won by Mr. William Moe of Sand Lake Coulee. At Onalaska Mr. Markle's prizes included the sweepstakes on the ten ear exhibit and the 25 ear exhibit. It will be remembered that prior to this time his sngle ear exhibit was destroyed and could not be shown.

Mr. Markle's farm is one of the fine country places of the county, comprising a tract of 360 acres in the town of Shelby. He began farming for himself upon the retirement of his father, in 1905, and in 1907 he became interested in corn culture through the medium of a book on that subject from the pen of Prof. P. Houlden of Ames College, Iowa. After trying his hand at scientific corn growing, Mr. Markle pursued the study in the La Crosse County Agricultural college.

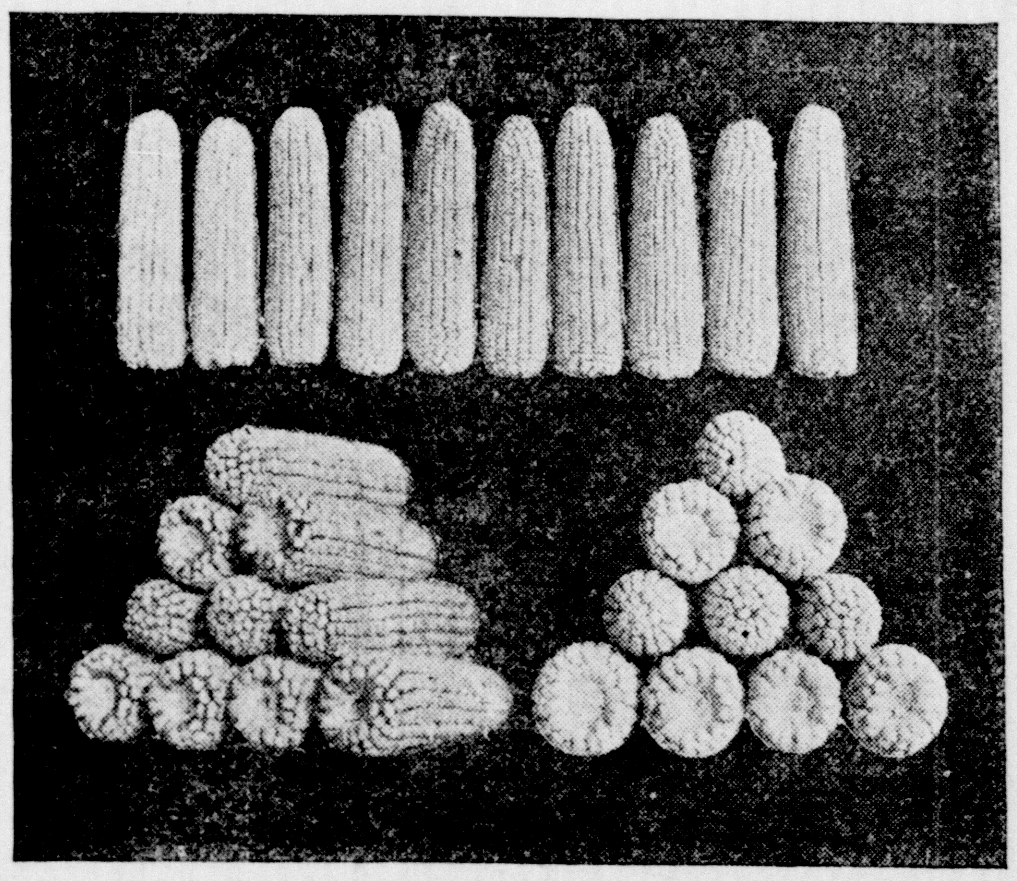
In addition to his white dent corn, Mr. Markle pays particular attention to Jersey cattle and Chester White hogs, in the development of which he has met with considerable success.

Asked whether he expected to exhibit next year, Mr. Markle declared that he expected to produce some corn that would justify hopes of winning, providing the hot weather did not injure it.

Another Winner

C. L. Lemke of Onalaska is another La Crosse county man who has met with notable success in corn growing. At the South St. Paul Corn and Grain Show last year Mr. Lemke took the grand championship for a single ear. He grows yellow dent.

A MARKLE WINNER



Three Views of La Crosse Man's 10-ear Exhibit Which Took Prize at the National Corn Exposition.

ADVISORY VOTE ON PRESIDENT

Five States Will Hold Presidential Primary in the Spring of 1912

Contrary to the general understanding, Oregon will not be the first state to hold a presidential primary election in 1912. North Dakota will lead the procession of states having a popular vote on candidates for president and vice-president. Dates for the primary elections in the states that have adopted the Oregon Presidential Preference law are as follows: North Dakota, March 19th; Wisconsin, April 2nd; Nebraska, April 17th; Oregon, April 19th; New Jersey, May 28 th.

Though Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., orginated the presidential preference idea and his state was the first to adopt it, three other states will lead Oregon in expressing the popular will as to presidential candidates. North Dakota will therefore probably be the hottest battlefield in the fight for popular indorsement in both political parties. Quite naturally the popular vote in these five states will have a very strong influence upon the action of conventions of both parties in other states. While it has been suggested that the forces in control in both the republican and democratic parties will refuse to seat delegates from these five states where the delegates are elected and instructed by the people instead of being elected and instructed by conventions, members of the National Progressive Republican league who have made the Presidentian Preference law one of their principles, have no fear of such radical measures being taken.

Often it isn't a change of air we need but a change of gait and bait.

"I wish I had" is a yearn without a motor!

LAUNDERING AS AN ART

That is what it has become since we have moved into our splendid new establishment.

THE BEST IN THE STATE

That is what everyone says who has seen our plant.

BROKEN CUFFS and CRACKED COLLARS
ARE A THING OF THE PAST.

We can do up anything from dainty and delicate Laces and Linens to a Suit of Clothes, and the work is perfect. The excellence of our work is attested to by the fact that our business has doubled in the past year.

The New Modern Steam Laundry

310-312 State Street

Work Received Before 9:30 in the Monrnig, Ready the Same Day

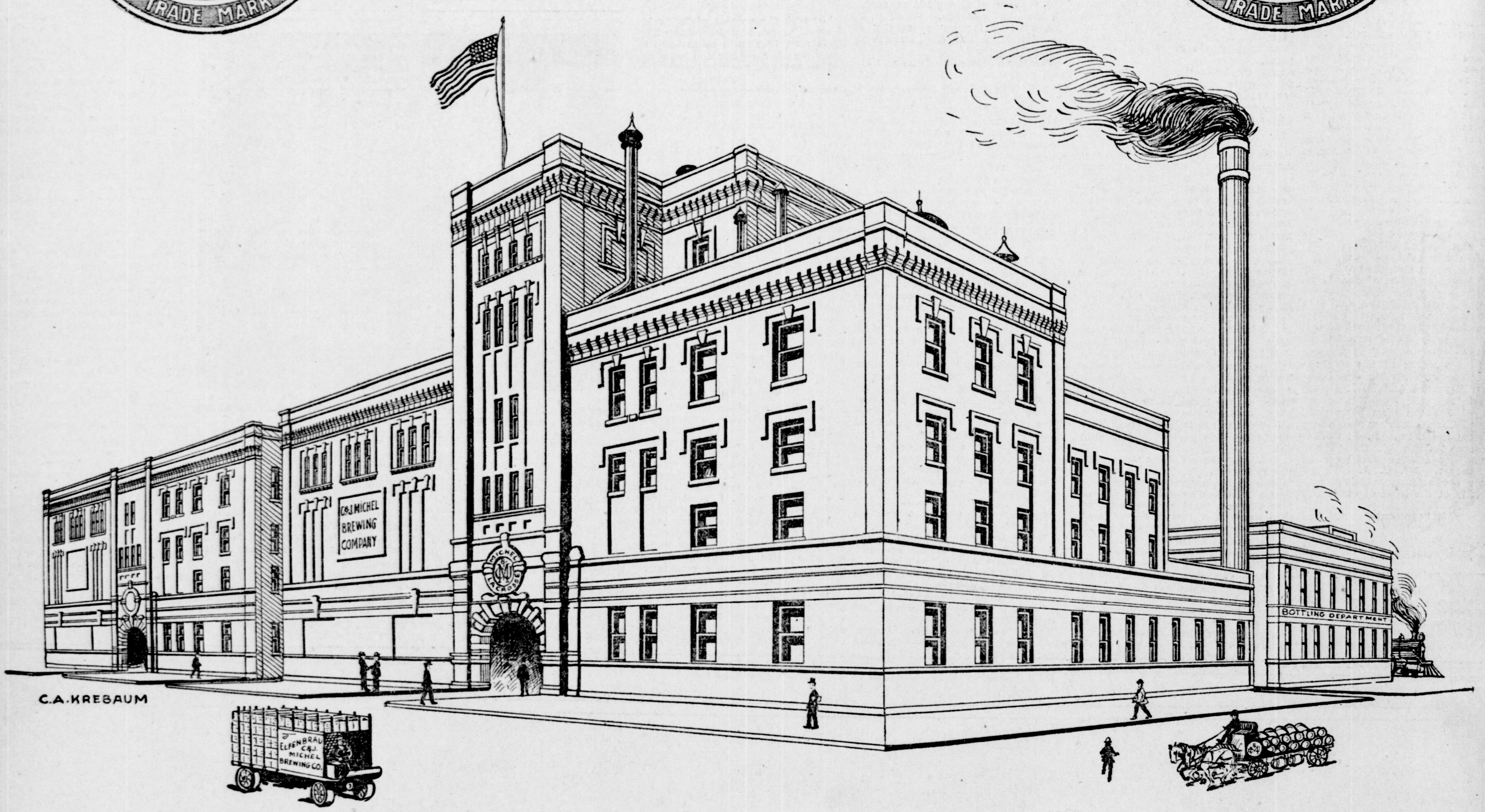
Both Phones 388

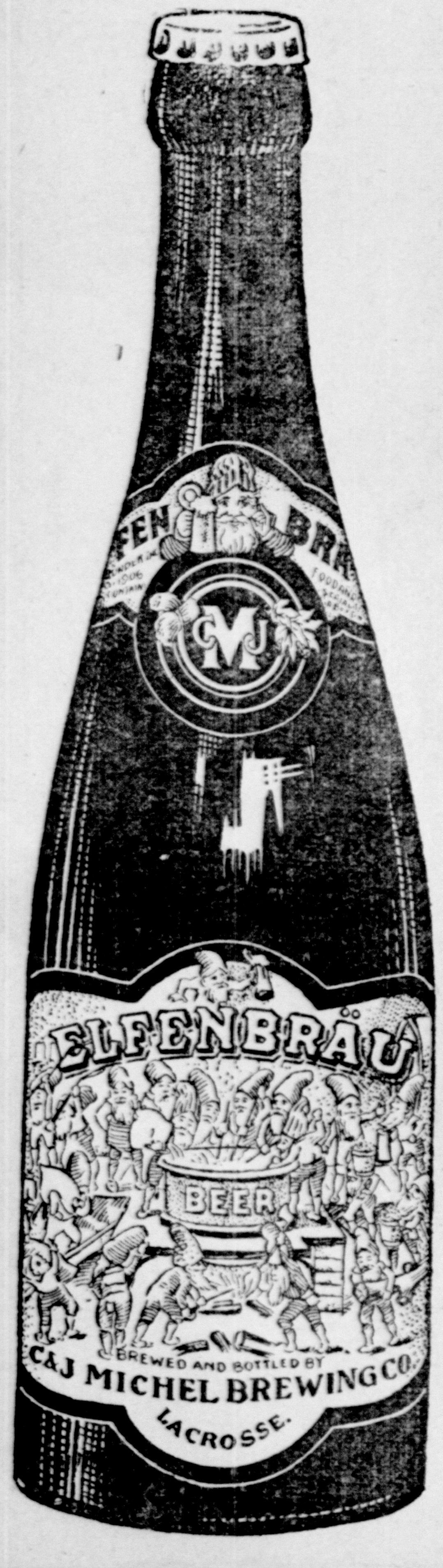
Satisfaction Guaranteed

THE HOME OF

ELFENBRÄU

"Wholesome As Sunshine"


C.A. KREBAUM
C&J. MICHEL BREWING COMPANY
MICHEL & LACROSSE
BOTTLING DEPARTMENT
ELFENBRAU C&J. MICHEL BREWING CO.


FEN BRÄ
ELFENBRÄU
BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED BY
C&J MICHEL BREWING CO.
LACROSSE.

A modern brewery, such as ours with its up-to-date machinery, and that has no superior in hygienic equipment and modern devices, as well as convenient arrangement of all departments, is an important factor in brewing of good beer.

Good beer should be a beverage of highest quality. **ELFENBRÄU** *has not alone this distinction---but likewise the very best reputation as regards its splendid flavor, purity and wholesomeness. It is truly said of* **ELFENBRÄU** *goodness and fine flavor—"A beer with an individuality all its own."*

No expense is spared in brewing **ELFENBRÄU** *and only the very choicest materials are made use of.*

The finest imported hops—the choicest barley malt—brewed in a modern, sanitary brewery, in scrupulously clean utensils and sanitary surroundings—and under most skillful direction: all this—with over half a century experience in the brewing industry. Why then, should not **ELFENBRÄU** *be the "Bottle Beer De Luxe?"*

A trial case of this remarkable brew will convince you of its superior excellence.

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

C. & J. MICHEL BREWING CO.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF CITY IS GOOD

Under Leadership of Chief Bradfield it Has Grown Into a Fine Organization

APPARATUS IS OF BEST

Five Companies Have Proved Theri Worth in Many Great Emergencies

A person has to make but a brief comparison of the fire department of today and that of twenty years ago to see the enormous strides that have been made toward the protection of the city against fire. Today the city has the best fire protection it has had at any time during its history and as a result the loss by fire during the last few years in La Crosse has been but small when compared with that of earlier days.

Nathan Bradfield, chief of the La Crosse Fire Department.

The City of La Crosse ranks the foremost in this line of the cities of the northwest, not only having all the most modern apparatus and equipment now in use but also having one of the best disciplined and experienced fire fighting organizations in the middle west.

The first fire house in the City of La Crosse was built on the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets, on the site now occupied by the Continental Clothing store. This, however, was merely used as a store house for the wagons and apparatus and as the city grew, was abandoned and others were built to take its place.

At the time of the erection of the first fire house, the fire department was composed entirely of volunteers and offered a poor protection at the best. However after the new buildings were erected, men were procured to act as drivers of the hose wagon and trucks but the volunteer system was still in use.

In 1891, just twenty years ago, the fire department of La Crosse consisted of eleven men who were used as drivers, although the city was nearly as large at that time as it is today. However in 1894 it was found that the department was inadequate to meet the demands of the city for fire protection and after much planning to improve it, it was decided to furnish the city with a full paid department and to abandon the volunteer system.

At that time there were five fire houses in the city as at the present time, Nos. one, two, three, four and five, located in the same places they are today.

Under the new system, or pay system, examinations were held and forty-five men appointed to positions on the department. Al Simonton was the first chief of the pay fire department, being appointed in 1894 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ed Berry. Simonton was an able man but held his position but one year when a reappointment was made by the fire and police commission.

Mark Watson, who was appointed chief of the volunteer department in 1886 was one of the earliest chiefs of the local department and held his position for three years when he resigned and Richard Murphy, better known as Dick Murphy was appointed to take his place. Watson was an excellent fireman but was followed by a man that proved that he was able to hold the job in a satisfactory manner.

Dick Murphy held the position until 1893 when Ed Berry succeeded him. Berry was appointed in 1893 the last year of the old fire department but died a year later while still holding the position of chief.

Shortly after Al Simonton was chosen to fill the vacancy, the pay fire department system went into effect. This was really the beginning of the local fire department, as the work up to this time could not be carried on in the right way under the disorganized system that was then in use. Under the leadership of Simonton the new system proved to be a success and has gradually grown more competent until it has reached its present high standing.

Capt. F. C. McGlachlin, Station No. 1

Capt. M. T. Steusser, Station No. 2

Capt. H. K. Olson, Station No. 3

C. A. Hunt succeeded Simonton in 1895 and remained at the head of the department until 1899 when he retired and Nathan Bradfield was appointed chief.

Nathan Bradfield.

Nathan Bradfield, who was chosen following the resignation of Hunt, has been chief of the fire department for twelve years.

He has proved himself to be an able man at the position being a man with all the knowledge of the latest and best methods of fire fighting, as well as being cool and collected at all times, and always displaying that most necessary of all qualities in the fireman, nerve.

Chief Bradfield through his splendid work as chief, has gained the confidence of all and has been reappointed by each new commission.

One of the qualities that has made Chief Bradfield a success is his ability to handle man.

Chief Bradfield entered the service of the department at the beginning of the pay system in 1894 when he secured a position as fireman at No. 4 fire house. His ability as a fireman soon attracted the attention of those above him and two years later, in 1896 he was appointed captain of company No. 3. He continued in that position until 1899 when he was appointed to his present place.

The oldest of the present fire houses is No. 2 on St. Cloud street between Mill and Rose streets. This fire house was erected in 1884 and was the only fire house on the north side at that time.

In 1886 the Central fire station or No. 1 was erected. This building is the largest and best equipped in the city. During the year in which Ed Berry held the position of chief it was decided to place another fire station at the northern of La Crosse and No. 4 fire house was built. Two years later No. 5 was erected and in 1907 a new station was constructed at the corner of Sixth and Mississippi streets.

During the years in which Nathan Bradfield has held the position of chief much improvement has been made in the apparatus of the various companies. Among the improvements is a new combination hose and chemical wagon which has been added to the equipment of the central fire station. The combination wagon as well as being as a hose wagon, has a chemical tank which holds thirty-five gallons. Three new trucks have been purchased to take the place of the old ones, as well as a new steamer and hose wagon.

At the present time the fire houses have the following apparatus: No. 1, combination hose and chemical wagon, engine and Chief's buggy; No. 2, hose wagon and engine; No. 3, hose wagon, truck and engine; No. 4, hose wagon and truck; No. 5, hose wagon.

The total amount invested for fire protection by the City of La Crosse, excluding the salaries is $97,316.99. Of this amount $33,764.85 represents the amount of the apparatus and the cost of the building of fire station No.1. The inventory for fire station No. 2 is $9,485.05; No. 3, $23,365.74; No. 4, $12,308.90, and No. 5, $9,666.60. The cost of the fire alarm system is $8,725.85.

Chief Bradfield has also increased the force from forty-five men to fifty-one in order to give efficient protection.

Following are the members of the department:

No. 1—Chief Nathan Bradfield, Captain F. C. McGlachlin, Fire Inspector L. C. Killian, Lieutenant J. A. McDonnell, Driver John Wright, Driver Frank Rogge, Engineer J. E. Gibson, Lineman W. G. Manning, Tillerman John Britton, Pipeman E. O'Neil, Driver G. W. Gibson, Firemen H. G. Hanson, W. McDonnel, Chas. Steinke, L. A. Colwell, W. S. Stritt, G. J. Colwell, J. J. Able and W. J. Conley.

No. 2—Captain M. T. Stuesser, Lieutenant D. Davidson, Driver H. Van Berg, Driver Leo Loeffler, Firemen W. E. Bantley, C. Medwitzky, Otto Klix.

No. 3—Captain H. K. Olson, Lieutenant O. Johnson, Driver Jacob Tauer, Driver Charles Robinson, Firemen William W. O'Toole, M. B. Rochister, James Verchota, M. McNamara, Walter McMullen, Willis Ashley.

No. 4—Captain W. Weinell Lieutenant Siever Gunderson, Driver L. A. Felstad, Driver C. B. Connelly, Firemen G. Englestad, Peter Rund, M. Peterson, C. E. Holway and J. A. Roberts.

No. 5—Captain G. Desmond, Lieutenant Christ Hanson, Driver Con Conley, Firemen George Hanson, Dennis McCoy and Frank Adicht

The monthly pay roll of the entire department amounts to $3,503.30.

Among the large fires that the firemen have been called upon to combat within the last ten years and which could have destroyed a large portion of the city if not handled in the proper manner are: The Park Store fire in 1891, The La Crosse Carriage factory, The Montague factory, The St. James church, and the Clark livery stable.

The local department also played a conspicuous part in the recent West Salem fire, a large portion of that city being saved through the efforts of the local firemen who were called upon for aid.

Relief Association

In 1898 under the supervision of Chief Hunt the firemen of La Crosse organized an association known as the Relief association. Every member of the fire department is a member of the association which was organized for the purpose of aiding the members when unable to work owing to injury or to provide for his family in case he is killed while acting as a fireman. Every member pays a small amount each month which goes to the general fund.

Besides the association there is a state law compelling each of the firemen to pay one per cent of their monthly salary to make up the pension fund which is along the same lines as the association.

Captains.

Captain F. C. McGlachlin of fire station No. 1, entered the service at the organization of the pay system. He held the position of Lieutenant for seven years at the central station and was later promoted to the position of captain which he has held ever since.

Every city has its popular fireman or hero and Captain Steusser has long since gained that distinction. Stuesser not only has all the qualifications of a good fireman but also has the characteristics that make him liked by all, and he is known throughout the city as the fearless fireman.

Captain Stuesser proved his ability along the fire fighting line in the recent blaze at West Salem when he was captain of No. 2, as fire companies and successfully handled the blaze.

Captain Stuesser joined the department at the beginning of the pay system as captain of No. 4, and was later transferred to No. 1, where he remained for four years when he was transfered to No. 2, probably the most dangerous fire district in the city.

Captain H. K. Olson of No. 3 fire department was one of the early firemen serving under Bradfield when he was captain of No. 3, as Lieutenant. Upon appointment of Bradfield as chief of the local fire department, Lieutenant Olson succeeded him to the position of captain.

Captain Weinell of No. 4, is the oldest fireman in the service, serving for several years as a volunteer and later becoming one of the pay firemen. He was gradually promoted until he reached the rank of captain.

Captain Desmond in charge of No. 5, is one of the oldest and most experienced men on the force having been connected with the department since its organization and serving as captain of No. 5, for several years.

THING HE CAN'T DO WITHOUT

His Regular Sleep, and This He Finds He Must Have at His Regular Hours.

"One thing that I find I must have," said a man of mature years, "is sleep, and in order to keep fit and able to work I must not only have my full amount of sleep, but I must have it in my regular sleeping hours.

"When I was a youngster I could go without sleep, or I could take an hour or two at any time of the night and get up the next morning and go at it fresh as a daisy, but it isn't so now. If I cut off an hour or two's sleep now I am dull next day. Not until the next day after that, after a full night's sleep, do I come back all right. And even after my full number of hours of sleep, if these have been begun an hour or two later than usual, with the sleep continued later, I don't feel chipper; I must have my full sleep in my regular hours. I account for this on the supposition that I now have strength enough to keep me going through the day in good shape, just so long and no longer; if I work or sit up later I overtax my strength and so make myself correspondingly overtired; and to recover from this I must come back to my accustomed ways of living."

HE WAS A DANGEROUS RISK

In These Rushing Days the Pedestrian Has No Show at All With Insurance Company.

Here was a case where it seemed as if everything was settled. The insurance company's doctor had reported that the man seemed to be all right, and the man himself had certified that he was not engaged in any dangerous occupation.

"I lead a sedentary life," he told them. "I work in an office and we have no danger or excitement."

"How about sports?" the examiner asked. "Do you football? Baseball? Do you box? Do you belong to an athletic club?"

"No—none of that stuff. I guess I'm a safe risk."

"Do you scorch?"

"What do you mean?"

"Do you drive your car faster than the speed limit?"

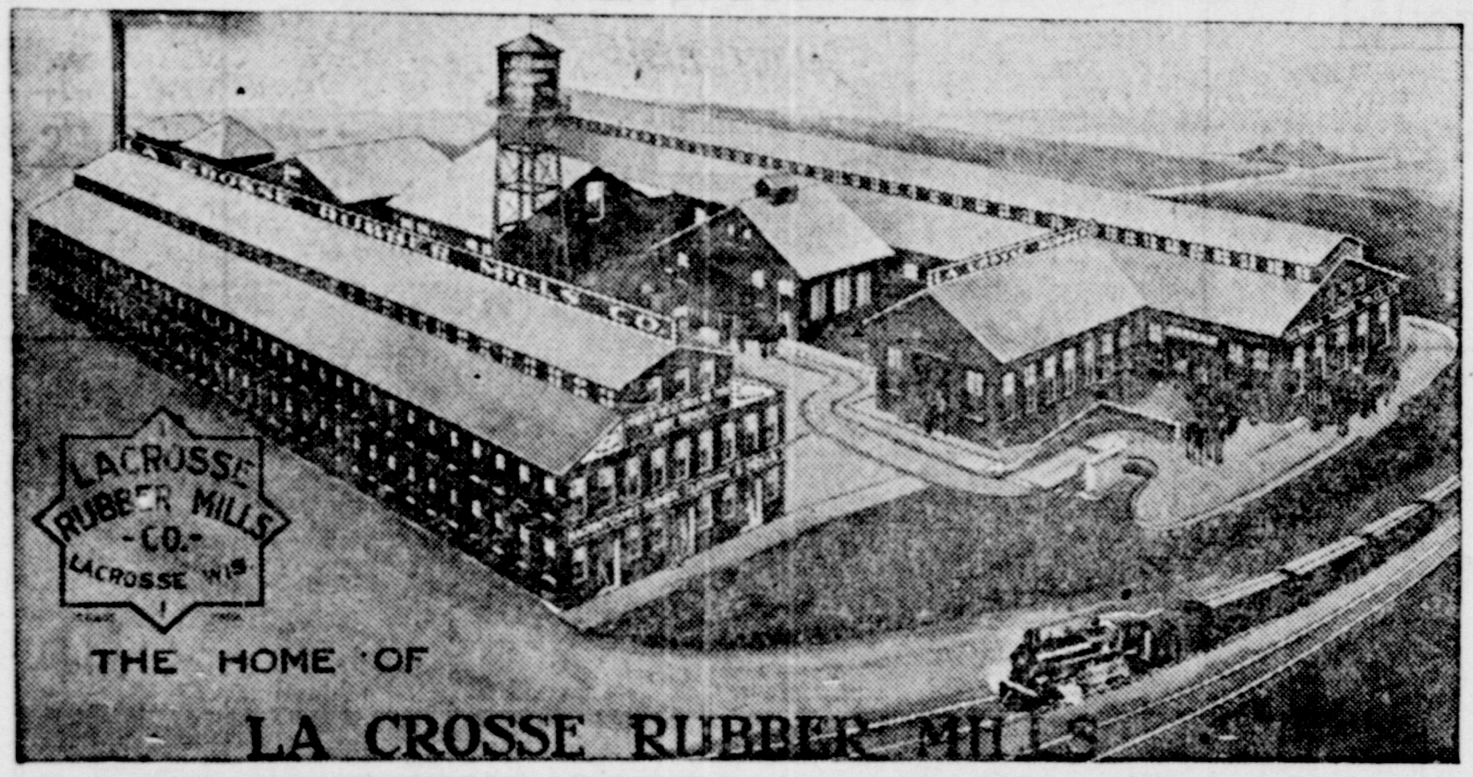
"I have no car."

"What? How do you get about?"

"I walk."

"Risk refused. A scorcher is a dangerous risk, but a pedestrian has no chance at all. Buy a car, old chap. Sorry—good night!"

The hard loser always wants another hack at it, and often brings home the bacon.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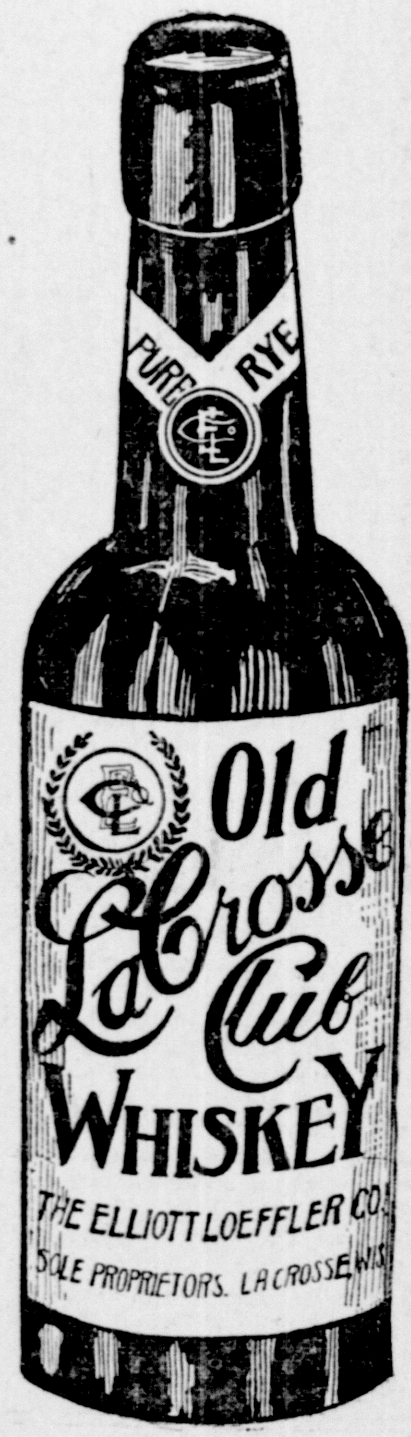
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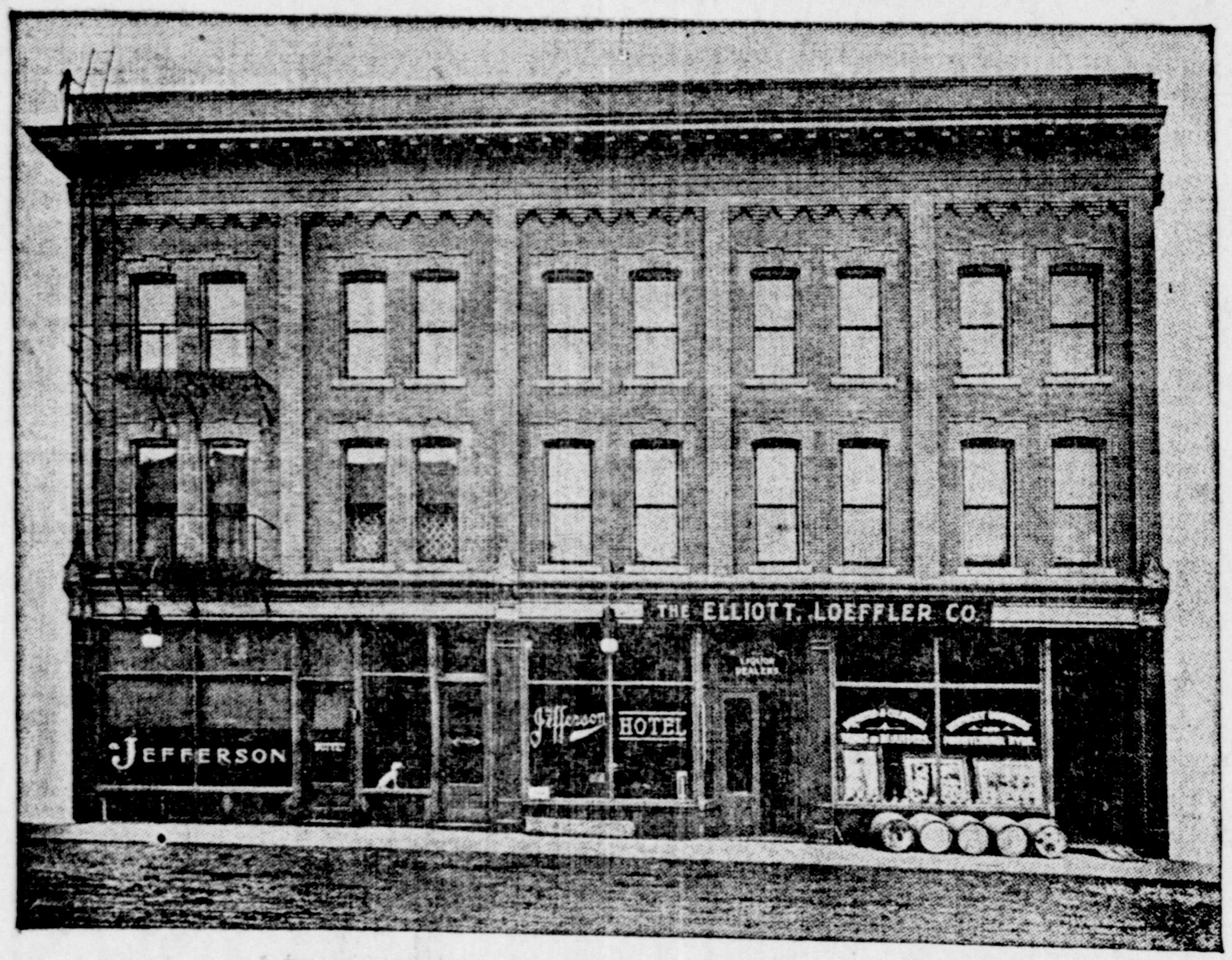
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RIP ON STEAMER LA CROSSE TOLD

auties of River Between Here and Wabasha Cannot Be Surpassed

La Crosse to Wabasha on the amer La Crosse.

t sounds like just plain travel, those who have taken this de- htful trip will testify that it is ch more than that. People from s vicinity journey to Yellowstone k, to the Adirondacks and the dson River, even to Switzerland in rch of that which is pleasing in ure. Like the prophet, natural uty is not without honor save in own country. Go from La Crosse Wabasha on the Steamer La sse, then journey to the ends of earth, and say where there ex- s anything more beautiful than t which we ignore because it is fore us.

But not everybody in western Wis- sin has remained blind to the de- hts of this journey. Upon every the neat and comfortable pack- carries pleasure parties to and , and once experienced the al- ement of the excursion is never t. Indeed, so rapidly is this sort patronage increasing that one may pect to see in the near future ca- city crowds availing themselves the hospitality of the good cap- in.

Along the way, where icy springs ckle through forests that canopy e lower slopes of majestic bluffs mmer homes and camps abound on th shores and give ample testimo- to the beauty and fitness of the aces for camping while the fine lls which are to be seen rising om the river or in the distance mplete the picture.

Tri-Weekly Trips

One can take this 75 mile trip d enjoy the scenery on the Steam- La Crosse which goes over the ute three times weekly, going up Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri- ys and returning on Tuesdays, ursday and Saturdays. The boat is most safe and seaworthy craft pable of an average speed of nine iles per hour and able to carry 0 passengers, but as there are but w staterooms only fourteen can be commodated with sleeping quart- s. About seventy tons of freight n be carried on board and an ex- nsive business with the up-river wns is carried on. L. M. A. Muntz the captain of the boat and he highly gratified with the business hich has been done this season.

New Boat For 1912

On account of the large and in- reasing business which has made e La Crosse of inadequate size to et the demands upon it, and as ore people are using this means of ansporting freight because of its eapness, it is planned to build a ew boat to operate between Lan- ng, Iowa and Wabasha next sea- on. The new boat will be much rger than the present one as it ill be 160 feet long, have a 50 foot eam and be large enough to carry 800 passengers. It will be furnished with forty staterooms, twenty on each side of a large cabin to be used for dancing, while room for about 200 tons of freight will be made. Ten miles an hour or better time will be made during three trips weekly. Some disposition of the La Crosse will be made but just what will be done with it has not been decided upon.

From the moment that one leaves the La Crosse harbor behind he can view scenery which is the equal or the superior of that to be found on any river. Near the city on the Minnesota side high hills arise abruptly almost from the river's bank while on the Wisconsin shore the bluffs are in the distance outlined against the sky. Fine hills are to be seen all the way to Wabasha sometimes close to the water's edge on one side and in the distance on the other and at others they arise from the river's banks on both sides. Many who have traveled on the Hudson and other picturesque rivers, assert that the scenery in this vicinity is just as fine if not finer.

Bluffs are Picturesque

One of the most beautiful hills to be found near La Crosse on the river is the famous Eagle Bluff on the Minnesota shore, the picturesqueness of which holds one's attention. This bluff is well known to people of this city and it stands out well against the other hills although the latter possess more than average beauty.

Sugarloaf, which is a huge rock balanced on the brink of a high hill a short distance below Winona, is another one of the sights to be seen on this trip. It can be seen far in the distance and it causes one to marvel at how it can remain there year after year and look the same at all times.

Another of the wonders of the locality is found a few miles above Winona where there is a bluff on which is a large rock where, it is said, an outline of the face of George Washington is to be seen. This is one of the most beautiful spots on the upper river and many favorable comments on it are to be heard.

Camping Popular

On both sides of the river summer homes and camps abound in great numbers thus showing conclusively that people realize that as a summer resort this large stream of water is unexcelled. Near La Crosse almost every available place is occupied by a party of campers who live either in tents or modern cottages thereby having a pleasant place in which to spend the summer. As there are many spots which are ideal for camping purposes it can readily be inferred that lovers of outdoor life have a great opportunity in this direction. Among the finest summer homes in this vicinity is Ferndale, located several miles up the river amidst most beautiful surroundings, and which has all the conveniences of many a city residence. On one of the bluffs a large number of cottages are to be found, the people of this city living in them during the entire summer months.

Many summer homes which make a fine appearance and which look almost palatial are built farther up the river where there are also excellent camping grounds. Living in the open air is popular there and a great number of people pass the summer months on the Mississippi river amidst the finest scenery and best camping places to be found anywhere.

River Retains its Beauty

The river itself is a great source of beauty as well as a fine medium of travel in spite of the fact that the water is low at this time of the year. A trip on a steamboat reveals to the passenger the wonders of nature, the river giving much time for thought as it flows silently along on its way to the gulf, and one cannot help but marvel at its surpassing beauty.

From the boat can be seen some of the best land and most productive farms to be found anywhere and at this time of the year the country looks especially fine, with the crops about mature. The country looks good despite the adverse weather conditions and it adds much to the beauty of the picture to see these farms and fields in the distance.

Towns on the River

All along the route lie small towns with which a good freight business is done and from which come passengers who travel from one place to another by boat. The La Crosse stops at Dresbach, Dakota, Richmond, Trempealeau, Homer, Winona, Fountain City, Minnieska, Alma and Wabasha enroute, all of which places are picturesquely located on the river and in back of which are bluffs. They are all old towns settled long ago any one of them having a history dating back to the time when there were few people in the vicinity and when the country was far different than at present.

Dresbach, Dakota and Trempealeau are all small towns near La Crosse, they transacting most of their business with the latter place. They receive many of their suplies on the Steamer La Crosse and they do the greatest part of their shipping on this boat.

Winona's fine levee park adds a lot to the appearance of the town as that is what strikes most travelers as they pass the city. This park is a model one and it makes the river front look exceptionally fine as one passes it.

Alma, situated near Wabasha, is a long and narrow town, it having one street which runs along its entire length. It extends along the bank for some distance and its narrowness is contributable to the fact that the bluffs arise almost from the river front look exceptionally fine almost impossible to extend any farther inland.

Founded on the site of an old Indian reservation lies Wabasha, one of the oldest towns in Minnesota. It having been started in 1856. For the most part the men who first settled the place were Frenchmen. The town is about 2½ miles below Lake Pepin, which is about 30 miles in length, and it has high bluffs in back of it which lend much to the beauty of its location.

Each one of the above mentioned towns can be plainly seen from the steamer and one is given a chance to see places which were early settled and remind one of the days of the men who did so much to build up this section of the country.

Anyone who has taken the trip from La Crosse to Wabasha will testify as to the great scenery which abounds along the way and all say that it is one of the most pleasant journeys to be enjoyed anywhere on the river. There are many things to hold the attention of the traveler as from the time when he starts there is never a moment when there is not something to interest him so nobody will regret going through one of the most picturesque parts of the river and having one of the finest outings to be had anywhere.

If a man says "You're another" he means you are just as bad as he is.

TOWN OF BLAIR CHILD OF ROAD

Town Dates from Coming of Green Bay Road in 1873; First Settler Still Living

MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND WATER

Town Has Municipal Lighting System, Claimed the Cheapest in State, and Best of Water

TOWN OF BLAIR ma

The history of the present village of Blair, a town of 600 inhabitants situated on the Trempealeau river, a distance of 68 miles from La Crosse, dates practically from the coming of the Green Bay and Western railroad in the spring of the year, 1879. Before the coming of the road there was no town on the present site of Blair, with the exception of a gathering of about three shacks on a corner, now on the outskirts of the town. The postoffice, which was previously to the coming of the railroad located there, was known by the name of the South Bend office from its position on what is called the south bend of the Trempealeau river.

First Settler Still Lives

The first settler of the town of Blair, who is also, it might be of interest to note, the oldest living inhabitant of the Treampealeau Valley, is still living in the town, Frank M. Immell, who lays claim to eighty-two years of eventful and prosperous life. Mr. Immell came to this village with one other family in the fall of 1849, and has been a constant resident of the locality ever since. In the family with whom he came to this locality were three people, a boy of twelve years, and his parents. All are now dead, but their names are preserved in the records of the town as among the first four white settlers in the valley.

Although the country around Blair had long been noted for its fertility and its advantages as a stock raising area, the coming of the railroad was the birth of the town. The first frame building to be erected in the town was the Blair House, a hotel, started by Even Bersing, who still lives in the village. The hotel, which was erected in the fall of 1873, less than a year after the railroad was built through the town, still stands, and is the oldest landmark of the community.

Named After Railroad Man

The town was named after a president and principal stockholder of the Green Bay road in the early days of its history, John I. Blair, an eastern capitalist of more than local fame.

Among the first settlers may be mentioned the names of Henry Welch, T. I. Gilbert, G. O. Gilbert, Henry Young, and C. C. Hanson, in addition to that of Frank M. Immell, who has already been spoken of. Of these early pioneers, only Mr. Immell, Mr. Hanson and Mr. G. O. Gilbert are still living. The rest passed beyond many years ago in the majority of cases.

Becomes a Town

The village of Blair was incorporated as a town fifteen years ago, and Martin Peterson was elected its first president. Since that time the village has taken amazing strides, and the population has increased nearly fifty per cent.

Blair is one of the neatest and prettiest places on the line of the Green Bay road, a town of well-kept homes and shady streets. It lies in the center of a fertile farming and stock raising country, and is the distributing center for the agriculturists that surround the town. It contains a large high school, capable of accommodating about 400 pupils, which was erected four years ago at a cost of $20,000. There is also soon to be constructed a $10,000 city hall, the bonds for which were voted by a majority of two to one at the recent election. Work on this structure, which is to be entirely modern, and an up-to-date building in every respect, is to be started in the spring, according to the plans recently made public by the village board.

The present officers of the town of Blair are as follows: President, C. J. Gibson; clerk, A. H. Young; assessor, S. E. Bersing; treasurer, K. H. Skaar; superintendent, A. O. Peterson; justices of the peace, S. E. Bersing and C. J. Gibson. Following are the names of the members of the village board: John Duxbury, T. Johnson, P. J. Johnsrud, K. S. Knutson, B. O. Sather, A. Anderson. The village constable is W. W. Metzger. The officers of the board of education, to whom belongs a great part of the credit for the erection of the present improved and modern high school, are: Clerk, A. H. Young; treasurer, J. O. Knutson; and director, O. Gulbrandson.

Big Co-operative Creamery

The village is the location of the scecond biggest creamery in the middle west, second only to that of West Salem in size. The institution is a co-operative plant, to which farmers of the entire country surrounding bring their dairy products.

Municipal Water and Light

One of the things of which the village of Blair is especially proud is its municipal lighting plant, an electric plant erected twelve years ago by the village at a cost of $14,000. The citizens of the town claim that the light supplied by this plant is the cheapest and the most economical of any in the state.

The town also boasts of a water plant, whereby the homes and business houses of the city are supplied with the purest of water, drawn from deep wells sunk close to the bluff. The pressure of the system is kept an even degree of 100 pounds, by the use of a large reservoir on top of a bluff near the village.

Following is a list of the business houses in the town of Blair:

Four general stores, three hardware stores, two grocery stores, three hotels, one restaurant, one large lumber yard, two blacksmith shops, one flour mill (capacity 100 barrels daily), creamery, drug store, harness shop, two implement dealers, two jewelry stores, one newspaper, two millinery stores, three grain buyers, two stock buyers.

ICE CREAM AND BUTTER COMPANY

Has Steady Growth Since Incorporation in 1904; N. J. Ennisson at Head

A rapidly growing institution of La Crosse is the Ice Cream and Butter company.

Under the management of N. J. Ennisson, it has enjoyed a steady growth since its incorporation in 1904.

Up to that time no concern had given its full attention to this business and through the high standard of its product the concern has thrived, and enjoys a wide patronage.

The factory is modernly equipped in the ice cream and butter machines.

The Brine Freezer, is generally known for its sanitary features, all parts of which coming in contact with the product being made of German silver, and through an opening at one end of a slanting tube, in which the cream is made, the product is put into cans, ready for use, disposing of any handling.

The butter is also made in modern churns. Lacto, a new delicious frozen dairy product is now made by this concern.

Lacto is made of clobbered, whole or skim milk, with the addition of eggs, sugar, lemons and flavoring.

Where it has been used it has been considered superior to the cream by many and is considered by authorities as very healthful.

The League of American Sportsmen has begun, says the Philadelphia Ledger, a crusade against unfair weapons, denouncing with especial force and fervor the automatic shotgun. While it is true that the protective laws on the statute books today are the best ever drafted, the number of guns and gunners and the deadliness of weapons used have done much to counteract the beneficial effect of legislation. The league holds that in most states the bag limit is entirely too high, and that this alone spells annihilation. Wild creatures it is asserted, are being killed off faster than they breed in many section, and it is held that unless something is done to protect them—something more than is possible under existing acts—this will be a gameless continent at no distant day. With repeating rifles, telescopic sights, silencers and repeating shotguns, the game has no show. It is not sport to hunt after this fashion; it is slaughter.

"Life's a hard grind," said the emery wheel.

"It's a perfect bore," returned the auger.

"It means nothing but hard knocks for me," said the nail.

"You haven't so much to go through as I have," put in the saw.

"I can barely scrape along," complained the plane.

"And I am constantly being set up on," added the bench.

"Let's strike," said the hammer.

"Cut it out!" cried the chisel "here comes the boss."

Estimates Cheerfully Given

Good Workmanship Our Motto

J. F. LAPITZ

PRACTICAL PLUMBING,

HOT WATER

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STEAM HEAT

Sewer and Water Pipe Contractor

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Properly constructed is a monument to the progress and prosperity of any community, and lasts a lifetime.

We Make a Specialty of Municipal and County Contracts

We give below a list of counties where we have built bridges:

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Crawford County, Wisconsin
Trempealeau County, Wisconsin
Winona County, Minnesota
Houston County, Minnesota

All Kinds of Steel Bridge and Structural Steel Work.

LA CROSSE BRIDGE & STEEL CO.

J. F. McDONOUGH, Pres. and Mgr. JOHN A. ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres. and Treas. ARTHUR LOEFFLER, Secretary

La Crosse *Wisconsin*

SUPERIORITY COMMANDS POPULARITY

THAT IS THE REASON THAT

The "snap to it" is a feature lacking in other brews and is largely responsible for making it the beer in demand from coast to coast. It is a pure, healthful, nourishing and invigorating beverage.

Old Style Lager

Our recently increased capacity and constantly expanding facilities are taxed to meet the coast to coast demand that keeps the man behind "Old Style" incessantly behind the gun. This picture story is the true busines romance of "Old Style."

Has Steadily Forged Ahead Until It Has Reached The Highest Place Among American Beers

Old Style Lager is now on sale at the following Eastern Cities and Towns, since Jan. 1911.

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Polo
Pontiac
Prairie View
River Grove
Rochelle
Rockford
Riverside
Rochester
St. Charles
South Chicago
Springfield
Spring Valley
Sheldon
Steger
Strasburg
Sterling
Streator
Sublette
Sycamore
Taylorville
Union
Warren
Watseka
Waukegan
Wenona
Wheaton
West Chicago
Winnetka
Winslow
Wilmette
Wilmington
Woodstock
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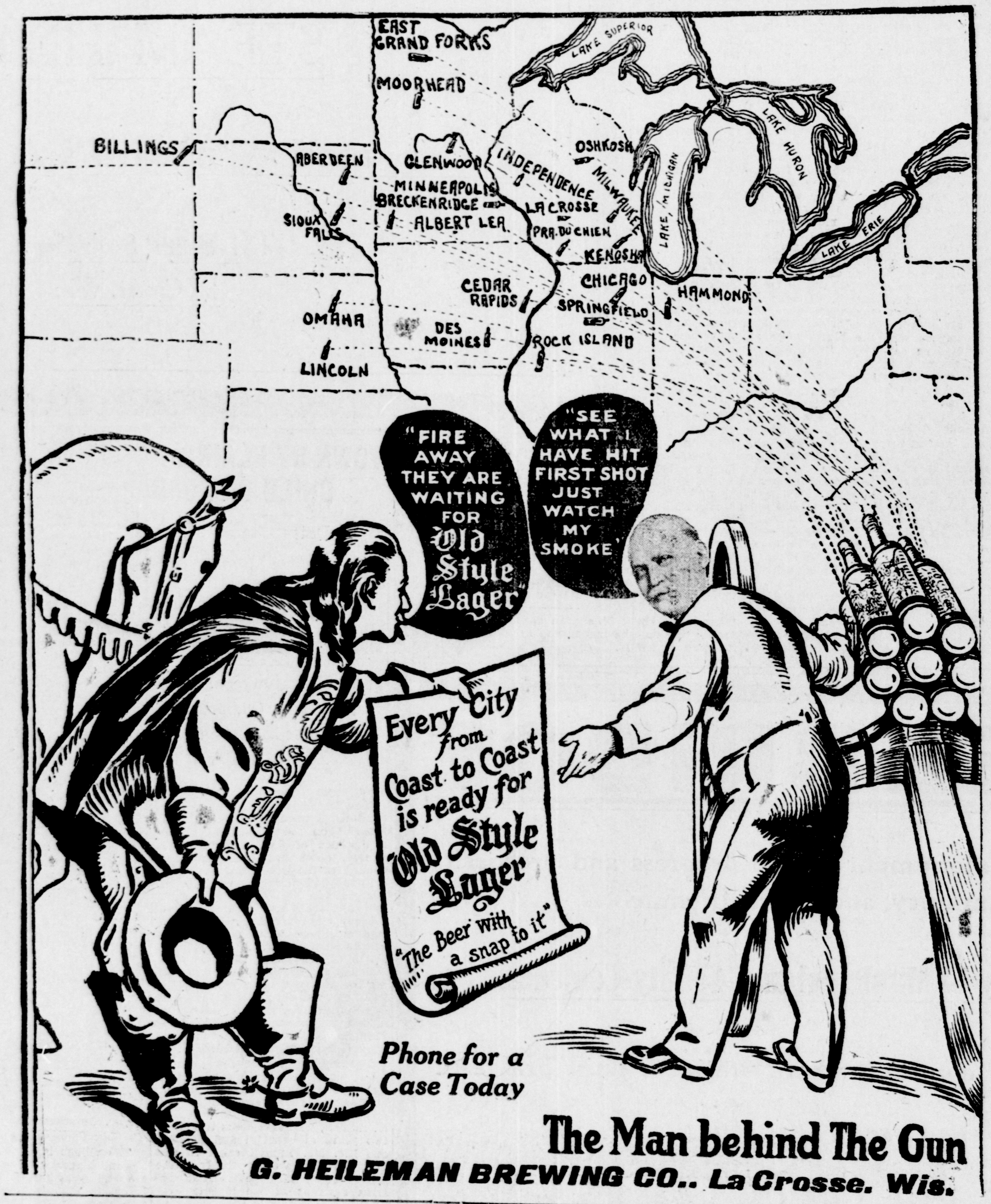
Alvin
Amboy
Argo
Argenta
Austin
Aurora
Barrington
Batavia
Belvidere
Berwyn
Bloomington
Bensonville
Blue Island
Brookfield
Burcan
Burr Oak
Buckley
Chenva
Canton
Cairo
Cary
Carry Station
Chatsworth
Champlain
Chenoa
Cherry
Chillicothe
Cissna Park
Clifton
Clinton
Crystal Lake
Danville
Decatur
De Kalb
Des Plaines
Dixon
Dwight
Elgin
Earlville
Evanston
Fairburg
Flossmoor


EAST GRAND FORKS
MOORHEAD
LAKE SUPERIOR
BILLINGS
ABERDEEN
GLENWOOD
INDEPENDENCE
OSHKOSH
MILWAUKEE
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
MINNEAPOLIS
BRECKENRIDGE
ALBERT LEA
LA CROSSE
PRA. DU CHIEN
SIOUX FALLS
KENOSHA
LAKE ERIE
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SPRINGFIELD
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OMAHA
DES MOINES
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LINCOLN
"FIRE AWAY THEY ARE WAITING FOR Old Style Lager"
"SEE WHAT I HAVE HIT FIRST SHOT JUST WATCH MY SMOKE"
Every City from Coast to Coast is ready for Old Style Lager
"The Beer with a snap to it"
Phone for a Case Today
The Man behind The Gun
G. HEILEMAN BREWING CO.. La Crosse. Wis.

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Gibson City
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Glencoe
Grays Lake
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Harvey
Hazlehurst

Harmon
Henry
Hinsdale
Highland Park
Highwood
Hubbard Woods
Hudsonville
Huntley
Joliet
Kankakee
Kenilworth
Keithsburg
Kingston
Kirkland
Lake Forest

Lake Zurich
Lacon
La Salle
La Grange
Libertyville
Lincoln
Lockport
Lombard
Mt. Pulaski
Marseilles
McHenry
Manteno
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Mendota
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Madison
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Appleton
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Antigo
Clintonville
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Argos
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Cedar Lake
Chesterton
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Crown Point
Danville
Decatur
East Hammond
East Chicago
Elkhart
Fort Wayne
Gary
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Goshen
Goodland
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INDUSTRIAL *and* COMMERCIAL

WHY LA FOLLETTE IS AGAINST IT

Badger Senator Made Statement of His Grounds for Opposing Taft Reciprocity Treaty

IT IS AN EXECUTIVE MANDATE

This Method Should Not Be Substituted for Legislation; Measure Is Not a Fair One

With a wide diversity of opinion existing as to the merits of President Taft's reciprocity treaty, and with Senator La Follette coming in for much of the criticism of those who believe in the measure, a plain statement of his attitude by the senator himself as to his reasoning on the subject may prove interesting, even though it be reiteration. Prior to his set speech on the subject Mr. La Follette rose in his place in the United States senate and made the following statement:

"I herewith respectfully submit to the senate the reasons which compel me to oppose house bill 4412 in its present form.

"The pending measure is not a treaty. It is a revenue bill. That it is framed to give effect to a tentative agreement between this and the Canadian governments in no wise changes its character. It is a tariff bill.

"It is not framed upon any principle heretofore recognized in the history of the tariff legislation of this government. It represents neither the principle of protection nor that of a tariff for revenue only. The only principle which may be fairly said to find consistent expression in this bill is the principle of free trade.

"It is perfectly consistent for one who believes in free trade to support it.

"I respectfully submit that no man who believes either in a tariff for revenue only or in a protective tariff can consistently give it his support.

"In the belief that duties should represent the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, with others I contended, when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was pending, for reductions in duties to that level in so far as the information then at hand furnished any safe criteria to determine rates upon that principle.

"I shall continue to advocate tariff legislation based upon that principle.

"I believe in reciprocity. I believe in reciprocity with Canada. The mutual give and take of tariff concessions between our country and our world neighbors, along the lines laid down by Blaine and McKinley, is a policy that has in view the best welfare of all concerned. The fair exchange of commercial privileges between the people of two great producing and consuming and interdependent nations must result in good for both.

"But I protest against this proposed revision of our tariff by executive mandate. I protest against this diplomatic bargain that is masquerading in the guise of reciprocity. It is not reciprocity. It is not a fair exchange of tariff advantages between our citizens and the citizens of Canada. It is a tariff trade, conceived in special interest selfishness, negotiated in secret, and brought into the open with the attractive label reciprocity as a bid for the favor of the American public—a people who believe sincerely in reciprocity that is genuine.

"The injustice and the unfairness of this one-sided arrangement, when fully understood by all people who believe in justice and fair dealing, will meet with the resentment it merits. Reciprocity—true reciprocity—implies a fair exchange between those whose products are the subjects of the exchange. This compact, the ratification of which is demanded without change, without the exercise of a legislative judgment on the part of congress, is, in plain English, an executive bargain, the terms of which require the farmer to surrender his market at an enormous loss to secure valuable concessions to a few prosperous special interests. That is all. President Taft's Canadian pact will increase the profits of the railroads, the milling interests and the beef trust.

"The railroads, particularly the Hill line, has 15 or 20 branches extending far up into the wheat-producing sections of Canada. Mr. Hill is one of the strongest supporters of the president's pact. He hungers for the big tonnage to flow from Canadian wheat into a free American market. The effect of this competition on our farmers does not concern him. There will be no reduction in his international freight rates.

"The milling interests approve of the president's pact. They want the cheaper wheat which will result from a Canadian glut of the northern American market. The millers are safe. Canadian flour can not come in free to compete with them. The farmer can take his cut in prices. The price of flour will not be affected.

"The beef trust regards President Taft's Canadian deal as a good thing. It means free cattle and sheep for the packing houses. This strengthens the position of the trust and makes it easier to hold down prices for American cattle and sheep. The trifling reduction of duty on dressed meats will in nowise interfere with the firm control of the price of dressed meats by the packers. It will put from $12 to $18 in the pocket of the packer to remove the duty from the fat steer. It will cost the consumer whatever the packer pleases to charge for dressed meats under the president's pact.

"Our great consuming public must still buy what it uses in a highly protected market. And the farmer, as a consumer, gets no compensating benefit in what he has to buy. He is asked to sell what he produces in a free-trade market and buy what he needs in a protected market.

Is Not Impartial.

"If there is any justice at all in a protective tariff it must be found in the impartial application of it to all industries. This proposed agreement does violence to that principle. It singles out the farmer and forces free trade upon him, but it confers even greater benefits upon a few of the great combination sheltered behind the high rates found in the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

"The American farmer through years of patient toil has given his support to protection to build up the manufacturing interests of the country. The protective tariff directly benefited his own industry to a far less degree than any other great interest in this country. Through all those years there was held out to him the promise that if he would pay the higher prices necessary to maintain a high wage scale for the men in the factories he would be compensated by the better market for his produce—the home market at his own door.

This home market has been at last developed. Now, it is proposed that he shall divide this market with Canada. The inquiry to our agricutulral interests that will result from such an arrangement will be appalling—not alone the tens of millions of dollars annually, great as that will be, but also in the incentive to apply to our lands the intensive cultivation and scientific management which alone will enable our business of tilling the soil to be successfully continued at all.

"This agreement is not in the interest of the consumer. Relief from the high cost of living is not to be found in such a tariff compact as that represented in the pending bill. What avails it, for example, to bring the supply of Canadian wheat and cattle and sheep into our country free when we still must pay the same price for flour to our millers and the same price for dressed meats to our packers?

"It is not necessary to wrong any class or do injustice to any interest in order to benefit the consumer. And it is scarcely less than criminal to make a scapegoat of the farmer for the benefit of any unlawful combination.

"President Taft and the congress had ample opportunity to benefit every consumer and substantially reduce the cost of living in every home by revising duties downward as promised when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was enacted—and that, too, without impairing the just measure of protection on any article of production in any industry.

Consumer Not Relieved.

"The combined forces that stand between the American farmer and the full enjoyment of his own market—that home market he suffered so much to create—will continue to interpose between the consumer and the necessaries of life. Wheat is free; but there will be a tariff of 50 cents a barrel upon flour. Live stock is free; but there is provided a tariff of 1¼ cents a pound on fresh meats, bacon, hams, and dried or otherwise prepared meats, of 20 per cent on canned meats, canned poultry, and extract of meat. Flaxseed is free; but on its product, linseed oil, there is a tariff of 15 cents a gallon. Something far different from this arrangement, with regard to foodstuffs, is needed to reduce the cost of living.

"No relief from the excessive cost of living will result from the changes in the tariff on the manufactures covered by this agreement. While Canada is our formidable competitor, actually and potentiary, in agriculture, we have now such an overwhelming advantage that we need never fear that Canadian manufacturing will threaten our supremacy on this continent. If the statement of President Taft that the cost of production is substantially alike in the two countries is true as to manufactures, what possible hope is there for Canadian capital to build mills and compete with our great and established industries over a tariff wall? The facts do not warrant the contention that our consumers will be able to purchase manufactured articles any cheaper if this agreement passes.

"It is not the farmer, it is not the consumer, for whom these negotiations were made. It was made to benefit the railroad, the miller, the packer, the newspaper publisher.

"The newspaper publishers are promised a free market for print paper, for which they expend about $55,000,000 annually. No one who investigates the conditions under which the newspapers of this country have been compelled to purchase their supply of print paper can escape the conclusion that the publishers have been subjected to extortion. Prices have been arbitrarily fixed for them, and to keep their enterprises going they have been forced to submit to exactions unwarranted by conditions in the wood-pulp and paper-making industries—conditions rendered possible only because of the unlawful trust organizations of the manufacturers.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the newspaper publishers have had to accept whatever contracts the Print Paper trust offered them to sign or be denied a paper supply with which to continue business. It is true the hearings of the committees of congress contain many denials by paper manufacturers of the existence of this trust, but against these are indictments, pleas of guilty, convictions and fines, all of record, in more than 50 instances.

"The conditions under which the publishers of newspapers are forced to conduct their business are intolerable. These conditions call for action which will afford immediate relief. It should be dealt with directly and not by indirection. The removal of this duty, in justice to the users of paper, should be the direct and deliberate action of congress. It is our right and duty to fix the tariff on certain varieties of pulp and paper so as to best serve the interests of our country. All of the evidence sustains the contention for the immediate removal of the duty.

Questions Investigation.

"I am satisfied from the recent investigations made by the tariff board that, with the exception of wood pulp, we can manufacture paper on an even basis with Canadian manufacturers. Therefore, I believe we should, in accordance with the principle that the tariff should be based on the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, remove the present duty from print paper. The proposed method of doing this, however, can not in justice be approved. However just the demands of the publishers to be relieved from the oppressive prices fixed by the paper makers' combination, it does not outweigh the gross injustice of this pact. It is the duty of congress to put print paper on the free list. It is not the duty, nor should it be made the privilege, of the executive to secure this concession from Canada at the expense of our agricultural interests.

"Furthermore, this scheme of tariff revision is an invasion of the legislative branch of our government by the executive. Strip it of the enticing name that has been given to it and it is plain tariff revision. And as tariff revision it is even more iniquitous than the Payne-Aldrich revision. It is not scientific. It is not the product of the tariff board. It can not be defended even as an attempt to lower our excessive duties on a schedule-by-schedule plan. Why cut off the low duties on farm products that oppress nobody and leave untouched the flagrantly high and burdensome duties on trust-made necessities?

"The history of this pact discloses the same sort of influences, the same secret conferences, the same consideration for powerful interests that characterized the framing of the Aldrich schedules. Beginning with personal conferences between the big beneficiaries and the administration, and coming before us now with all the pressure of administrative influence behind it, we are confronted with a situation not unlike that of two years ago in the senate. Like that other revision, too, this is marked by the same trading and bartering that always has worked so much injustice upon the public. The influential interests, as always, were on hand. But not the farmer. The farmer had no voice in this agreement. He had no part in the changing of the schedules, though he is more seriously affected than all others. This is not the kind of tariff revision demanded by the American people. Downward revision mandates will not be satisfied by such administrative bargaining.

Trade Trouble to Follow.

"There are already indications that this pact, if ratified by congress, will involve the United States in serious tariff and trade complications with other countries. It will place us in the dilemma of making similar diplomatic bargains with the great nations of the whole world. I refer to the 'most-favored-nation' clause of commercial treaties and to the maximum and minimum provision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Our government has steadfastly and consistently pursued the policy in negotiating tariff treaties that when the 'most-favored-nation' treatment is accorded to one country it is also, and as a matter of right, accorded to any other country that extends to us similar concessions. This traditional policy was complicated by the maximum and minimum provision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

"Now, if this new tariff arrangement with Canada is consummated, we shall be placed in the position of establishing a new set of minimum clauseswould force the department of state to enter into negotiations with any country that wished to receive the same treatment as Canada under the 'most-favored-nation' clause. To refuse these demands would be to abandon our traditional policy, would precipitate international tariff complications, and may imperil our whole tariff structure. That there is real danger in this direction is indicated by the fact that the question has been raised in the British parliament and the fact that there have been inquiries, understood to have come from Germany, as to the answer of the United States on the question of extending the rates provided in the Canadian agreement to the products of that country.

"The gross injustice of the proposed bill impels me to oppose it. I recognize no canon of right and fair dealing that would permit me to support it in its present form. If, however, it is to be enacted into law, it should not pass without amendments in the interest of the great body of consumers, including the farmers, who are compelled to carry all the burden of the president's lopsided pact. If agriculture is to be legislated out of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 to help Mr. Hill's railroad to larger dividends, the millers and the packers to larger profits, and the newspapers to free themselves from trust extortion, then we should avail ourselves of this opportunity to reduce in some reasonable measure the excessive tariff burden and the high prices which the farmers and other consumers are required to pay for all they buy.

Sound Basis Essential

"This is a tariff measure. It is my conviction that until such time as scientific investigations shall enable us to adjust all schedules on the difference-in-cost principle there should be no effort spared whenever the subject of tariff revision is before congress to reduce the notoriously excessive duties as a means of affording immediate, even though partial, relief to the consumer. So, in the present instance, we have the opportunity to reduce to a considerable extent the cost of living by revising downward a few of the most excessive schedules, such as manufactured wool, cotton, sugar, iron, and steel.

I purpose to offer amendments providing for a complete revision of the wool and cotton schedules of the present Payne-Aldrich tariff law, revision of the rates on structural iron and steel, and certain other paragraphs of that schedule; also amendments revising the sugar schedule. Such revision downward, while reducing our government revenues less than $10,000,000 annually will effect a reduction in the cost of living by lowering prices to the consuming public aggregating more than $200,000,00 a year.

"I shall ask that all duties on manufactures of wool in Schedule K be placed squarely on an ad valorem basis, with an average reduction of 25 per cent. The character of Schedule K as to all manufactures of wool is well known to the public. Its fraudulent compensatory duties, its unfair discrimination against the carded-wool manufacturers in favor of the worsted-goods manufacturers, and its iniquitous discrimination against the poor man's cloth in favor of that of the rich man have all been exposed in detail. The ad valorem rates proposed in my amendments will wipe out completely the inequality that is found in the existing rates—rates that rise higher and higher as the value of the cloth declines, exceeding 200 per cent on the cheapest while dropping as low as 80 per cent on the most expensive cloths.

Something Worth While

"These amendments will not affect the woolgrower. They provide reasonably ample protection for all manufacturers of wool. The consumer is no longer left completely at the mercy of the manufacturer.

"Like the wool tariff, the cotton tariff—Schedule I—lays its unreasonable burdens upon the backs of the great mass of people who can not afford the expensive cotton goods. It does this through the complex classifications providing enormous duties on certain articles and relatively insignificant duties on other articles. My amendments to this schedule contemplates an average reduction of 7 per cent ad valorem.

"If adopted, they will, at a stroke, eliminate from this schedule the excesses and discriminations which cost the consuming public, and particularly that portion of it least able to pay the price not less than $50,000,000 annually. In this amendment, however, as in the amendment to Schedule K, I have left a margin in favor of the manufacturer, pending the roprt of the tariff board as a basis for further revision in accordance with the exact difference between the cost of production in this and competing countries."

SALE OF AUTOS SHOWS INCREASE

Growing Demand from Farmers Given as Partial Reason for the Increase

HELPS ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Building Up of Good Highway Result of General Use of Motor Cars

Why has the sale of automobiles in the County of La Crosse increased over fifty per cent in the last year? That they have increased that amount is a fact well known in automobile circles and the reasons are just as well known.

The cause of the increase, according to well known local autoists, is that the automobile is much more satisfactory than the horse, not only for pleasure trips but also for trucking and hauling.

The automobile is gradually taking the place of horses and carriages, and the wagons, not only of teamsters, but also of farmers, are being put out of commission until at the present rate the horses, carriages and wagons may soon be a thing of the past.

Although the number of automobiles in the cities and villages of La Crosse county have increased to a great extent in the past year the greater increase is among the farmers, who realize that the automobile is not only a great deal more pleasant as a means of transportation than the farm wagon or buggy, but that it is also of great value as a time saver and that in a comparatively short time, the automobile will pay for itself.

Auto a Money Maker.

That the automobile is a money maker for the farmer can plainly be seen when one stops to consider that a farmer living several miles from the city can leave home at four o'clock in the afternoon, do his trading and return home in ample time for his evening meal, while the farmer who does not own an automobile will hitch his horses to the two seated buggy early in the morning and after spending a half a day on the trip, will return to his home in the hot sun, tired and dusty and will start his afternoon work with a tired team.

The remaining hours of the day are practically thrown away, and figuring the number of trips the average farmer has to make to the neighboring cities in the course of a year, it can plainly be seen that the progressive farmer, who lays the "Penny Wise Dollar Foolish" proposition to one side, is the man who will make a success of the farming industry.

The automobile is also a great advantage to the modern farmer in that he can go to the city every day or evening and lose but little time from his work, while the farmer that has to depend on the farm horse and buggy realizes his loss of time, and consequently visits the cities as seldom as possible. The modern farmer with the automobile on the other hand visits the city nearly every day and keeps in touch with the rest of the world.

Salvation by Auto Route.

The Wisconsin Motorist in a recent publication issues an article attributing the large attendance of farmers at church in the last few years to the automobile. The article is as follows:

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company claims to be an aid to righteousness in the country districts, in that farmers buy a good many Case machines, and when they get them have not the good, old, time-worn excuse of tired horses to keep them away from church. They have figured it out and concluded that 10 per cent more farmers go to church regularly than used to, before the automobile appeared on the scene. The company has not got it figured down to the percentage of each particular religious denomination which it has thus snatched from the burning, but doubtless will be able to perfect these figures within a reasonable time.

This is but one of the numerous advantages to be derived from the ownership of an automobile and considering the low cost of cars at the present time, it is thought that nearly every farmer in this section of the country will be the owner of an automobile within five years.

Autos Used for Work.

The use of automobiles as truck wagons has long since been realized in the cities but it is as yet a comparatively new project among the agricultural sections. However in North Dakota, where large crops of grain are harvested the auto truck has been adopted to a large extent and it will probably go into general use. In this section of the country the auto truck, except in the cities, is little used at the present time.

In North Dakota plowing and cutting of grain is largely done by the steam plow and grain cutters. These are merely another type of the automobile, run by steam, and which travel at an ordinary walking rate. With the rapid growth of farming facilities in this country at the present time, some of the leading autoists of the country predict that it is merely a matter of time before all of the farm work will be done by some form of the automobile, but which will be able to cover the ground at a time saving.

Industry Grows.

The automobile industry in the United States, and especially in the state of Wisconsin, has increased enormously in the last few years until the automobile is so well established in this country that nothing can stop it from soon becoming the every day means of travel.

The establishing of the automobile as the common mode of travel is probably one of the greatest steps ever taken for the advancement of the United States in that it leads to a demand for good roads, one of the most important questions of the present day.

In former years before the farmers began to invest in automobiles they were strongly against what was known at that time as the "horseless carriage" and which later became known as the auto, due to the fact that the speed of the auto was at that time considered dangerous to farmers as horses often became frightened, causing accidents.

For this reason the farmers in general tried to discourage the use of the automobile, and in order to do so opposed every measure leading to good roads, hoping in this manner to keep the autoist from invading their section of the country.

However the farmer has come to look at matters in a different light, and seeing the advantages to be derived from owning automobiles, have not only purchased cars, but are also working for betterment of roads. With the assistance of the farmer it will be but a short time before this country will become famous for its good roads.

Auto Club Tours.

Within the past few years automobile clubs have been organized nearly in every city in the United States and annual tours of the clubs through the states in which they are located, and often through several states are made.

One of the most successful tours ever made in this state was that which was made by the Wisconsin State Automobile association during which the cars passed through this city.

On this trip, in which a large number of cars were entered, the autoists left Milwaukee July 17, reaching this city July 28 and arriving at Milwaukee again on the 22nd.

Following is the route taken by the tourists:

First day, Milwaukee to Marinette, with Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Green Bay and Oconto as intermediate points.

The second day's run to Wausau, with Peshtigo, Oconto Falls, Neopit, Mattoon and Antigo as stopping points.

Third day, from Wausau to La Crosse, via Mosinee, Stevens Point, Grand Rapids, Marshfield, Neilsville, Merrillan, Black River Falls, Sparta, Bangor, and West Salem to La Crosse.

The fourth day, St. Joseph's Ridge to Viroqua, Richland Center, Fennimore, Lancaster, Platteville.

Fifth day, Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Mt. Horeb, Ridgeway, Barneveld, Verona, Madison, Janesville.

The final day, Janesville, Beloit, Kenosha, Clinton, Delavan, Elkhorn, Burlington, Kenosha, Racine, Franksville, Milwaukee.

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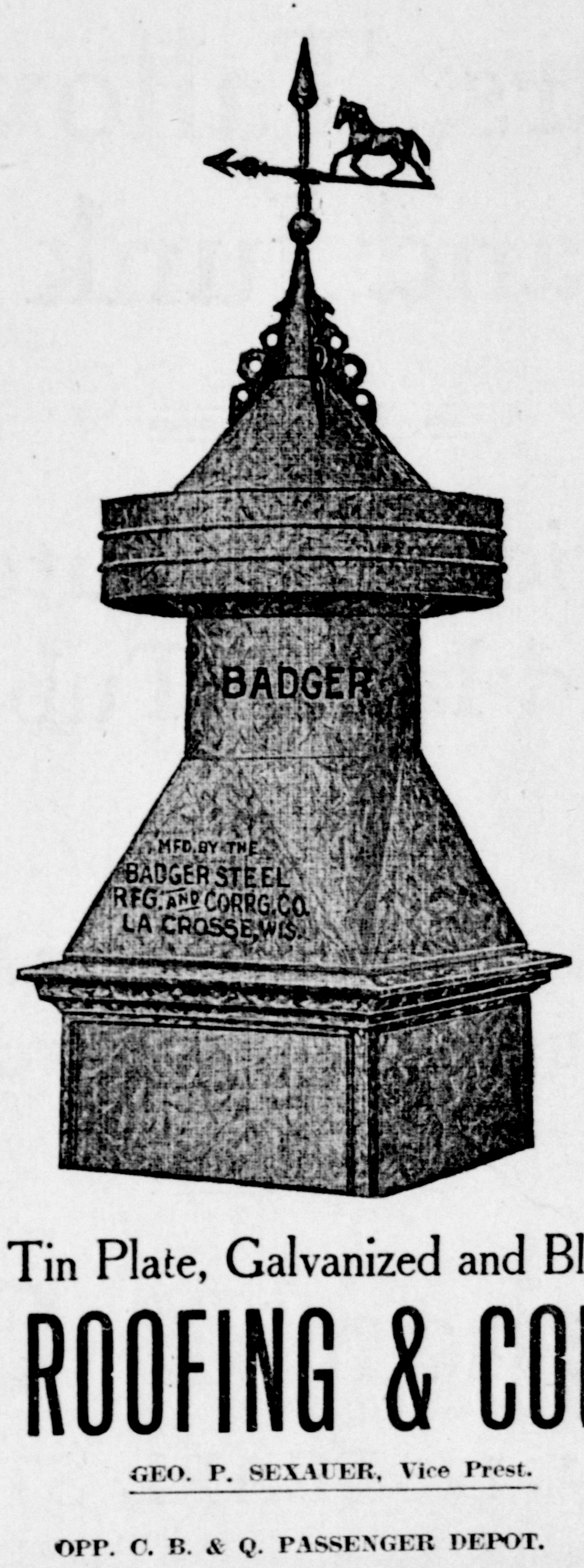
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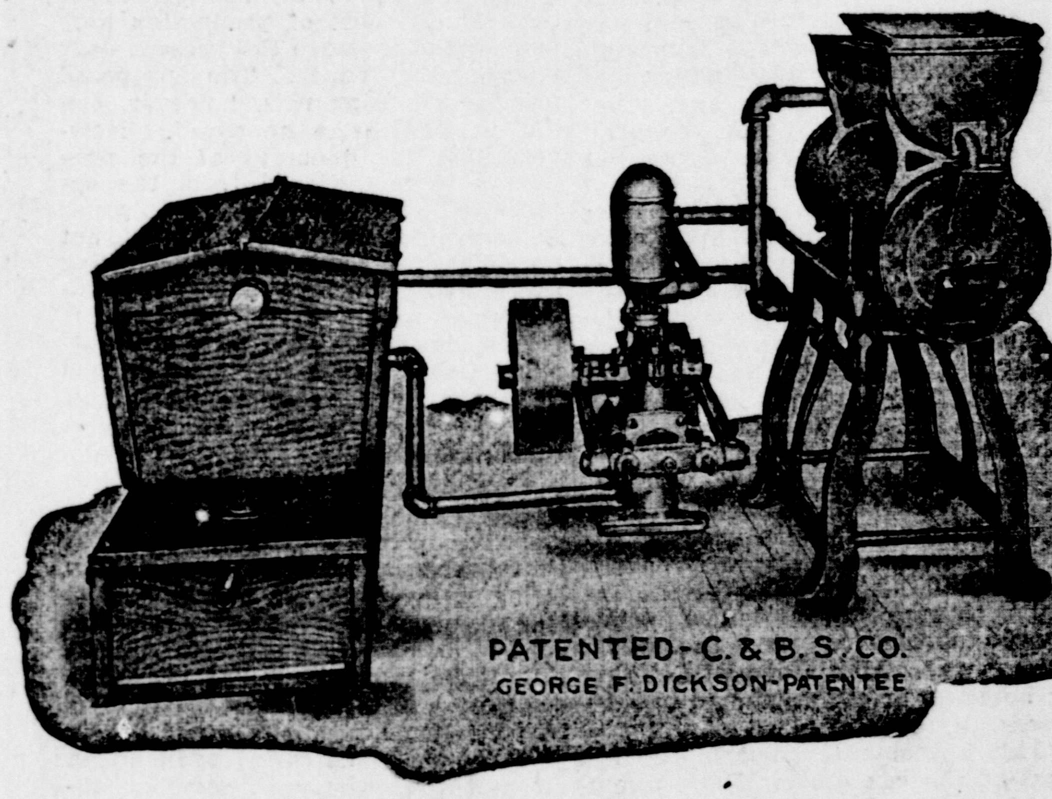

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COR. FRONT AND VINE

SPARTA IS LIKE A SOUTHERN CITY

Some two hundred and fifty years ago, as tradition tells us, Silent Water, an Indian Princess, and her lover, a young Frenchman named Le Clare, while fleeing from the vengeance of Silent Water's father, came up the valley of the La Crosse to the point where Beaver Creek joins the La Crosse river. The Princess was so charmed with the beauty of the surroundings that she begged Le Clare to make their home there. This he did, moving to Castle Rock for the sake of safety from their pursuers.

Although the primeval forest is gone and the song of the birds is now mingled with the sound of the hammer and saw and the roar of the factory, Sparta today is as beautiful as the day Silent Water and her lover decided to make it their home. Its pretty streets, arched with trees growing on either side, its beautiful lawns and fine residences, together with its imposing business blocks, churches and public buildings, combine all the features of a southern with those of a northern city.

A Natural Observation Tower

Among the many places of interest within a few miles of Sparta, are included Castle Rock and Trout Falls. Castle Rock, about five miles to the northwest, is a natural tower of observation, in the form of a gigantic rock, standing like a sentinel over the valley and city below. From this promontory a view of the fine farms of western Monroe county and eastern La Crosse county may be obtained. Here in a cave in the side of the rock the beautiful Silent Water and her lover, Le Clare, resisted the onslaughts of the enemy until their arrows were gone and then died together pierced by the same arrow.

Here the first white setter, Frank Petit by name, came with his girl wife, and built his log hut at the foot of the rock.

Trout Falls, so named because of the speckled beauties with which the stream abounds, as do all the streams in this vicinity, is a cataract on the La Crosse river about nine miles northwest of the city. The land around the falls is owned by P. W. Barry, and he has erected a pavilion at the foot of the falls, dug an artesian well and, while not attempting to improve upon nature, has in various ways added to the place so that any description would fall far short of doing justice to its beauty.

Petit Brothers First Settlers

In 1851 two brothers named William and Frank Petit, settled on the site of the present city, the latter having come here from the La Crosse valley where he was driven out by Indians. On July 5, 1851 William Petit built a log cabin on the bank of Beaver Creek, near where the Sparta Free Library now stands. This was the first building of any kind in Sparta. On account of the increasing travel through this part of the country, William Petit decided to run a lodging house and so turned his small cabin into a travern.

Among the first settlers of the village were: Rev. Frederick Walworth and son, A. S. Kingam and two brothers, Richard Cassel, William Kerrigan, Lyman Andrews, A. H. Blake (the first county judge of Monroe county) and Russell Hill.

In 1852 William Petit laid out the court house square and marked a row of lots around it. A meeting was called and a resolution passed to the effect that the growing little village should have a name. After much discussion the name, Sparta, was decided upon.

Lots Given Away

In the fall of the same year Lyman Andrews built the first frame house of the village upon a lot given him by Wm. Petit who was offering to give lots to all who would build upon them. The lot was located on the northeast corner of the square and the building erected was used for a travern and later became known as the "Sparta Exchange."

The first election was held in 1852 at which time there was seventeen votes polled. Lyman Andrews was elected justice of the peace and held the office for some time.

The first postoffice was opened in 1853 and Wm. Petit was appointed postmaster, the mails being delivered at Casselman's house who was ap pointed deputy by Andrews. The office was removed however, in a short time to the Sparta Exchange.

On July 1 of this year, George W. Root arrived in Sparta and purchased the Sparta Exchange from Lyman Edwards and opened a store in it with a stock of goods which he brought with him.

The residence of Dr. F. P. Stiles now stands where the Exchange of early history stood. The first marriage solemnized in Sparta was that of Henry Talmadge and Anna Bradshaw in July, 1853, the ceremony being performed by Justice of the Peace Andrews. The first child born here was a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Casselman.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held in 1854 and Judge Flint of La Crosse delivered the address.

Railroad Comes in 1858

In the year of 1854 there were but fourteen houses in Sparta. In June of this year the advance surveyors of the C. M. & and St. P. R. R. came through this village and the first train running through from La Crosse was in 1858. The tunnel between Sparta and Tomah had not been completed, the passengers being transported over the ridge to another train on the other side. When the tracks were laid and the depot built the village was one mile away. The growth of 50 years has built up this intervening space and far beyond it.

Sparta was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in May, 1857. The first village officers were elected on July 1, 1857, as follows: President, R J. Casselman; trustees, H. Palmer, Joseph Carmichel, R. W. Bowles, S. F. Holbrook, C. E. Rich and J. A. Gilman. L. E. Fisher was elected clerk and Chester McClure marshall of the village.

An Excellent War Record

Sparta has an excellent war record. In no place in the nation was the call for troops more promptly responded to than here. Six full companies and part of a seventh were organized from Sparta and vicinity. The Grand Army Post located here was named after Captain Lynn.

Sparta at the present time has a population of about 3,973. The city has beeh fortunate in officers who have been elected to administer its affairs, and the same care and wisdom has been exercised that has characterized all the successful enterprises that have been inaugurated. The mayor and aldermen have invariably been men of broad ideas and good business judgment, who have been quick to grasp and turn to account whatever has given promise of being for the material and permanent advancement of the city's interests.

Railroad Facilities Good

In the matter of railroad facilities, the city is not behind the world. It is on the main lines of the C. M. & St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern and is a terminal point of the Viroqua branch of the St. Paul company.

Aside from the style of its business structures nothing more clearly establishes the real merit and meaning of city's growth than does its churches, and in this Sparta stands second to none. There are ten denominations each with a church of their own as follows: Congregational, Methodist, Norwegian Lutheran, German Lutheran, German Evangelical, Day Advent, Catholic, Baptist, Episcopal and Christian Advent.

The Public Schools

Sparta public schools have an excellent reputation throughout the west which is due to the fact that for nearly two score years each succeeding board of education has been composed of Sparta's most intelligent and cultured citizens, who have been imbued with the idea that the rising generation shall have every advantage in the educational line and they have invariably secured an intelligent and efficient corps of teachers. There are six school buildings, five of them brick and all practically new, the High school, ward school, east, west and northwest primary and the depot school, which has just recently been completed. A manual training department was established last year and this year a domestic science department will be inaugurated. The annual school census just completed shows a net gain of about seventy pupils in this district over last year. The following teachers have been engaged for the coming year:

The Faculty

Supervising principal, Lewis O. Atherton.

Todd E. Palus—Commercial.

Julia Brookings—English.

Mrs. Margaret Ables—Mathematics.

Albert F. Acker—German.

C. O. Stine—Science.

Clara Roack—English.

Ralph Chinnok—Manual training.

Central ward building: Florence Lawson, Alice Lawson, Lillian McArthur, Emma Bates, Lucreta Mulock, Florence Barry, Mae Seidel, and Eugene Kiley.

East Primary—Maud Mulock.

Depot Primary—Hattie Lawrence.

Second Ward Primary—Bessie Livingstone.

Fourth Ward Primary—Clara Conklin, Myrtle Hoffman.

The present board of education is composed of Judge McCoy, Teasdale, Dr. C. M. Beebe.

The State Public School for Dependent children was opened in Sparta in 1886 on a tract of land embracing 164.8 acres on the northeast of the city, with Robert T. Roberts as superintendent. At first there were only three cottages but it soon became apparent, from the rapidity with which the committments were made that more room must be provided for in order that the full benefits of the institution could be realized. Accordingly the legislature of 1887 made provisions for the erection of other such buildings as was deemed necessary. A main building, two more cottages, a boiler room, laundry and barn were erected. Since then numerous other buildings have been erected. The primary object of the institution is to furnish a home for dependent and neglected children until suitable homes can be found for them in good families. While they remain in the school they are instructed in the elementary branches of the English education. The resignation of the present superintendent, Charles M. Bright, will take effect August 1. He will be succeeded by Dr J. B. Brown of Janesville.

In Center of Fruit Belt

Sparta is in the center of the fruit belt of Wisconsin and probably ships more berries than any other city within the same territory in the United States. Over 70,000 cases are being shipped annually. The Sparta Fruit Growers' association was organized in 1896 for the purpose of controlling and shipping the berry product of Sparta for its members. The membership of the association now number 300, and its officers are as follows: W. H. Hanchett, president; J. W. Severidge, vice-president; E. A. Richardson, manager.

Sparta has for years been famous for the medicinal qualities of its water. One hundred of the finest artesian wells throw streams of mineral water as clear as crystal, impregnated with phosphates and iron in such quantities as to make it the greatest of healing and strength-building waters.

The value of this water was recognized by ex-Senator H. W. Barker, who uses the water in the manufacture of his famous cough, catarrh and consumption cures and his other remedies. Mr. Barker manufactures his remedies on an extensive scale at his laboratory on South Water street.

A Good Water System

Another of Sparta's many advantages is her excellent system of waterworks, which were completed in 1895. The pumping station is a substantial brick building on the bank of Perch Lake. On Hollow Bluff two immense reservoirs which hold 140,000 gallons of water are located. The height of the bluff gives a gravity pressure sufficient for all needs of the city except in case of fire when a direct pressure from the pumping station is utilized.

City Officials

The present officers of the city of Sparta are as follows: Wilfred McBride, mayor; W. H. Blyton, clerk; J. L. Herbst, treasurer; E. R. Jones, assessor; Ole Jackson, justice; S. W. Button, justice; E. I. Waring, chief of police; Z. R. Rice, city attorney.

Supervisors: D. C. Hope, first ward; R. E. Nicol, second ward; J. E. Lloyd, third ward; Z. S. Rice, fourth ward.

Aldermen: L. H. Conger, C. E. McMullen, first ward; John Justice, A. Carnahan, second ward; E. G. Kwotz, Wm. Frazier, third ward; J. P. Reinhard, A. W. Smith fourth ward.

The County Administration

Sparta is the county seat for Monroe county. The county officials are as follows:

County Clerk—T. R. Talbot.
County Judge—R. B. McCoy.
District Attorney—T. P. Abel.
County Treasurer—E. F. Babcock
Clerk of Court—O. H. Doxrud.
Register of Deeds—W. A. Holden.
Sheriff—C. B. McFadden.
Supt. of Schools—M. M. Haney.
Coroner—H. H. Smith.
Surveyor—H. F. Schroeder.
Supervisor of Assessments—Myron Brackett.

Sparta's Industries

Among the prominent and flourishing factories here are the following: The Sparta Brush factory, Mineral Water company, Cigar company, Pitcher and Paulsen Shoe company, Jefferson Leaf Tobacco company, and numerous others. It has about ten grocery stores and about eight dry goods stores. Besides these are the big Dodge and Davis Department store, the Leo Evenson Clothing company and the People's Store. It has three fine restaurants and three ice cream parlors. We are unable to enumerate the different business concerns here and is unnecessary, for Sparta is known far and wide for its thriftiness. It has five good hotels, one of them, the Lewis, being one of the best known hotels in this part of the state.

During the past year a great deal of work has been done in improving the streets of the city. The officials are constantly trying to improve the appearance of the city in every respect.

A few years ago the United States purchased about 14,000 acres of land about three miles from here for the Artillery Reservation. Troops from all over the United States come to this range for the summer encampment.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Hides, Furs, Tallow, Wool and Junk

Best Prices for Auto Tires and Inner Tubes

Call us by Phone or Drop us a Postal Card

L. Natenshon & Company

119-121-123 PEARL STREET

REFERENCES: THE NATIONAL BANK OF LA CROSSE

School Becky Sharp Attended.

If one had to select a single Thackeray shrine in London for a pilgrimage it might well be Walpole House on Chiswick Hall. This was not only the house where Thackeray as a nervous, shortsighted boy was placed at school with Dr. Turner and was so miserable that he tried to run away. It posseses that other interest which makes the scenes of Mr. Pickwick's imaginary adventures more historic than those of Dickens' real life, for Walpole House is certainly Miss Pinkerton's academy, and here is the spot where Becky Sharp scandalously hurled back the dictionary.

Lloyd Sanders, studying Old Chiswick, admits, indeed, that Thackeray borrowed some details for Miss Pinkerton from other houses. But Walpole House is the basis. Here, too, when it was a boarding house, Daniel O'Connell ate his dinners and here Charles II.'s Duchess of Cleveland probably ended her days.

THE NEWEST OF NAT'L CAMPAIGNS

The Men and Religion Forward Movement has already registered more than one hundred men for its conference at Silver Bay on Lake George August 22 to 30, and expects that almost all cities in which conventions are to be held the coming year will have men there. The conference is to make final plans for what promises to be, it is said, the greatest campaign yet held. This campaign is to be inaugurated in simultaneous meetings to be held in St. Paul and Minneapolis during the first week in October. All members of all three teams of instructors will be present, and from these cities the teams will radiate for a continuous tour that is to last until the following May. A fourth team chiefly for work in the east, will start with the new year. Committees have been formed in most states, and these are now planning teams of speakers for conventions in cities in their respective fields not visited by the principal teams. The aim of the whole movement as has been published, is to increase in the heads and hearts of men and boys of the United States and Canada the amount of old fashioned religion and its expression in personal work. The teams are experts in many lines and are really faculties for the holding of institutes on work among boys, missions, bible study, and the like.

THESE ARE YOUR ANCESTORS

When One Considers Their Vast Number Pride of Descent Seems Very Foolish.

Are you proud of your ancestors? Of how many of them?

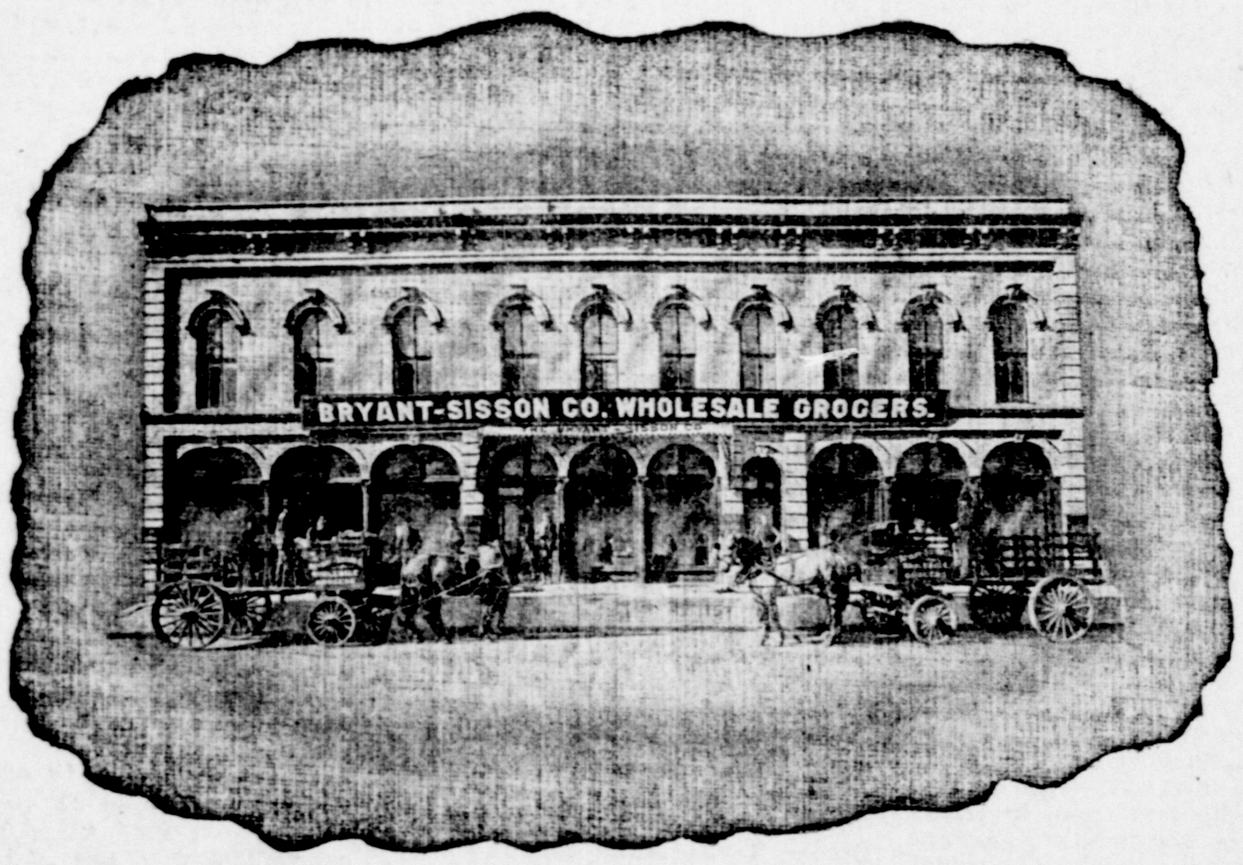
Since the beginning of the Christian era—a mere 1911 years—you have had 139,235,017,489,534,976 ancestors. Imagine, if you can, how many persons were needed since the beginning of the world to bring you forth—you, who are reading this now. It works the other way, too. If a single couple had started 5,000 years ago to populate the world, and everybody had grown to maturity and married at the age of 21, the earth's population would be 2,199,915, followed by 144 ciphers. However, this world would not hold them all; it would not be large enough To give all these people breathing space the size of the world would have to be multiplied by 3,166,526, followed by 125 ciphers. That is the only way in which these enormous numbers can be expressed.

How futile, then, is ancestor worship! Every one of us, high or low, has had in his ancestry kings and peasants, criminals and saints; it is almost impossible to name any one of one's own race to whom one cannot prove in some way a remote relationship.

There's no futility to equal that of the man who begs for another chance without ever giving himself

GOLDEN LEAF
PRODUCTS
are Guaranteed
Business Getters

SPECIAL
and Prompt
Attention Given
to Mail Orders.



THIS IS THE HOME OF

GOLDEN LEAF

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

For Instance—GOLDEN LEAF COFFEE is the coffee for excellence, fine flavor, good body, packed hot from the roasters in one pound wax lined cartons. The aroma from each cup proclaims it the monarch of all coffees; it gives zest to the meal, and delight to the user.

Then there's GOLDEN PHEASANT TEA—Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Fish, Flavoring Extracts, Syrups, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Full Cream Cheese, Vinegar, and many more that are WINNERS.

Every Article Conforms with the National and State Pure Food Laws.

Bryant-Sisson Company

WHOLESALE
GROCERS

LA CROSSE,
WISCONSIN.

Pearl Buttons

Made by us are the finest that can be bonght. Modern machinery, economic manufacturing methods, combine to make our products low in price and high in quality.

We Manufacture

Pearl Buttons,
Shirt Waist Sets,
Belt Buckles and
Pearl Novelties.

Capoli Button Works,

LANSING, IOWA.

An Island of Pearls.

As one of the most important seats of the world's pearl fishing industry, Margarita Island, on the north coast of and belonging to Venezuela, is a most interesting commercial field, although little known and less exploited. A population of 60,000, more or less, is said by a merchant of Polamar, its principal port, to subsist principally by its pearl and other fisheries, although the island has many natural resources, some of which are being exploited in a more or less desultory manner. In the pearl fishing about 400 boats and 1,600 persons are now engaged, although at other times as high as 1,500 boats have been employed, giving work to over 6,000 men, besides women employed in opening and selecting the pearls. It is reported that the export of white and cream pearls amounts now to about 400,000 francs ($77,200) per month, principally to Europe, although some are exported to the United States. A large quantity of mother-of-pearl is also shipped to France and Germany to be used in making pearl buttons.

If time were counterfeit a lot of us would try to pass it just for the divilment of the thing!

What Shall We Do With Our Old.

If the churches refuse to call pastors who are over fifty; if hospitals and medical colleges dismiss physicians at sixty; if manufacturing concerns turn adrift experienced men who have grown gray in their service, although still hale and hearty, rich in experience; if other great corporations refuse to hire new men over thirty-five or forty simply because at these ages men are supposed to reach the point of diminishing returns and no longer to be able to adapt themselves to new conditions—if in nearly all vocations men who show signs of age must step aside for the young men, then indeed may we ask, what shall we do with our old men and women, our fathers and mothers who are still obliged to earn a living?—"Success Magazine."

German Level of Comfort.

Only by taking them into consideration can you explain the paradox that with higher rent, lower wages, and longer hours the German working class maintain a higher level of domestic comfort and physical vigor, and their children are better cared for than our own.—Dr. Arthur Shadwell, in London Times.

MAJESTIC BLUFF GUARDS LANSING

Modern, Prosperous Iowa Town Is Proud of Its Beautiful Location

Two majestic green bluffs, Mount Hosmer and Mount Ida, nearly eight hundred feet high, look down upon the "Father of Waters" at their feet, twelve miles south from the northeast corner of Iowa. Between them, as if presented by them in pride, stands Lansing, one of the most beautifully situated little cities in the state of Iowa.

It is a modern, prosperous town, having electric lights, a modern sewer system, and an adequate water supply from artesian wells. The population is nearly 1,600.

Although at present a typical river town of the Upper Mississippi Valley, there are no pigs under the sidewalks "doing a good business in melon rinds" as is represented of other towns farther south in the days gone by by the late lamented Mark Twain.

Surveyed in 1851.

Lansing was surveyed and platted by John Haney in 1851. James and John Haney who had come in 1848 seem to be the first white meen of whom there is any record. At least the memory of man hereabouts seems not to record anyone to the contrary.

In 1867 the town was incorporated and the postoffice was established in 1869. The first school was taught by Miss Eunice Barrows. The first newspaper, the Lansing Intelligencer, was owned by H. H. Houghton and edited by Wm. H. Sumner, the first issue of which was dated Nov. 23rd 1852. The paper is now known as The Lansing Mirror, G. W. Metcalf being its present proprietor and editor.

John I. Taylor was Lansing's first physician and John W. Remine figured as the first exponent of Blackstone. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Mann at the home of John Haney, Sr., in 1848. In 1852 Rev. R. A. Bishop organized a Methodist church. Rev. Bishop was the first circuit rider of these parts.

Business Institutions.

Two drug stores, Nachtwey & Co. and Ackerman, carry full lines to fill physicians prescriptions. Of banks there are two in the town, the State bank of Lansing and G. Kerndt & Bros'. Savings bank. The officers of the State bank of Lansing are B. F. Thomas, president; G. W. Kerndt, cashier, and Julius Boeckh, assistant cashier.

Mr. G. M. Kerndt is president of the G. Kerndt & Bros., Savings bank, and Chas. Kerndt is cashier.

The two hardware stores are owned and conducted respectively by H. Brouillet and Julius Rieth. Each have large and complete stocks and are up-to-date establishments.

Four General Stores.

Lansing has four general stores. Nielander & Co., established in 1854, is the oldest business house of the town having been in business continually since that date. The Model Clothing store is a branch of the above concern, as is also the boat store. The store of G. Kerndt & Bros., is a fine and prosperous appearing department store which was established before the Civil war. Shafer Bros. & Co., do a fine business and are of recent establishment. R. A. Cavers' general store has been doing a good business ever since its start in business some ten years ago.

Button Factories Employment.

Three pearl button factories are located at Lansing, the Capoli, the Lansing button factory and the New Jersey Button factory. The two first mentioned have large finishing plants, and the Caponi factory makes belt buckles, shirt waist sets and all classes of novelties from clam shells. About two hundred people are given employment by these button factories.

Spinner Bros., R. Huffschmidt, and Gilbertson & Schafer are the three firms dealing in farm machinery, buggies and gas engines.

A. C. Gaunitz, and Hefti Bros., sell meat. The one lumber yard is owned and conducted by A. M. Fellows. D. A. Holmes is the only man in the harness business.

The community supports two live and hustling newspapers, The Mirror, edited and published by G. W. Metcalf, and the Allamakee Journal, edited and published by Dunlevy Bros.

Two furniture stores supply the section of trade adjacent to the city, one owned and conducted by Wm. Saam, who also does an undertaking business, and the other by William Nopper.

The Marble works is operated by E. J. Roggensack. L. O. Rud & Co., manufacture the L. O. Rud wagons and buggies. Spinner Bros. also make wagons and do a general blacksmithing business.

Three tonsorial parlors are in evidence, one of which is said to contain the champion tonsorial artist of this neck of the woods. The Axe handle factory makes the celebrated Curtis Axe handle. Two thousand dozen axe handles per year are now made all of which are sold ahead and an increase in the capacity of the plant is a matter of the not far distant future.

The jewelry store of the town is owned by E. Julson.

City Officials.

J. J. Dunlevy is the present mayor of the city. The five city councilmen are Ole Moe, Frank Hilkins, Martin Kohlstadt, John C. Brophy and Frank Dolphin.

C. M. Kerndt is the city treasurer, N. A. Nelson, city clerk, and J. P. Conway, city attorney. Clement Riek is superintendent of the city water works and James Schisler is city marshall.

The I. O. O. F. have a prosperous ganized volunteer fire company of twenty-five members. Ample force of ninety-five pound pressure is furnished by a water reservoir on one of the high bluffs.

Clubs and Lodges.

The I. O. O. F. have a prosperous lodge here and C. O. F. has a large membership. The largest society of the town is the M. W. A. An M. B. A. lodge and a lodge of B. A. Y., also an old established lodge A. F. and A. M., complete the list of men's organizations.

The Royal Neighbors, the Catholic Lady Foresters and a lodge of the Eastern Star are among the ladies societies of the city.

The traveling public, and the summer seekers for amusement in the line of good fishing are cared for by four good hotels, the Dudley House, a strictly first class hostelry; the Germania House, Coyles hotel and Johnson's hotel and restaurant.

The business of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, the only road of the town, is taken care of by Mr. B. A. Towle, a pleasant, genial fellow, who twenty years ago learned the art of telegraphy in the same depot.

Good Fishing Grounds

What is claimed to be the best bass and pike fishing grounds of the Upper Mississippi are said to be located near this city. Splendid accommodations in the matter of boat liveries are available and over one hundred gas launches are owned by residents of this city, some of which are reckoned among the fastest on the river.

Many valuable pearls have been taken from the waters adjacent to Lansing, some of which have sold as high as $3,000.00

The churches of the city are six in number, the Methodist, the German Methodist, Presbyterian, German Presbyterian, Norwegian Lutheran and Roman Catholic.

Public Schools.

The public schools of the town are all under one roof, in a large, splendid building with an efficient corps of teachers. The high school department is the equal of any in Iowa. The board of education consists of five members, W. E. Albert, chairman, W. F. Saam, H. Gilbertson, A. M. Fellows and W. T. Piers. Superintendent J. H. Hilliard has been in charge of the school for several years but has recently resigned to accept a more lucrative position. The new superintendent is Prof. Ellis.

In addition to the public schools there is the Immaculate Conception school, a school which was erected in 1910 by the Catholic of Lansing and vicinity at a cost of 20,000.00. It is a boarding school and is at the present time crowded to its full capacity. The building is modern in every particular and the Sisters of St. Francis from La Crosse are in charge. This school furnishes accomodations for about 200 pupils.

Electric Light *Steam Heat*

DUDLEY HOUSE

GRANT A. LADD,
Manager.

Commercial Travelers specially taken care of.

CUISINE UNEXCELLED

LANSING, *IOWA.*

The rolling stone and the turning worm
And the cat that looked at a King,
Set forth on the road that leads to Rome,
For youth will have its fling,
The goose will lay the golden eggs,
The dog must have his day,
And nobody locks the stable door
Till the horse is stol'n way.

But the rolling stone, that was never known
To look before the leap,
Plunged down the hill to the waters still
That run so dark, so deep;
And the leaves were stirred by the early bird
Who scught his breakfast where
He marked the squirm of the turning worm—
And the cat was killed by Care!
—Life.

When a man begins to sympathize with himself it's a sign he has outlived his usefulness.

OLDEST BUSINESS HOUSE IN CITY

A. A. Frederick Proprietor of Harness Shop which Was Founded in 1856

Prairie du Chien has a harness factory with a reputation of fifty-five years of experience behind it. It is the harness factory of Alex A Frederick. The plant came down in the family from his father who in 1856 began doing business in this city on Main street. June 1st, 1903 Alex A. Frederick succeeded his father.

It is the neatest, most up-to-date shop in this section of the country. They manufacture the famous 1856 harness which is the product of all these years of experience by father and son who are experts in leather

A complete line of Horse goods, whips, lap robes, trunks, satchels and hammocks always on hand.

A corckscrew does the opening turn.

MONITOR BREWERY

J. L. ERICKSON, PROPRIETOR

BREWER OF THE CELEBRATED

MONITOR LAGER BEER

A STRICTLY PURE BARLEY, MALT AND HOP BEER

HEALTH PLAN HERE ADVERTISES CITY

La Crosse Only Place in the Northwest with Expert in Charge of the Department

OBTAINING GREAT RESULTS

Work in the Embryo, but Good Effects Are Already Noticeable, Claim Interested Parties

La Crosse has the best health department in the state and the only one in the northwest with a competent man in charge who spends his entire time in the work of the department.

What has been done by the department is only a starter, and the real results of the department's work will show themselves next year.

Less than six months old, the La Crosse health department has already assumed a place among the exponents of hygiene that is envied by cities twice, thrice and many times her size.

The first paragraph is the summing up of the local department by Dr. Eward Evans, one of the La Crosse men who has been a persistent worker for such an institution, and the second is what Dr. J. M. Furstman, head of the department here, modestly admits.

DR. J. M. FURSTMAN
Head of the La Crosse Health Department

It was the original intention to write a history of the La Crosse health department—that was the assignment given the reporter. To attempt to review minutely the trials and tribulations of the boomers for this department would take the reader back years and through them all little of real interest at the present time would be encountered.

Just when the idea of establishing such a department here originated is ancient history. There were always those who believed that cleanliness was the secret of good health. and the health department may have got its start when ex-Mayor Wendell A. Anderson first urged the paving of the streets and alleys.

Doctors Started Plan.

The first real boost the campaign for health received was nearly six years ago, when medical inspection of schools was urged before a meeting of the La Crosse County Medical association. The idea received the endorsement of that organization and a number of public spirited physicans consented to undertake the work gratis. At this meeting resolutions were adopted and other steps taken to boom the plan. As usual, in cases of this kind, the enthusiasm was not as great, when it came to inspection, as it was when the plan was first launched. For two or three years desultory inspection continued and finally this died out.

But there were still "pluggers" who insisted that the health of the future generation should be considered, and once more the campaign was started.

This time a bigger and more influential body was engaged to back the scheme. It was put before the Board of Trade and that body, by a unanimous vote went on record as favoring a health department. This, it is claimed, was the beginning of what has resulted in its establishment.

Goes to Council.

Taking it before the council was suggested, and Attorney Charles H. Schweizer, who was interested in the plan, drew an ordinance for presentation to that body.

The fight to secure the passage of the new law is itself an interesting story.

Twice the measure had been recommended for passage by committee, only to be put down in joint sessions. Finally it landed before the council. Everything looked good for its passage, the ordinance came in for its readings and according to the "dope" would go through without a murmur. Then one La Crosse alderman, who is constantly on the lookout for the city's welfare, made a short speech, just before the vote was taken, urging the necessity of deeper consideration of the matter and raising the point as to whether or not the city, at that time, was prepared to assume the expense necessary to the maintainance of such an institution. Some of the "good health" aldermen fidgeted in their seats and the boomers for health that had attended the meeting to see the measure go through, grew restless.

Roth Saved easure.

Alderman Frank Roth, it is claimed, saved the day.

Dr. Edward Evans was among the exponents of the plan seated in the rear of the council chamber.

"Perhaps Dr. Evans might enlighten us on the subject," suggested Roth. Dr. Evans was given the floor.

The night the health department ordinance was up, happened to be the same night that the veterinary surgeon was elected.

Dr. Evans talked to some length on the need and advisibility of establishing a health department but really won the passage of the measure when he suggested that "when we reach the point where a council sees the necessity of taking care of the city's horses, I think it is high time we pass some measure that will look after the health and future of yours and my children."

The vote was called immediately, and the measure creating what is now the La Crosse health department went through without a dissenting answer.

Following this a health commission consisting of Dr. Edward Evans, Walter S. Woods and Prof. Louis Atherton of the normal school was appointed. Prof. Atherton resigned on July 13 to accept the superintendency of the Sparta public schools, and in his place Mayor John Dengler appointed Prof. A. H. Bernhard, head of the normal school chemistry department.

At this time it may be well to state that the Twentieth Century club did much for the scheme. That organization of progressive La Crosse women voted the funds that paid for the printing of a sheet of "Health Hints" which were distributed among school children.

Many La Crosse people do not know that this city, since the establishment of this department, has jumped into a great deal more prominent place on the map than ever before. Illustrative of this is the way it was commented upon by the experts who commented on La Crosse at the annual convention of the Anti-Tuberculosis association held in Denver recently.

Locally, interest in the work is intense. Instead of discouraging the enforcement of the laws, the Retail Grocers' Association is a unit in pronouncing the plans for the promotion of purity in foodstuffs the best thing possible for the city and today practically every member of the association is doing all in his power to conform with the law.

Must Educate Public.

The greatest aid to the health department is education of the public.

"We could have an army of assistants," asserted Dr. Furstman recently, "but unless the public can be educated to the value of the simple rules of hygiene laid down by us our work would be ineffective to a great extent."

As a result of this the La Crosse newspapers are doing everything in their power to keep the public informed as to the workings of the department, all of which, in the long run, has a tendency to secure co-operation on the part of the citizens.

Dr. Furstman Chosen.

Immediately after the appointment of the commission the work of securing the proper man for the place was started. From a long list of candidates Dr. J. M. Furstman, who had for many years been connected with the Chicago health department, was chosen.

He came to La Crosse and immediately there was "something doing" in the plan to beseech, coax and compel citizens to stay well.

Dr. Furstman is a human dynamo when it comes to doing work From the start he launched into the work with a vim that made inhabitants of the city hall "sit up and take notice," and that he has obtained results is admitted by all.

The appropriation for the health department consisted of $6,000 a year. Three thousand dollars of this was a new appropriation, while the other three thousand was the amount formerly expended by the city for the service of a health officer.

To Health Officer Anthony Murphy belongs much praise for the present efficiency of the local department. His long association with similar affairs make him well appointed for the title of assistant and today he is one of the assets of the local office.

Milk Inspection.

Milk inspection, school inspection, contagious diseases and the obtaining of an isolation hospital and city incinerator are subjects to which the department has paid much attention.

In the former the work done is tremendous while the results already obtained are worth more than the $6,000 appropriation for the work. At present Dr. Furstman is urging the necessity of more aid for this work.

Experts maintain that nine-tenths of the tuberculosis is bred in the milk and that every precaution be taken to insure the purity of that food, is the assertion of everyone who has made a close study of the subject.

"What we need," asserts Dr. Furstman, "is an appropriation large enough to make this inspection more thorough. The day is past when we cure the disease after it arrives. The big thing of today and tomorrow is locating the cause. This department should be in a position to visit every farm, supplying milk to La Crosse, at least once a month, and these inspections should be made once a week. All cows should be tested regularly."

Prof. Styles, head of the big medical institution at Edinburg, Scotland, and one of the best posted men in the world on tuberculosis, made the statement, before the anti-tuberculosis meeting in Denver, that at least 95 per cent of the children are infected with tuberculosis. He explains that the germs in the infant may act as an anti-toxine and immunize them against the disease.

In the enforcement of the pure milk laws the co-operation of everyone is a necessity, argues Dr. Furstman, and there is no reason why the milk supply here cannot be made pure.

School Inspection.

Medical inspection of schools is another subject to which the department has paid particular attention and the results are many. This work was started the second week in March, despite the fact that no funds were appropriated to carry on this work. La Crosse physicians donated their services, however, and up to the present time 800 of La Crosse's school children have been examined.

"At least one-third of the defects in children found by this inspection," says Dr. Furstman, "are bad enough to hinder the child's progress in school."

Dr. Furstman maintains that it costs more for a city to drag unwell children through the grades than it does to maintain the inspection, and that the remedying of defects in youth will, in most cases, result in turning out of better boys and girls, physically, mentally and morally at the end of their public school life.

"We have no hopes of showing results in our war against contagious disease until next year," asserted Dr. Furstman, "but next year the results will be noticeable. We have accomplished much however, and this, to a large extent, is due to the hearty co-operation of La Crosse physicians who have reported cases to us promptly.

Control Contagion.

"One example of what supervision and control of contagious cases does is the record this department holds for early release of quarantines. By this I don't want it understood that we are turning them loose when there is danger of spreading the disease but I mean that where families are kept under our rules they recover more quickly. Before the quarantine is raised anywhere patients to take two negative terminal examinations and the other inmates of the house one negative examination. Then there is no danger."

An isolation hospital and its necessity here is being urged by Dr. Furstman most assiduously. There is a crying need for such an institution in La Crosse, maintains the health commissioner who points out that at the present time the department is caring for two cases with absolutely no safe place to which the patients can be removed. The isolation addition to the St. Francis hospital is torn up at present and despite the earnest endeavors of the department no arrangements can be made for a place to take the patients.

City's Health Important.

It is pointed out by Dr. Furstman that whatever step is taken it would be a feather in the cap of the city.

"I realize," said Dr. Furstman, "that the city is heavily burdened at this particular time but I maintain that the health of the city is important. One important feature to be considered when discussions of expense arise is that the industrial growth and business of a city, to a great extent, depends upon the health of the community."

And incinerator is another adjunct to the department that would be of immense value. True, La Crosse has several dumping grounds but it is an injustice to adjoining property owners, it is asserted, to allow the dumping of refuse in a place from which flies can carry disease.

It is maintained that the government will soon take action to prevent the dumpage into rivers and it is pointed out that an incinerator would do away with the necessity of burning dead animals.

Favors Sewer Plan.

Dr. Furstman heartily recommends the proposed sewer system of City Engineer George Bradish explaining that this will do much to better the health of the city. The department, since its installation here, has warred persistently on the germ breeding vaults, many of which are still in use and as a result they are being cleaned out and sanitary systems installed.

At present the department is making a canvass to ascertain the number of vaults in use, the number of blocks with sewer connection and statistics will be compiled to show the percentage of the homes that have connected.

The department has at various times urged upon the council the necessity of passing new health laws and amending the old ordinances to conform with present conditions.

"We are trying to run the La Crosse department on the same style as the Chicago health department that has a mammoth appropriation and corps of assistants. While our work cannot be as great as that accomplished there yet we feel that we are making progress and the time will come when La Crosse can boast itself the cleanest and most healthful city in the entire northwest."

His Lucky Day.

A queer resting place was that of the man who recently fell asleep between the railway lines at Wee Waa, New Sydney, N. S. W. A water train passed over him, but the lucky sleeper escaped with only an injury to one of his big toes.

GRIPS AS MUSCLE BUILDERS

Traveling Salesman Seems to Have Idea Which Might Really Be Called a Good One.

After dinner they were discussing athletics, and each had his favorite method of reducing or building up. The traveling salesman proudly called attention to a remarkable development of biceps which swelled up beneath his coat sleeve.

"Very good, indeed," said the professor, testing with his fingers. "How do you accomplish it?"

"My method is extremely simple and takes no time away from my work. In fact, it is a result. These muscles have been developed by carrying heavily loaded 'grips,' as we usually call our big handbags on the road. I always carry two, loaded as nearly alike as possible, so I shall not grow one-sided. I began with only one grip, and swung it from one hand to the other, as fatigue impelled, but I found that it is actually easier to carry two than one. I am perfectly balanced with two, and I assure you I need no extra gym work for strengthening my arms, shoulders or back. I almost could carry a piano in each hand if the instruments were not so cumbersome."

Actor's Proper Place.

Mahlon Ivans, Jr., of Merchantville has a reputation as an actor and takes part in nearly all of the local shows. In the last show that was given, Shorty had one of the leading parts. After the show, while he was taking off his makeup, an elderly man made his appearance in the doorway. "Are you Mr. Ivins?" inquired the old man. "Yes," replied Shorty, as he motioned him to be seated. "Well," the old man continued, "I just want to tell you something. I've been watching your acting tonight. You should not be playing in this town; you should be with Mansfield, Booth or Irving, or Joe Jefferson." "Why-w-why," said Shorty, "those actors are dead." "I know it," said the old man, as he turned on his heel and left.—Philadelphia Times.

Willing to Say Good-By.

"I pay as I go," declared the loud-mouthed person.

"No doubt you do," answered the quiet man, "but I'd rather see the style of your departure than the color of your money."

Their Shopping.

Wife (eyeing her new dress material disapprovingly)—There is no body whatever in my purchase. Husband (eyeing his parcel with great satisfaction)—There is a lot of spirit in mine.

ECONOMY in MEN'S WORK CLOTHES

does not mean that you must buy the *cheapest* garments. For Example—You can buy an overall for 50 cents or you can buy one for from 75 to 85 cents. The 50 cent overall will be of poor material, will be small in size, will be poorly sewed and will give you at the best poor service as to wear and comfort —In general it will be the product of *Prison Labor.*

The 75 to 85 cent overall will be made of good material, will be large and roomy, will be neat and well sewed, will be the product of a *Sanitary* factory and will give universal satisfaction.

TRADE MARK

The *good* overall will outwear two pair of the cheap one besides giving the wearer the comfort he needs, the well dressed appearance which he demands, and the assurance that the garment has been made under clean and healthful conditions.

THE DAY for CHEAP UNRELIABLE GOODS has PASSED

In the manufacture of our Workingmen's Garments we have ever kept in mind the great *need* of *Comfort* and *Service.*

"BEAR BRAND" MEN'S WORK CLOTHES has become widely known throughout the NORTHWEST for its *distinctive character*, its *high grade materials*, its *accurateness* of *proportions* and *fit*, its *high grade Workmanship* and the *abundant satisfaction* which it gives the *wearer.*

"BEAR BRAND" meets at all times the demands of the working man both as to PRICE and SERVICE.

If you have worn "Bear Brand" *Overalls, Shirts, Pants, Duck Coats* and *Mackinaws—your Work Clothes* troubles are over—If you are not familiar with this Brand kindly ask your merchant for "Bear Brand" and if he cannot supply you write us a postal giving us your name and address and the name and address of your *home merchant* and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

MANUFACTURED BY

LA CROSSE CLOTHING CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Langdon-Boyd Packing Company

PORK PACKING AND WHOLESALE PROVISIONS

PORK BEEF MUTTON

THE EXCELLENT QUALITY OF OUR

VIRGINIA CURE HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON

Cannot be surpassed. It has that nice, nutty flavor of the old southern cure.

PURE KETTLE RENDERED LARD

(THAT IS EVERY POUND LARD)

ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGES

ALL OUR GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED IN A SANITARY UP-TO-DATE PACKING HOUSE, AND UNDER

Government Inspection and Supervision

WHICH INSURES CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BUILDING

Three Times Have Structures Been Put Up to Suit Growing Needs of Section

BLOCK FULL OF LEGENDS

Scenes Enacted in Square Owned by County Interesting Enough for a Book

The present stately and imposing structure that occupies the block bounded by Third, Fourth, State and Vine streets in this city is the latest of three buildings that have occupied that site as county buildings of the County of La Crosse since 1851, when the act that made La Crosse the county seat of La Crosse county was passed by the legislature.

The first building, which was merely a temporary make shift, although it was occupied for sixteen years as the courthouse of the county, was ,a frame building of two stories, erected on land donated by public spirited citizens, and by popular subscription.

The second building was larger, composed entirely of stone, but it too proved to be too small to accommodate the growth of the county building and the present building was constructed.

The history of how La Crosse came to be chosen as the county seat of La Crosse county, and how the court house, was first erected here is odd, and of interest to the citizens who are unable to remember a time when La Crosse was not the county seat, and many of whom know no other court house than present large structure.

An Odd Proviso

In the winter of 1850-51 the state legislature passed a law making this city, at that time a small town, hardly more than a village, the seat of justice and county government in La Crosse county, with the proviso that there should be erected within a year suitable county buildings, and this to be done at no expense whatever to the county funds. If the city failed in any part of these directions, a special election was to be held, upon sixty days due notice, and the county seat given to whatever town should have the most votes. The citizens of La Crosse were eager to have the position of county seat part of the titles of their city, and movements were immediately started with a rush, to get together the necessary amount of money. The success of the movement for the gathering of the funds was greatly helped by the useelfishness of three of La Crosse's business men of that time, Nathan Myrick, the first settler of the locality, a Mr. Burns and a Mr. Miller. The three owned between them all the land that has ever since been used as the site of a court house, and they gave it to the city for the purpose with no hesitation. The money for the erection of the first building was supplied by popular subscription, and before the time granted by the legislature, La Crosse had county buildings erected and was entitled to the name of the county seat.

First Building but Temporary

The first building was a two story frame structure, 26x36 feet. The first floor contained all of the offices of the county officials, and the court room was on the second floor. It was at first sufficiently large to accommodate all the needs of the county, but it was recognized, even at that time, as merely a makeshift, and several different agitations were started to have a new one built, which would be a credit to the thriving little city, and be in all respects a worthy temple of justice.

At length, the old building was removed from its foundation, and sold to a Mr. Pearson, this transaction taking place in 1867. Pearson later sold the building to A. McDonald, who for a long time used it as a hotel and public boarding house. The building is still standing on Vine street, between Second and Third streets, and while interior alterations have been made to fit it for occupation as a dwelling, it is upon the outside entirely unchanged.

The ground having been vacated by the old frame structure, the work of building the new and classic building which was to last for years was begun. It was commenced in 1867, and the work was not completed until the following year. The work was done by Contractor William Listman, and the building for all the years in which it served as county building of La Crosse county, was famed throughout the city and the nearby country for its durability and solidity of construction. The county jail also occupied the same plot of ground, and was built in the same way, of dressed stone, with extraordinarily thick walls. The first jail of La Crosse county was a truly remarkable structure, about which a word here will not be amiss. It was built in 1851

The First Jail

The county bastile in those days was 15x15 feet, but it was built with abnormally thick walls, and the floor was of solid flagging. It would have been a hard and thankless task for the prisoner who attempted to burrow out of the La Crosse county jail in those days, for not only was the floor flagged, but the walls also extended down four feet below the surface into the ground. To prevent any prisoner from attempting to get out through the roof about two tons of crushed rock was placed between the ceiling and the roof, so that any unwary prisoner attempting to get out would not only alarm the jailer by the noise which the falling rock would make, but as well as springing his own alarm, he would be caught in the descending mass, which would effectually prevent any further attempts at liberty, on his own part. One of the first tenants of this elementary jail was the notorious murderer Watts, who brutally murdered his companion, Darst. Watts was the first murderer to be incarcerated in La Crosse county.

This small pen was quickly proven to be too small, and in 1853 another building was erected, in the square which is also the site of the court house, which served a jail until the present structure at the north end of Tenth street was erected. This second jail was designed and built by A. W. Sheppard, and was built in the general style of architecture of the Egyptians with sloping walls, of great thickness at the base. This dungeon was 39x45 feet in dimension, and held sixteen cells. It was arranged so that the sheriff and his family lived in the county jail. The building stood just east of the court house, and is the one from which "Scotty," the murderer who was lynched for the wanton assassination of Frank Burton during a political torchlight procession was dragged by the angered citizens, and strung to a tree in the court house park.

A Durable Structure

The second court house that was erected in La Crosse was a massive and durable structure, with a basement and two stories. The foundation extended to a height of eight feet above the surface of the ground, and extended to a depth of a foot below the surface of the basement floor. The foundation walls were four feet in thickness. The walls of the basement were two and one-half feet in thicknes, two feet in the first floor, and the walls of the third story were twenty inches through.

The first floor was devoted to the needs of the county offices, containing the rooms of the county judge, clerk of the circuit court, sheriff, county treasurer, county clerk, register of deeds and register in probate.

The upper floor was devoted to the circuit court room, and rooms for the jury and supervisors. The court room was 60-60 feet, and the seats in it were set in tiers, rising one above the other, in order to afford a better view for spectators of the court's proceedings.

The offices were equipped with vaults of fireproof construction, heavily barred at the windows, and equipped with heavy iron shutters.

Three hundred and twenty-five cords of dressed stone were used in the construction of this building, and the total cost is estimated at $40,000. The building was remarkable for the durability and carefulness of its construction, and although it was severe in the plainness of its architecture, it was one of the most permanent public buildings ever erected in La Crosse.

The New Court House.

The new court house, which was opened December 30, 1904, is the most magnificent structure among public buildings of La Crosse. It is a masterpiece of the French renaissance style of architecture, built of beautifully colored reddish stone, at a cost of nearly $150,000. The plans were drawn by the firm of Schick & Roth of this city, and the building was done by Contractor Peter Nelson.

The old court house was torn down in the early spring of 1903, and in the meantime the officers of the county conducted their offices in various parts of the city. The register of deeds office and several others were located temporarily in the Lienlokken building on Main street, and the others in the city hall. The old building was abandoned on February 11, 1903, and as soon as the frost was out of the ground the work of laying the foundations of the present structure was commenced.

Description of the Building.

The size of the building is an average of 88x118 feet, although the extreme size, taking into account the projections upon the sides, is 98x128⅛ feet. The lower or ground floor, in reality the basement of the structure, is two feet below the surface of the ground, and contains the following rooms: old Soldiers' room, 26x50 feet; toilet room, office of the sheriff with private rooms; offices of superintendent of poor, tax supervisor, county surveyor and county physician. This floor also contains the fuel and boiler rooms of the building, where the heating plant is located. The ceiling of this floor is twelve feet high.

The second story contains the county court room, an area of 26x50 feet, the office of the county judge, the private office of the judge, and the offices of the county treasurer, county clerk, register of deeds, and the clerk of court. All of the offices of this floor are provided with vaults, of which all but that of the county treasurer are two stories in height. This floor has also a ladies waiting room with toilet and a gentlemen's toilet. The ceilings of the second floor are fifteen feet high.

On the third floor is the circuit court room, 42x68 feet, and 26 feet high; the supervisors' room, 26x50 feet, and 17½ feet high; two committee rooms, two jury rooms, a library, a consultation room, chambers of the circuit judge, and office of the district attorney. There are also two toilet rooms on this floor, one for private and one for public use. The ceilings on this floor, with two exceptions, are twelve feet high.

In the center of the building, approached by stairs on either side, is a rotunda, with a circular well extending through the three floors, encircled at each by a beautiful marble rail. The top of the circular well is a gracefully domed tower, in which is the clock, which has four faces, to the four points of the compass. The stairways of the entire buildings are of marble, with wrought iron rails of pleasing design. Two allegorical paintings, representing "Knowledge" and "Law," flank the main stairway on the east side of the building.

The construction of the building is fireproof, no wood entering into any part except the interior finish. Supports of floors, ceilings, and roof are of steel, and the floors are of the celebrated Roebling concrete type. The room is of tin and slate, the tin being used on the flat parts.

La Crosse County Oficers

The list of names of the officers of the county since the selection of La Crosse as the county seat contains many that are well known to local fame, and many of them have been successful in making their names known in a larger field. Many of the greatest men of which Wisconsin can boast have held office in La Crosse county. Following is a list of the county officers from the year that La Crosse was chosen the county seat:

1851

County judge—Timothy Burns.
Sheriff—A. Eldred.
Treasurers—Peter Burns, F. M. Rublee.
Clerk of the court—R Looney.
District attorney—Chase A. Stevens.
Register of deeds—William T. Price.
Superintendent of schools (1861)—P. S. Elwell.
Surveyor—William Hood.
Coroner—John M. Levy.
Supervisors—Timothy Burns, Javob Spaulding and Charles Whipple.

1865

Sheriff—James P. Scott.
Register of deeds—A. Steinlein.
Treasurer—G. C. Palmer.
Clerk of the court—H. J. Peck.
County clerk—(?)
Attorney—G. M. Woodward.
County judge—Hugh Cameron.
Superintendent of schools—J. E. Atwater.
Surveyor—H. I. Bliss.
Coroner—John Fox.
Supervisor—C. L. Colman.

1867

Sheriff—James W. Polleys.
Register of deeds — Augustus Steinlein.
Treasurer—G. C. Palmer.
Clerk of court—Harvey L. Peck.
Clerk (board of supervisors)—P. S. Elwell.
Attorney—G. M. Woodward.
Superintendent of schools—G. S. Paton.
Surveyor—H. I. Bliss.
Coroner—John Fox.
County judge—(Hold over.)

1869

Sheriff—H. N. Soelberg.
Register of deeds—L. Wachenheimer.
Treasurer—N. P. Waller.
Clerk of court—Christ Koenig.
Attorney—G. M. Woodward.
Superintendent of schools—Geo. Paton.
Surveyor—H. I. Bliss.
Coroner—James Manchester.
Clerk—P. S. Elwell.

1871

Sheriff—J. S. Simonton.
Register of deeds—L. Wachenheimer.
Treasurer—F. Fleischer.
Clerk of court—Christ Koenig.
Attorney—G. M. Woodward.
Clerk—P. S. Elwell.
Surveyor—H. I. Bliss.
Coroner—D. S. Eakins.
Superintendent of schools—George Paton.

1873

Sheriff—Peter Moe.
Register of deeds—L. Wachenheimer.
Treasurer—L. B. Roby.
Clerk of court—Charles Koenig.
Attorney—Benj. Bryant.
Clerk—J. L. Pettingill.
Surveyor—J. M. Marti.
Coroner—J. Kevin.
Superintendent of schools—S. M. Leete.

1875

Sheriff—H. S. Phillips.
Register of deeds—L. Wachenhelmer.
Treasurer—John Lienlokken.
Attorney—H. M. Safford.
County clerk—J. L. Pettingill.
Clerk of court—Charles Smith.
Surveyor—S. Middlebrook.
Coroner—Torger Hanson.
Superintendent of schools—S. M. Leete.

1877

Sheriff—Charles L. Halstead.
Register of deeds—L. Wachenheimer.
Treasurer—John Lienlokken.
Attorney—Benj. Bryant.
County clerk—J. L. Pettingill.
Clerk of court—Charles Smith.
Surveyor—S. Middlebrook.
Coroner—D. D. Polleys.
Superintendent of schools—S. M. Leete.
County judge—Charles S. Benton.

1879

Sheriff—M. M. Buttles.
Register of deeds—E. Legler.
Treasurer—John Lienlokken.
Attorney—Benj. Bryant.
County clerk—J. L. Pettingill.
Clerk of court—Charles Smith.
Surveyor—S. Middlebrook.
Coroner—A. J. Phillips.
Superintendent of schools—C. S. Stockwell.

1882

Sheriff—Robert A. Scott.
Register of deeds—Elias Legler.
Treasurer—John Lienlokken.
Attorney—J. J. Fruit.
County clerk—J. L. Pettingill.
Clerk of court—Charles Smith.
Surveyor—S. Middlebrook.
Coroner—C. B. Theall.
Superintendent of schools—A. O. Rhea.
County judge—Hugh Cameron.

1884

Sheriff—Ole Jensen.
Register of deeds—George W. Brice.
Treasurer—C. S. Barlow.
Attorney—J. J. Fruit.
County clerk—John Costley.
Clerk of court—Charles Kurtenacker.
Surveyor—William Robbinson.
Coroner—S. R. Wakefield.
Superintendent of schools—A. O. Rhea.

1886

Sheriff—William Duncan.
Register of deeds—G. W. Brice.
Clerk of court—Carl Kurtenacker.
County clerk—John Costley.
Treasurer—John Lienlokken.
Attorney—Geo. H. Gordon.
Coroner—Howard Cramer.
Supveyor—William Robbinson.
Superintendent of schools—A. O. Rhea.

1888

Sheriff—W. J. Scott.
Register of deeds—G. W. Brice.
Treasurer—Jens Lienlokken.
Clerk of court—Carl Kurtenacker.
County clerk—John Costley.
Attorney—G. H. Gordon.
Coroner—G. Lang.
Surveyor—W. R. Sill.
Superintendent of schools—W. J. Hughes.

1890

Sheriff—Thomas Vickere.
Register of deeds—Joseph Boschert.
Clerk of court—Peter Keinholz.
County clerk—William E. Davis.
Treasurer—Nils G. Hullstad.
Attorney—C. L. Hood.
Coroner—William Lang.
Surveyor—Otto Mueller.
Superintendent of schools—Gilman M. Redding.

1892

Sheriff—Robert A. Ladd.
Register of deeds—Joseph Boschert.
Clerk of court—Peter Keinholz.
County clerk—William E. Davis.
Treasurer—N. G. Hillstad.
Attorney—C. L. Hood.
Coroner—William Lang.
Surveyor—Henry Lueth.

1894

Sheriff—Halvor Gunderson.
County clerk—Milo Pitkin.
Treasurer—John Schild.
Register of deeds—Randolph Elliott.
District attorney—John E. McConnell.
Clerk of court—Stirling W. Brown.
Surveyor—George P. Bradish.
Coroner—Elliott C. Young.
Superintendent of schools—Chas. E. Lamb.

1896

Sheriff—Gideon G. Lang.
County clerk—Milo Pitkin.
Register of deeds—Randolph Elliott.
District attorney—John E. McConnell.
Clerk of court—Stirling W Brown.
Surveyor—George P. Bradish.
Coroner—J. J. Hirshheimber.
Superintendent of schools—Chas. E. Lamb.

1898

Sheriff—N. R. Nelson.
Treasurer—John Freehoff.
Clerk—J. E. Keizer.
Register of deeds—Ed Larson.
Clerk of court—Charles Smith, Jr.
Coroner—Theo. Manstadt.
District attorney—Thomas Morris.
Surveyor—George P. Bradish.
Superintendent of schools—Barney M. Jorstad.

1900

Sheriff—W. E. Barber.
County clerk—J. E. Keizer.
Treaturer—John Freehoff.
Register of deeds—Ed Larson.
Attorney—Thomas Morris.
Clerk of court—Charles Smith, Jr.
Surveyor—George P. Bradish.
Coroner—Theo. Manstadt.
Superintendent of schools—Barney M. Joestad.

1902

Sheriff—Henry Lueth.
County clerk—Charles Rawlinson.
Treasurer—H. Roesler.
Register of deeds—Jno. Streeter.
District attorney—Otto Bosshard.
Surveyor—George P. Bradish.
Coroner—E. Cronon.
Superintendent of schools—B. F. Oltman.

1904

Sheriff—Henry Lueth.
Register of deeds—John Streeter.
Clerk of court—George D. Wright.
County clerk—C. H. Rawlinson.
Treasurer—Herman Roesler.
Attorney—Otto Bosshard.
Coroner—Edward Cronon.
Surveyor—Geo. P. Bradish.
Superintendent of schools—B. F. Oltman.

1906

Sheriff—John S. Haugen.
Register of deeds—John Streeter.
Clerk of court—Geo. D. Wright.
County clerk—C. H. Rawlinson.
Attorney—Otto Bosshard.
Coroner—Edward Cronon.
Surveyor—Geo. P. Bradish.
Superintendent of schools—B. F. Oltman.

1908

Sheriff—C. J. Burns.
Register of deeds—F. H. Aiken.
Clerk of court—Russell D. Smith.
County clerk—C. H. Rawlinson.
Treasurer—William Weimar.
Attorney—Otto Bosshard,
Coroner—Edward Cronon.
Surveyor—Geo. P. Bradish.
Superintendent of schools—B. F. Oltman.

1910

Sheriff—William Duncan.
Register of deeds—F. H. Aiken.
Clerk of court—R. D. Smith.
County clerk—C. H Rawlinson.
Treasurer—William Weimar.
Attorney—Jas. Thompson.
Coroner—L. Kleeber.
Surveyor—Geo. P. Bradish.
Superintendent of schools—B. F. Oltman.

Present Officers

Sheriff—C. J. Burns.
Register of deeds—A. E. Thompson.
Clerk of court—Russell D. Smith.
County clerk—C. H. Rawlinson.
Treasurer—Henry Freehoff.
Attorney—James Thompson.
Coroner—L. Kleeber.
Surveyor—Geo. P. Bradish.
Superintendent of schools—B. F. Oltman.

MODERN WOMEN LACK GRACE

Famous Artist Says Fair Sex Never Before Walked or Carried Itself so Badly.

Marcus Stone, R. C., the famous artist, says: "I do not believe that women—or men either, for that matter—have ever walked or carried themselves as badly as they do now, the women with their elbows out, their shoulders up, their necks pushed forward, the men for the most part chestless creatures with sloping necks. Arms were not made to stick out on either side like jug handles.

"Of course, as an artist I am at war with fashion and its constant changes—which prevent woman evolving a dress which expresses her individuality—but especially with the fashion of wearing corsets, which, to my mind, destroy the outlines of the figure and cramp the freedom of woman's movements. Never before in my life has woman been so much imprisoned and laced up as she is today—that is to say, of course, all except the willowy women, whose figures accord with present fashion. How can she move gracefully in a tube which pushes her shoulders up, shortens her neck, and sends her elbows out? The sloping attitude of neck adopted by men and women I attribute to the wearing, especially when young, of high stiff collars. The least pressure on the back of the neck sends the head forward, and thus a habit is formed."

LIGHTHOUSE HAS NO KEEPER

Volcano on San Salvador Whose Flashes of Light Come Regularly Every Seven Minutes.

"What do you think of a perpetual lighthouse, needing no keeper, and yet as regular in its flashes of light as one maintained by the government?" asked Albert D. Van Wyck, a globe trotter, at the Raleigh.

"This natural light never fails, and that means much for navigation. It is a volcano on the island of San Salvador. This volcanic lighthouse is about eight miles inland from the port of Acajutla. It is a veritable pillar of cloud by day, and the flash of its light by night has been valuable to mariners for years. It can be seen far out at sea, and a burst of flame has gone upward every seven minutes, without the variation of a second, for many years.

"The few visitors who stop at San Salvador amuse themselves the first few days by holding their watches and timing the outburst of flame.

"A lighthouse fee is collected of all vessels that put in at the harbor nearest the volcano, and no skipper objects. He knows that the volcano is more reliable than the lighthouses kept by human beings on other coasts, and the novelty of the light is worth the price charged by the government. There is the usual detonation caused by the eruption every seven minutes, and the ground is shaken, but, after a short sojourn on the island you fail to notice it, and would be the more shocked if it did not occur."—Washington Post.

"Washing" a Table Cloth by Fire.

Charlemagne is said to have had a table cloth made of asbestos and used to clean it by throwing it into the fire to consume the dirt, thus illustrating in a spectacular manner one of the most important properties of this mineral.

H. J. BITZER, President. CHAS. BITZER, Treasurer. A. HOUTHMAKER, Vice Pres. and Sec'y.

LA CROSSE BOTTLING WORKS

Manufacturers of
QUALITY CARBONATED BEVERAGES.
Bottlers of
IRON, BREW, COCA-COLA
and BERLIN WEISS BEER

No Iron Brew genuine without that Yellow Label. Look for our monogram, 'tis a sign of PURITY.

Headquarters for Barnstead Process Chemicated Pure Distilled Water. In ½, 1 and 5 gallon demijohns.

A continuous growth growth of business from 1868 to 1911.

520 South Third Street
La Crosse, Wis.

JAS. A. TRANE

Steam and Hot Water Heating
Water Works & Sewer Contractor

GENERAL JOB WORK IN PLUMBING *and* HEATING

My specialty is VAPOR HEATING. This is my own system. Call and see me about that new heating plant you are going to install this fall.

118 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

THIS PUBLIC UTILITY PROMPT TO PUBLISH OPERATING FIGURES AND BALANCE SHEET INSPIRED BY THE PUBLICITY FEATURE OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY LAW OF 1907

La Crosse Telephone Company

"THE NEW PHONE"

Seeks newspaper publicity to inform its numerous stockholders and prospective investors of its actual financial condition at the close of its year's business on June 30, 1911.

An innovation in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Paying annually 8% dividends on its Common Stock and 7% dividends on its Preferred Stock in semi-annual payments.

Balance Sheet as of June 30th, 1911, and Statement of Income and Profit and Loss Account for the 12 Months Ending June 30th, 1911, Under Accounts Prescribed by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30th, 1911

ASSETS.

Plant account June 30th, 1910		$178,922.04
Additions during year—		
Land	$ 6,000.00	
Buildings, Fixtures and Grounds	2,171.93	
Wire Plant Construction and Equipment	8,014.23	
Sub-station Equipment	4,979.24	
General Office Equipment	296.89	
Stores Department Equipment	0.00	
Utility Department (Tools and Teams)	210.00	21,662.39
Plant Account June 30th, 1911		$200,584.43
Current Assets—		
Cash	$ 1,424.80	
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,700.00	
Accounts Receivable, Toll System	33.46	
Accounts Receivable, Exchange System	1,234.26	
Materials and Supplies	10,916.88	15,309.40
Prepaid Accounts		
Prepaid Insurance	$ 176.18	
Prepaid Directory	340.34	
Prepaid Rent	120.00	636.52
Total Assets		**$216,530.35**

LIABILITIES.

Common Stock authorized and issued		$ 50,000.00
Preferred Stock authorized	$150,000.00	
Less Treasury Stock	53,000.00	96,800.00
Total Capital Stock issued		$146,800.00
Depreciation Reserve		54,564.19
Notes and Bills Payable (to Individuals)		8,000.00
Accrued Taxes		744.63
Accrued Interest		108.00
Surplus		6,313.53
Total Liabilities		**$216,530.35**

EXTENT OF EXCHANGE SERVICE.

Number of Telephones in service July 1st, 1910	3,232
Net increase for 12 months	385
Number of Telephones in service June 30th, 1911	3,617
Number of Telephones owned by others for which no toll charge is made for connections	388
Total number of Telephones connected to Exchange System June 30, 1911	4,005

Statement of Income and Profit and Loss for 12 Months Ending June 30th, 1911.

Operating Revenues—		
Local Subscribers Telephone Earnings	$53,848.16	
Local Pay Station Exchange Earnings	150.85	
Rural Telephone Earnings	1,319.54	
Exchange Connection Earnings	180.00	
Toll Connection Earnings	1,398.76	
Miscellaneous Exchange System Earnings	768.34	
Toll System Earnings	1,291.25	
Total Operating Revenues		$58,956.90
Operating Expenses—		
Central Office (Traffic)	$11,560.16	
Wire Plant (Transmission)	3,950.89	
Sub-station (Terminal)	3,906.01	
Commercial	3,601.50	
General	7,009.53	
Undistributed	1,833.87	
Depreciation	12,600.00	
Taxes	1,559.80	
Total Operating Expenses		$46,021.7
Net Income of Operating System		$12,935.14
Non-Operating Revenue—		
Profit on Merchandise Sales	$ 218.34	
Wiring and Installation Work	100.77	
Miscellaneous Non-Operating Revenue	103.50	
Total Non-Operating Revenue		$ 422.61
Gross Income of Operating System		$13,357.75
Non-Operating Revenues as a Whole—		
(Interest on Deposits) Cash Discounts	$ 305.80	
Interest on Investments	102.00	
Total Non-Operating Revenues as a Whole		407.80
Gross Income		**$13,765.55**
Deductions from Gross Income—		
Interest on Floating Debt		480.00
Net Income		**$13,285.55**
Disposition of Net Income—		
Preferred Stock Dividends, 7 per cent	$ 6,122.75	
Common Stock Dividends, 8 per cent	4,000.00	
Total Disposition of Net Income		10,122.75
Surplus this Date for 12 Months		**$ 3,162.80**

LA CROSSE TELEPHONE COMPANY

LA CROSSE, WIS.

WEST SALEM TO TAKE NEW HOLD

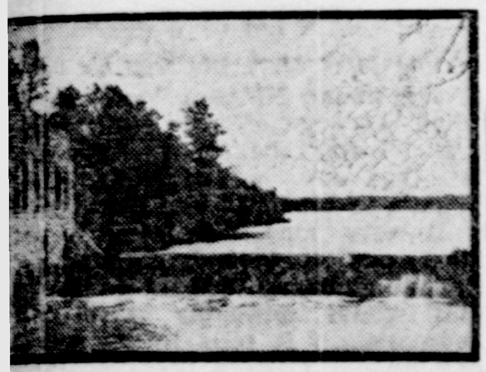
New and Better Town Already Commencing to Rise Out of the Ashes

CREAMERY ONE OF THE BEST

Co-operative Creamery the Pride of the Village, and Has Had Wonderful Success

Those who visit the city of West Salem today, see little to remind them of its early condition and of the changes which time has made in industries and social surroundings.

The village was first platted about 1858 by three of its earliest settlers Thomas Leonard, M. L. Tourtellotte and O. F. Elwell. The main street was named after Mr. Leonard, another street was named after a son of Mr. Tourtellotte and Mr. Elwell gave it the name of Salem after a place where he had lived in the state of New York. The original plat contained 20 acres but Mr. Leonard soon added a somewhat larger piece of ground lying south of the first parcel of land. It was found that much inconvenience existed by reason of another village of the same name in Kenosha county and the name was changed to West Salem.



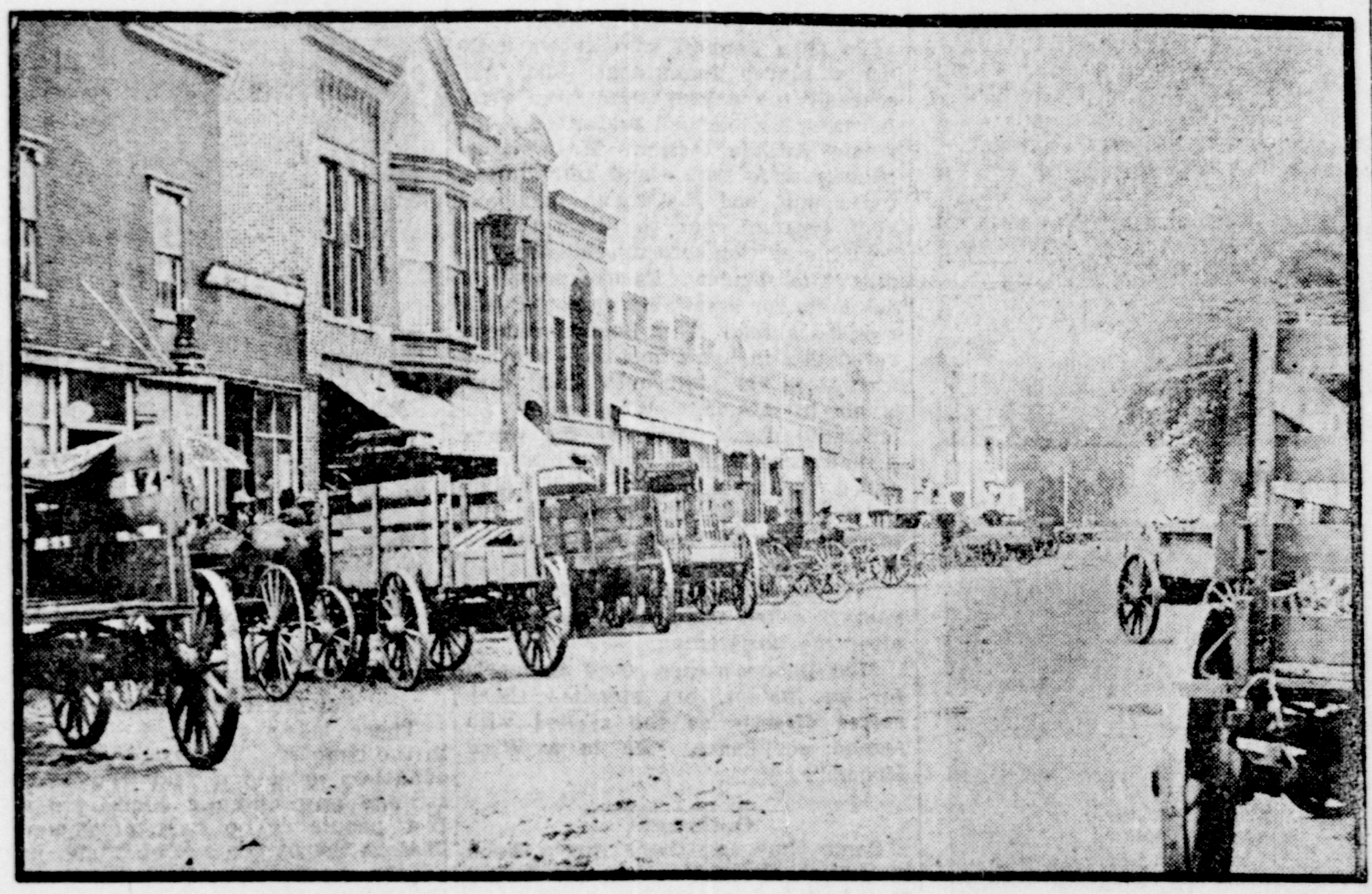
NESHONOC FALLS

One of the Beauty Spots Near West Salem.

The first frame house was built by a man by the name of Frank Burgett and used as a store and dwelling.

The first hotel was built by Thos. Dutcher and later passed into the hands of A. Eldred whose son now occupies the building as a dwelling.

A BUSY DAY AT WEST SALEM



A View of Leonard Street, West Salem, on a Recent Market Day. This picture was Taken Prior to the Recent Fire.

Mr. Leonard was ever anxious for the prosperity of his town and gave ten acres for a right of way for the Milwaukee railway. The sites of the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational churches and the beatiful school grounds were also given to the village from his generous hand.

The trees which surround the schoolhouse were said to have been placed there by Mr. C. C. Palmer one of the early merchants of the village.

The population of the village was of slow growth and in 1860 there was only about 30 people residing here but a goodly number responded to the call for volunteers to the war.

Fortunes Made in Wheat.

The demand for wheat during the war led to the growth of a great production but in the early eighties a blight struck the wheat plant and it could no longer be raised at a profit. Some of the best farmers decided that better opportunities existed in the west and left for the Dakotas and Minnesota.

It was at this time that many turned their attention to dairying, a business which gained rapidly and which placed the farmers on a better basis than they had ever known before. A creamery was built by J. K. Johnson, L. Larson and W. S. Gilfillan and teams were used to gather the cream from the farms. The butter was shipped to the east in refrigerator cars.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway was built in 1871, adding new facilities to the growth of the village.

Incorporated in 1898.

West Salem was a part of the Town of Hamilton and governed by town laws to the year 1898, but in that year it was incorporated under the laws of the state and the north half of section 3, township 16 range 6 west, and the south half of section 34 17-6, a tract of land a mile square, taken from the town. It lies in the richest part of the county between the La Crosse river on the north and a beautiful line of bluffs on the south. John Johnson was the first president of the village board.

Success in farming has naturally brought improvement in conditions. Farmers in the surrounding section have improved their farms with new buildings, and the valley is dotted with beautiful homes and modern barns and silos are seen in every direction.

The farmer of the early day has, however, reached an age when the toil of the farm is burdensome and his financial condition does not require him to stay in the field. His sons are taking up the work and he naturally turns to the beautiful village as a place to spend his declining years. There are many beautiful homes in the village by people of this class. They delight in their splendid lawns and the housewife usually has a yard full of choice flowers.

Has Many Retired Farmers.

In a village where so many of its people are retired from active life it naturally follows that some of them should be advanced in years and West Salem counts in its population as many as forty who are eighty years of age. Three have passed four score and ten and are still able to be about their homes. It is interesting to know of the early life of these very old people.

Mr. Joseph Moran was born in the north part of Ireland and came to the City of New York when sixteen years of age. After a few years of life in that city he came to the Town of Barre in this county and developed his farm with oxen. He has filled the office of supervisor of his town for several years and was a familiar figure on the county board. He was also an interested member of the management of the La Crosse County Fair.

Mr. David Wilcox, who lives with his son, is ninety-one years of age. He was born in England and worked on canal boats at an early age. He came to the east part of Wisconsin when a young man and the report of his success led many to follow him from England.

Mrs. Matt Christianson, also ninety-one years of age, was born in Norway. She lives alone, doing her own work and is as active as many who are not more than sixty.

Has Two Strong Banks.

The business institutions of the village are well conducted and have strong financial backing. Two banks, the La Crosse County bank and the West Salem State bank, care for the savings of the people.

The La Crosse County bank, with a capital and surplus of $40,000, is the older institution, and its deposits reach about $300,000. At the present time, W. I. Dudley is president and G. W. Dudley, cashier. Both have the confidence of the people.

The West Salem State bank is a younger institution, but its officers, George Sprain, president, and S. W. Brown, cashier, are men of capability and the bank is growing rapidly under their management.

Creamery Highly Successful

The Co-operative Creamery is the pride of the village and surrounding country and many who visit West Salem and see its creamery tell of its success in other localities.

It was under private management until 1891, but in that year the farmers organized and placed it under co-operative management.

The building and equipment cost about $25,000. J. H. Moran is its present manager, and H. G. Oaks has charge of the butter making. The output for the year ending Jan. 31, 1911, was 825,684 pounds, and $210,234.15 was paid to the farmer for cream after all expense for making and selling had been deducted. The directors are H. L. Jewett, John Cassell, Fred Nuttleman, and Otto Wolf. A. R. Lewis is its president and John Larson, secretary.

Other Industries.

The canning plant, which has been built during the past year, is also a large institution, and its owners are competent men who are determined to make a success of the plant and a large output of goods is being arranged.

The West Salem Cash Trading company is the largest business of its kind outside the City of La Crosse and has an enormous sale of general merchandise. L. C. Sander, its manager, buys on a large scale and gives his patrons the benefit of the saving he makes on his bargains.

John Meyer also conducts a fine general store which is liberally patronized. Two large lumber yards, two meat markets, two livery stables, a model Drug store, two restaurants as well as several smaller concerns do a thriving business. It would be unfair to leave out the extensive sale stable of Chas. Knudson. Hundreds of horses are sold through this stable each year and buyers from many states find what they want, car loads being shipped as far east as Connecticut, and many loads to Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Stands Well in Education.

West Salem has always maintained a high standard in educational matters and its schools are of the best.

Many of the graduates of its schools are holding high positions in the affairs of the country. Probably 75 per cent of the graduates of its high school attend colleges when they leave the local school.

S. M. Johnson conducts a modern and up-to-date Photo Studio and has a large sale of photo post cards. Ten thousand cards of his views of the Dietz tragedy were sold at the time of that excitement.

The West Salem Weekly Nonpareil Journal furnishes local news and the La Crosse Tribune is distributed to a large number of the villagers by its agent, Master Tracy Johnson.

West Salem is not behind other villages in its opportunities for pleasure. Twenty-five automobiles are owned by its well-to-do people and they are almost constantly in use.

The men who have retired from active life have an excellent place of meeting in the rear of the Post Office and the time is passed in games and story telling.

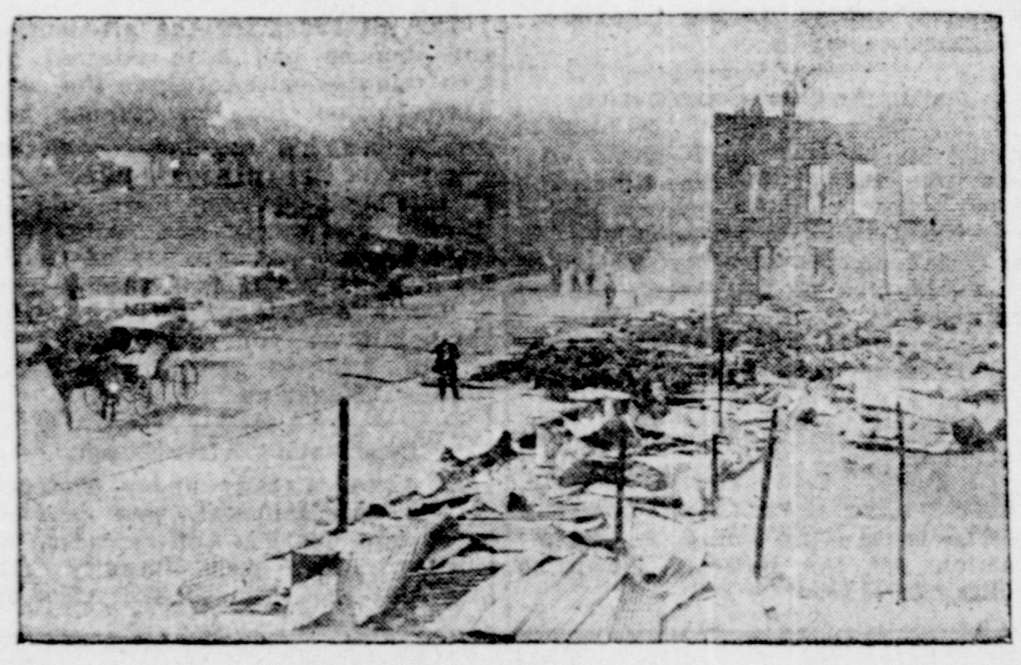
Salem has a baseball nine of some reputation and each game is watched with interest and enthusiasm.

About four years ago a Military band was organized under the leadership of Edward Norris and under his instruction have become masters of music. Concerts are given on the village lawns at short intervals.

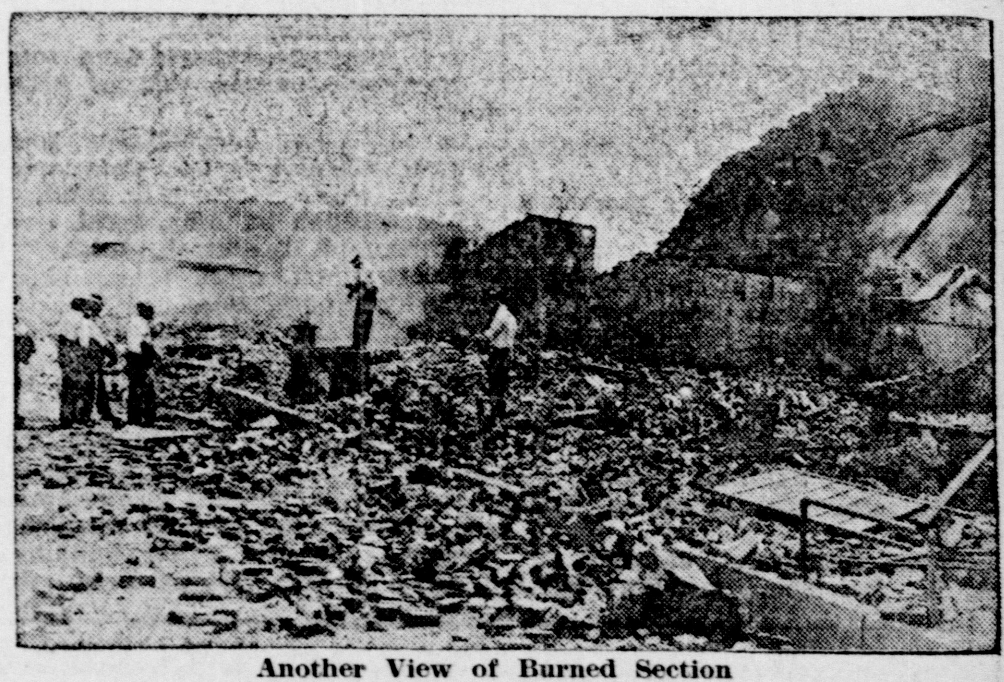
An Insurgent Village.

The village politically is following

(Continued on Page 34)



Ruins of Business Section



Another View of Burned Section

FAY LEWIS AND BROS. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1875

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CIGARS

OUR LEADERS:

Tom Moore, Harvester, El Sidelo,
Savarona, Webster, La Meta,
El Comando, Henry George, Little Tom,
Casino, Limit, Joan of Arc,
Bank Note, Etc.

313 MAIN STREET, LA CROSSE, WIS.

WEST SALEM TO TAKE NEW HOLD

(Continued from Page 33)

insurgency and La Folletteism but in its own officials chooses men for what they are worth in the management of its affairs.

The present board consists of the following members:

President L. C. Sander. Other members Henry Drectrah, Henry Griswold, A. C. Cullman, W. F. McEldowney, Geo. McDonald and B. B. Mercereau.

S. W. Brown is village clerk, J. L. Pettingill, assessor; F. H. A. Nye, police justice. W. A. Bradley has represented the village as supervisor on the county board for several years and has been successful in having good work done for the country portion of the county.

The population of the village at its last census was 848.

Just as the foregoing matter was being prepared for our special edition West Salem was visited by a fire such as few villages can experience and exist. On Saturday, July 1 fire started in the southwest corner of the Sander Lumber yard and a strong southwest wind swept the flames over the village, setting fire to houses and places of business in a large portion of the village. La Crosse, Bangor and Sparta were called on for assistance and each responded promptly and did valiant work but only after the loss of $250,000 worth of property had been sustained could the flames be gotten under control. The West Salem Cash Trading Store, West Salem State Bank, the Postoffice, drug store, restaurant and village hall, with the Goodmanson store, were left standing, but the following list were nearly a total loss:

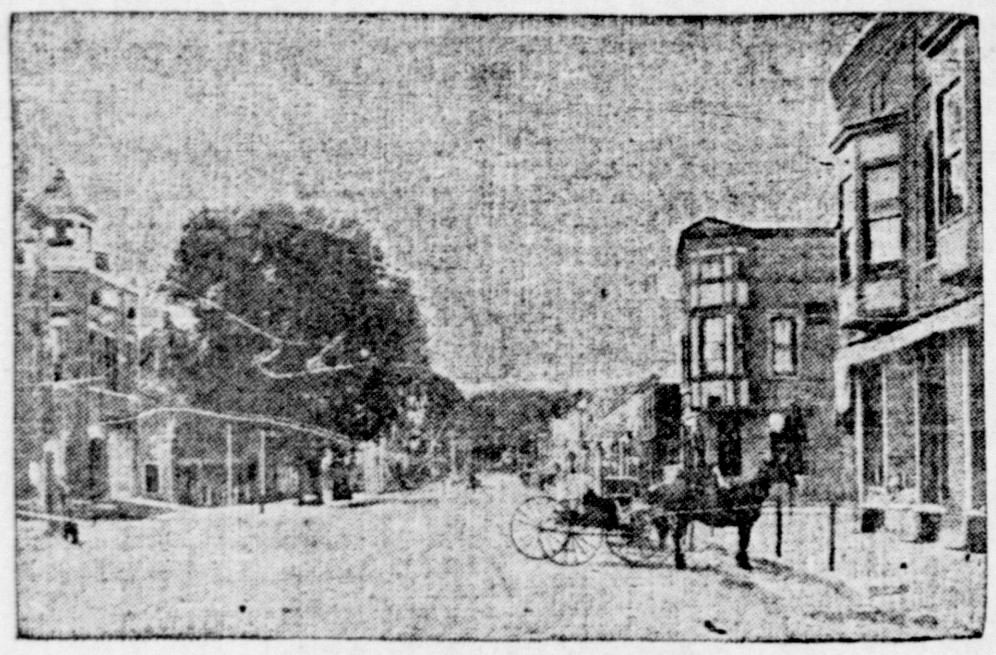
Sander & Co., lumber, total.
F. I. Bolles, lumber, partial.
G. Rhodes, livery, total.
Geo. J. Johnson, restaurant, total.
W. H. Ristow, saloon, total.
Chas. Marks, fur shop, total.
J. U. Lund, shoeshop, total.
Wm. Horstman, saloon, total.
R. H. Garland building, total.
Miss Potter, millinery, total.
Sterling Machinery Co., total.
Alb. Larsen, saloon, total.
John Meyer, general merchadise, total.
J. H. Gilfillan & Co., plumbers, total.
F. A. Cox, saloon, total.
H. Klusmann, meat market, total.
La Crosse County bank, total.
B. B. Mercereau, furniture, total.
H. C. Heider, hardware, gutted by fire and water.
Hancock & McKain, barber shop, partial.
E. A. Tower building, partial.
L. Gudmundson, groceries, damaged.
Olympic Restaurant, damaged.
A. B. Peterson, jeweler, front damaged.
Alex Johnson, drugs damaged.
Hotel May, sample room, total.
Chas. Knudson, sale stable, total.
Cook & Pfaff, livery, total.
H. Kuehn, meat market, total.
Viets building, total.
I. C. Heritage, harness shop, total.
Nonpareil-Journal, printing office, total.
A. A. Kuehn, harness shop, total.
J. H. Gilfillan & Co., shed, total.
J. A. Redlin, blacksmith, total.
Lee Gilfillan building, total.
Miller and Drecktrah, total.
Salem Hotel. total.
Taylor House, total.
A. R. Kuehn, residence, total.

All Will Rebuild

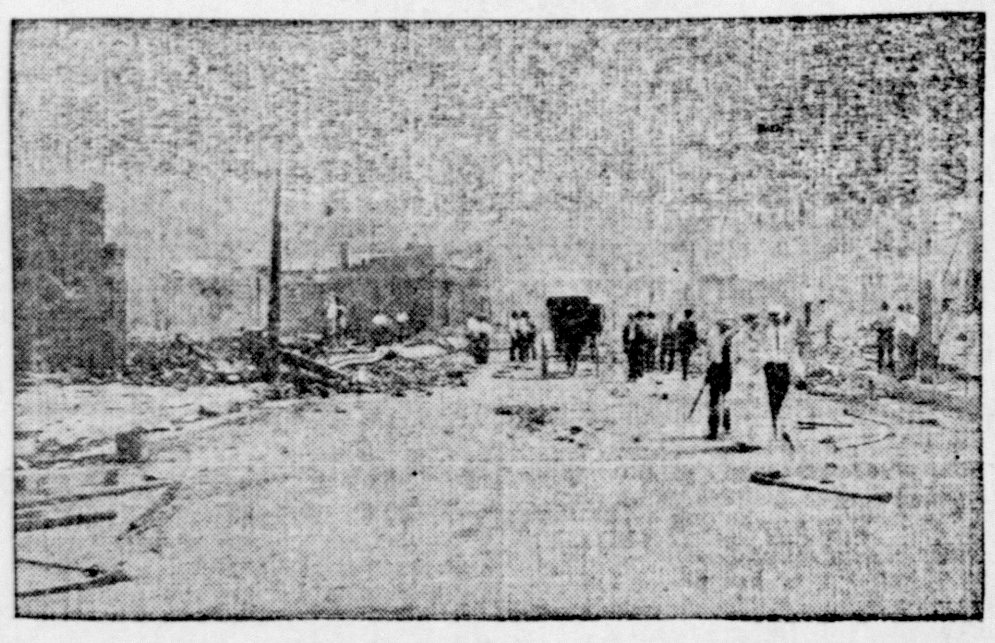
West Salem is a determined village and those who have met with a loss will not be discouraged. The adjusters have not yet completed their work but already business men are looking after men to commence work on new and butter buildings. The La Crosse County Bank will build a modern place of business after the most approved plans. B. B. Mercereau is arranging for a more complete building for his furniture and undertaking line than he had before and M. H. Roberts, John Engen, George McDonald, J. H. Gilfillan, Charles Knudson, Frank Bolles, Sander Lumber Co., A. A. Kuehn and in fact, nearly every other owner of a business block will commence operations as soon as possible.

As yet there has been no move for the erection of a new hotel, but the demand is so great that there is no doubt but that someone, realizing the opportunity for a big hotel with modern accommodations will come forward with the energy to put up a first class hotel.

The new West Salem will be a better constructed village. The fire has removed the old wooden buildings which, while too good to be torn down, were unsightly and always a menace to the safety of the village.



Leonard Street Before the Fire



Leonard Street After the Fire

DIDN'T SEEM TO WORK OUT

Dog Owner's Idea Bright Enough, but Somehow Her Memory Got Twisted.

To Miss Bounce, who knows nothing whatever about dogs and can scarcely tell a greyhound from a St. Bernard, Mr. Kennell presented a fine young Airdale terrier. He was extremely wide awake and active, even for a pup, and the young lady was kept constantly on the alert to prevent his getting into mischief or running into danger. Casting about in her mind for a suitable name for this restless animal Miss Bounce remembered that in her school days she had learned in her philosophy that "wind is air in motion." What more appropriate name, then, for the young Airdale than Wind. So Wind he was called. His name, thought Miss Bounce, also will aid me memonically to remember the name of the species to which he belongs.

"What kind of a dog is that pup of yours?" asked some one a few weeks after the christening.

Miss Bounce's eyes roved anxiously for an instant, but steadied themselves directly as she replied with serene confidence, "He is a Wind Hound."

Optimistic.

Some time ago there was a flood in British Columbia. An old fellow who had lost nearly every thing he possessed was sitting on the roof of his house as it floated along, when a boat approached.

"Hello, Jim."

"Hello, Bill."

"Are your fowls all washed away Jim?"

"Yes, but the ducks can swim," replied the old man.

"Apple trees gone?"

"Well, they said the crop would be a failure anyhow."

"I see the flood's away above your windows."

"That's all right, Bill. Them windows needed washin' anyhow."
—Housekeeper.

An Impossible Combination.

They were talking of the strange sights to be seen in a great city, and one man paid his tribute to New York. "I don't believe one of you could think of any combination of circumstances that hasn't at some time occurred on the streets there," he said.

"I reckon I know of one that's never occurred there," said Hiram Fowle.

"What's that?" asked the other, curiously.

"I guess," said Hiram, slowly, "that you've never seen, nor will see, a brass band going in one direction an' the heft of the folks going the other."

A Busy Corner In The La Crosse Broom Factory

Suicide and Summer.

There is an epidemic of suicide in the country. The same unnatural condition existed a year ago. It is strange how climatic conditions affect people. The heat of summer hastens the percentage of crime, just as the heat rays affect the brain. Various solutions have been offered to explain the summer increase of suicide. Some attribute it to overwork. This is the greatest mistake that can be made. It is not work that kills man, but worry. Work is healthy and invigorating. You can scarcely put more on a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution, but the friction which wears out our machinery.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

FILLERS—SPECIAL EDITION.

Unappreciated.

The attorneys for the prosecution and defense had been allowed fifteen minutes each to argue the case. The attorney for the defense had commenced his argument with an allusion to the old swimming hole of his boyhood days. He told in flowery oratory of the balmy air, the singing birds, the joy of youth, the delights of the cool water—

'Come out, Chauncey," he said, "and put on your clothes. Your fifteen minutes are up."—From "Success Magazine."

Punishment After Death.

A negro, already under sentence of life imprisonment, was convicted of two charges of assault to murder. With great gravity the jury sentenced him to five years on each charge and ordered the prison officers to keep his corpse for ten years after he died. Perhaps a little theology entered the decision, the jury feeling as did the man found hammering away at a snake after he had killed it and who explained by saying he believed in punishment after death.—Judge.

Cruel Woman!

The tramp narrated to fellow wanderer the story of an intensely tragic occurrence. "Yus," he said, "there was a bootiful lawn in front of the ouse, nicely kept, and it looked a real good chance for gettin' a bit of honest symperthy. So I walks in, gets down on me 'ands and knees, and starts chewin' the grass. Out comes as kindly-looking a lidy as I ever seed, and wanted to know wot I was doin'. Told her I 'adn't 'ad grub fer weeks, and was obliged to eat grass. She looked very sympferthetically at me, and then said: 'My poor man. Come around behind the house. The grass is longer there!' "

Made Napoleon Wait.

On the day when the courier brought news of the signatures of the peace of Amiens, Talleyrand thrust the impatiently awaited document in his pocket, went to the emperor and engaged him in current affairs. When these were all disposed of he said: "Now I have good news for you. Read!"

"And you could not tell me this immediately?" exclaimed the astonished Napoleon.

"Certainly not, for then you would listen to nothing else."

SNAPS FOR THE ALLIGATORS

Goose Raiser Finally Found Out Just Why His Flock Did Not Increase.

The oldest of us can remember being told that "Little Bopeep lost his sheep," but as they came home at last, Bopeep was not so badly off as was Bob Vorus, who six years ago started a goose farm on his mill pond, near Lumpkin, Georgia.

He knew the value of feathers, and thought the people would appreciate the opportunity of obtaining them near home for making pillows and beds.

His big mill pond was such a fine place for them to swim and live and raise their young in. So he got five hundred pairs of geese and put them on his pond.

Their nests were built in the rushes along its banks and their melodious voices reverberated from end to end of the pond. But they did not increase, according to Bob's notion; their numbers were diminishing perceptibly.

A dead one could be seen occasionally drifting along the edge of the bordering rushes. At first Bob thought it might be minks, otters, skunks, foxes, or what not that were destroying them, but soon found out that it was alligators for he actually saw one of the ugly reptiles catch a goose and pull it under water. Partly eaten geese would sometimes be found.

"Just a Lot of Water."

You think that perhaps so much talking about Niagara has kind of dulled the edge of your appreciation of it. I don't believe it. The first man that saw it probably said: "What's to hinder?" and didn't stare at it very long. Nothing to eat there, and it looked spooky, and anyhow standing where it was so damp would probably give him rheumatism. It tells in the guidebook how a man in the early days went to see the place, but it was a very cold night, and the tavern was comfortable, so he sent a boy to see if it was worth while. The boy came back and said it wasn't much; just a lot of water falling, and it was colder than all get-out, and he wouldn't advise it.—Eugene Wood, in McClure's Magazine.

Feminine Weakness.

A very homely clergyman was severely battered in a railroad wreck, in which he suffered the loss of a foot. One day soon after he took unto himself a wife, a beautiful woman, the ill-used minister met an old friend on the street, who banteringly asked how in the world such a pretty girl came to marry him. "Oh, ladies like remnants," was the cheerful reply.

ARCTIC ICE & FUEL CO.

401 Hagar Street
Both Phones 321

Let us furnish you with the season's supply of clear pure ice for family use. Being an independent company, our rates are very reasonable. Phone us and we will call upon you. We carry a good supply of all grades of wood and coal. It will pay you to lay in your winter's supply of fuel now while the prices are lowest and our stock complete. Just call us up.

BANGOR A MOST THRIVING VILLAGE

Town Boasts of Paved Streets, Cement Walks, Handsome Buildings and Two Banks

Bangor, one of the largest and most thriving villages in La Crosse county, is substantially built, boasting paved streets, cement walks, brick business blocks and the handsomest hotel building in a village of 700 in the state.

The first settlement was made in 1851 by John Bosshard, Michael Darms, Florian Ruedy, Christian Ruedy and Joseph Simenson, who emigrated from Sauk county, Wis. In 1852 the settlemen was increased by the arrival of Andrew Wolfe, Jonathan Darling, C. W. McKenzie, Christian Buol and others. The following year Peter Lee, Evan Jones, David Williams, William Jones, William W. Williams, David I. Jones, David J. Jenkins and John Wheldon became permanent residents and the village was founded.

John Wheldon was the first chairman of the town, and in 1854 Richard Wheldon came from New York and was the first postmaster.

The first school teacher was William Carl, who opened a school in the winter of 1853, and the second teacher was Miss Samantha Viets, who opened a school in the summer of 1854. Richard Wheldon continued postmaster of the village until 1861, when John S. Houser was appointed and held the office until 1873, when he died and was succeeded by John Wheldon, who held the office 16 years and was superseded by Grant Darling.

The first physician to locate in the village was the late A. B. Newton. The first railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—reached the village in 1854. Many stores were opened up and the village was placed on a sure footing.

The village has a large brewery, now under process of remodeling, creamery, cheese factory, cigar factory, cement block factory and several smaller industries. The Lutheran church is one of the finest in the state. Other churches are Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic and Welsh Methodist. Two strong banks attest the commercial importance of the village, with combined resources of $356,000.

This spring a new addition to the village was platted, and a dozen handsome new residences are in process of construction. A new addition is being built to St. Mary's Catholic church, and Kuranz has a fine new concrete business block under construction.

In addition to these buildings, the C. M. & St. Paul road has spent over $100,000 in building new bridges, making new highway for the village raising its tracks through the town, laying concrete walks and in other substantial improvements.

The local paper, The Independent, has a circulation of over 1,500, an eight column folio, all printed at home, and enjoys a wide patronage.

View of Main Street Bangor, Wis.

John Bull's Office Cats.

The Philadelphia Telegraph is responsible for the following: John Bull employs a large number of cats—exactly how many it would be impossible to say, but if we include those in the various government offices, barracks, prisons, docks and work shops the number cannot fall far short of 2,000. These animals work solely for the British government, and for their services are duly rewarded with a liberal supply of food and cozy quarters. All cats in the service of the British government are on the pay roll, each receiving as a general rule 25 cents a week. Should any of them fall ill the head of the department to which the animal belongs is at liberty to call in a veterinary and charge the government with his services.

BLUFFS SHELTER TOWN OF M'GREGOR

Growing Iowa Village Fast Becoming Known as a Summer Resort; in Rich Valley

In a valley between the bluffs and the Mississippi river, on the banks of the latter and in the midst of beautiful scenery, lies McGregor, Iowa, called the "Pocket City" because of its location. The city was laid off by John M. Gay, a surveyor on July 24, 1846, on land belonging to James and Duncan McGregor, but a record of it was not filed until July 24, 1850.

McGregor has been well known for many years, as in the early times when this part of the country was sparsely settled the town acted as a distributing center for the surrounding places, and much has been done since to improve it. By starting a boat ferry which made trips from Prairie du Chien to McGregor in 1836, Alexander McGregor helped the town, and the latter place became known as McGregor's Landing for that reason.

In 1840 the United States government built Fort Atkinson, a place about 55 miles to the interior of the state, and as the supplies for those located there had to come through McGregor in order to get to Fort Crawford of Prairie du Chien the town became prominent.

A short time after this in 1847 the first frame house was built while during the succeeding year, 1848, Alva C. Rogers started the first hotel, he conducting the place in the basement of the old McGregor home. The first store was begun in 1848 by H. D. Evans, but there were few buildings in town before 1850 and business was carried on with Indians, soldiers and the settlers nearby. However, the many people who came to settle in the vicinity made business improve rapidly, and McGregor's Landing soon attained more pretentious proportions and became an extremely busy place. As the village grew larger it was decided to incorporate it and V. R. Miller, who is still in business in McGregor, together with 49 others signed the petition which was drawn up on September 1, 1857, asking the county court to order an election at which the residents should be given an opportunity to vote as to whether or not the town should be incorporated. That the people favored incorporation was plainly shown at this election which was held on March 2, 1858, when the majority voted in favor of the measure.

Upon a petition of over 50 voters in 1863, it was decided to vote on discarding the old village charter and to establish a city charter, the result of the election held on September 18, 1863, being that the latter was adopted. Under the law of 1860 McGregor then became a city and a great commercial center, grain and pork being brought there from a great distance as it had good shipping facilities. A great deal of the grain produce from the nearby country was brought to McGregor and the town advanced rapidly during this time.

McGregor early established a school system which is recognized as one of the best in the state and a high standard of work is done here. Accommodations for 700 pupils have been made and the people of the city and the vicinity have a great deal of pride in their schools. No trouble or expense has been spared to make the system a fine one and it is now recognized as above the average.

Mr. H. D. Evans was the first postmaster in the office which was established in 1849. Lee & Kinnark started the first bank in the town in 1862, but at present McGregor has two, the First National and the State banks. In 1862 Star & Co., started the lumber industry in McGregor by opening a big yard, and this same yard stands today, it being owned my the Daubenberger Bros.

There are five churches in the town, almost every denomination having its place of worship, in addition to which practically every order and society is organized there.

M. X. Geske is now the mayor of McGregfior, while F. C. Sloan is the city clerk, F. S. Richards treasurer, and Jake Kramer marshal.

The population of the city is now 1,500 and the town is progressing. An excellent water system does a great deal to make McGregor the town it is today, the water supply coming from a bluff 300 feet high where a well is located and the water pumped for the use of the citizens and for fire protection.

McGregor is amply provided for in a commercial way for it has stores at which the citizens can purchase almost anything. In the town are five groceries, three dry goods stores, two clothing stores, one hardware store, two tinners and plumbers, two hotels, to restaurants, two confectionary stores, a bakery, a creamery, two drug stores, two jewelry stores and three shoe stores. They have an electric light plant where the light and power for their city and North McGregor are generated. Besides the above mentioned places of business are two newspapers, two banks, a laundry, two art galleries, one lumber yard, two meat markets, a theater, three halls, two barber shops, one implement firm, one cigar factory, three saloons, one harness shop, four doctors, one hospital, two dentists, three lawyers, one tailor shop, one fish market and two blacksmith shops. There are also a furniture store and undertaking establishment and two liveries. Although but one railroad, the C. M. & St. P., runs through the town, a boat ferry operates between McGregor and Prairie du Chien every day, and another goes from the latter place to Dubuque. Two steamboat lines, which run from St. Louis to St. Paul, also pass the city.

Add to the other features of the fact that the city is famous as a summer resort and it is plainly evident that McGregor is an ideal place. McGregor Heights, Pictured Rocks, Pike's Peak, and an island facing the city, where many cottages are located, are the best of places for summer outings and all three are used to a large extent in hot weather. Picnic parties are to be seen at all places almost every day, and sightseers from local towns as well as far distant come here to view the scenery. Many cottages are located on McGregor Heights and also on the island and all have the advantage of the extremely picturesque surroundings. A fine park which is the equal of any owned by a city of this size is located here, and the country adjoining the town is of the best.

A booster club was organized last winter, members of which have been doing a great deal for the welfare

justly proud of the town which has been built up on the banks of the Mississippi river and which is so

LA CROSSE BROOMS ARE MAKING GOOD

Good Brooms Made by the Ruprecht Factory Meet with Big Success

IS STRICTLY UNION SHOP

Local Factory Is Only Union Shop Between Milwaukee and Twin Cities

That there is more truth than poetry in the statement that "small beginnings have great endings" is aptly illustrated by the experience of Emil Ruprecht, proprietor of the La Crosse Broom Works, which started in its present location 205 South Front street in the early part of September, last year. The business was small, necessarily, as every new business is, but there was unbounded enthusiasm behind it, unlimited confidence, and above all, good brooms.

And the brooms from the little factory took. They were made right, and each broom was a product of the utmost skill that can be found in the trade. The first traveling men that went out were looked at askance, because their goods were not known. But they got small orders, and the next time they swung around the circuit they were deluged with orders for the new brooms. The brooms had made a hit, and since then the little factory has been forced to work the limit of its capacity every day, and many days overtime, to get the orders that pour in filled on time.

Is Union Shop.

One reason that the brooms made such a hit is that they are the product of union labor, which guarantees to the purchaser that the article is made by skilled workmen at fair wages, in a sanitary and up-to-date shop, and that the article is the best of its kind. And then besides, the La Crosse Broom Works is the only union broom manufactory between Milwaukee and the Twin Cities. La Crosse and the surrounding country is a strong union stronghold, and the very fact that the La Crosse brooms are union made is calculated to insure their instant popularity and success.

It is a very interesting way of spending an hour of idle time to watch the careful way in which the product of Ruprecht's factory is built. The broom corn comes direct from the fields of Oklahoma and Kansas in all the various lengths just as nature made it. It is first carefully sorted, and only the finest and strongest pieces, with
suggestion of mold or weaknes
allowed to pass on to the nex
cess, which cuts the stiff stal
the corn, and automatically s
into the different lengths re
for the various articles ma
tured.

From the sorter the corn,
lengths desired for any certain
of broom, is taken to the mar
constructs the broom proper,
operation is probably the mo
teresting one to observe of the
process. It is really beautif
watch the swift, deft moven
with which this young man
structs a broom. Every bit
is hand work, from the tim
corn leave the sorter, until
broom is put into the Walrath
Lipe Cutters and Stitchers fo
final finishing touches. The ope
seems to know instinctively
how much of the straw is n
at a certain place, and his diff
movements are made with a
chine-like dexterity. In less
three minutes the naked stick
heap of straw are turned in
broom, well balanced, firm,
close, ready for finishing tou
that make it ready for the ma

Self Supporting From Start

From the first week of its lif
factory has been a lusty infant,
has been entirely self-suppor
The capital with which it was s
ed has been added to from tim
time from the profits, Mr. Rup
turning everything back into
business, and it is announced
in the future the stock will be
larged, and a larger business
ducted, as fast as the growt
the trade warrants. And the t
is growing so fast that it is
sidered to be but a matter of mo
before the plant will be enla
and the business increased gr
in size.

The factory makes eight diffe
grades of house brooms, and in
dition there are two kinds, of
tory and warehouse brooms ma
factured. House brooms that
manufactured by the Ruprecht
tory are as follows: The Cres
Parlor broom, The Parlor Maid,
Little Gem, The Golden Leaf,
Little Princess, Union Leader,
the Plain No. 1 and Plain No
The brooms are the best that ca
manufactured, made of the bes
materials, in the cleanest and n
sanitary of factories, made by u
labor, with the most skilled w
men procurable, and they fully m
the wonderful popularity with w
they have been greeted from
very start.

Full Information.

"Goodby," said Mrs. James to
husband, as she left for a sh
visit to her mother. "I've put eve
thing in order for you. If you ca
find anything write me and I'll
you know where it is."

Two days later Mr. James cis
a favorite hat of his and wrote
ask where it had been put. This
the reply:

"I think I put it in the wardro
in the front bedroom, but if it is
there you might try in the hat sta
drawer or the hall table. Or p
haps it has fallen behind the dre
ing table in our bedroom. I thi
it's upstairs somewhere. P. S.
Perhaps after all. I changed it

A POINTER ON GOOD COAL

Unlike many free pointers this will be a good one. If you follow it, you will save money, please your family and derive much satisfaction the coming winter. You only pay for the coal, the pointer on the good coal is free for the asking. Let your curiosity lead you on to call up our 'phone number 272.

WHITEBREAST COAL CO.

120 Main Street. La Crosse, Wis.

S. J. de Ranitz & Company

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

205 MAIN STREET

IN STOCK,

Office Chairs, Desks, Cabinets, Herring-Hall-Marvin Safes, Files, Copy Presses, Printographs, Mimeographs, Stationery, Blank Books, Loose Leaf Bookkeeping Systems, Rubber Stamps Made to Order.

AND THE

MONARCH TYPEWRITER

TRADE
MARK

This Mark on a Package of Beer Assures Quality

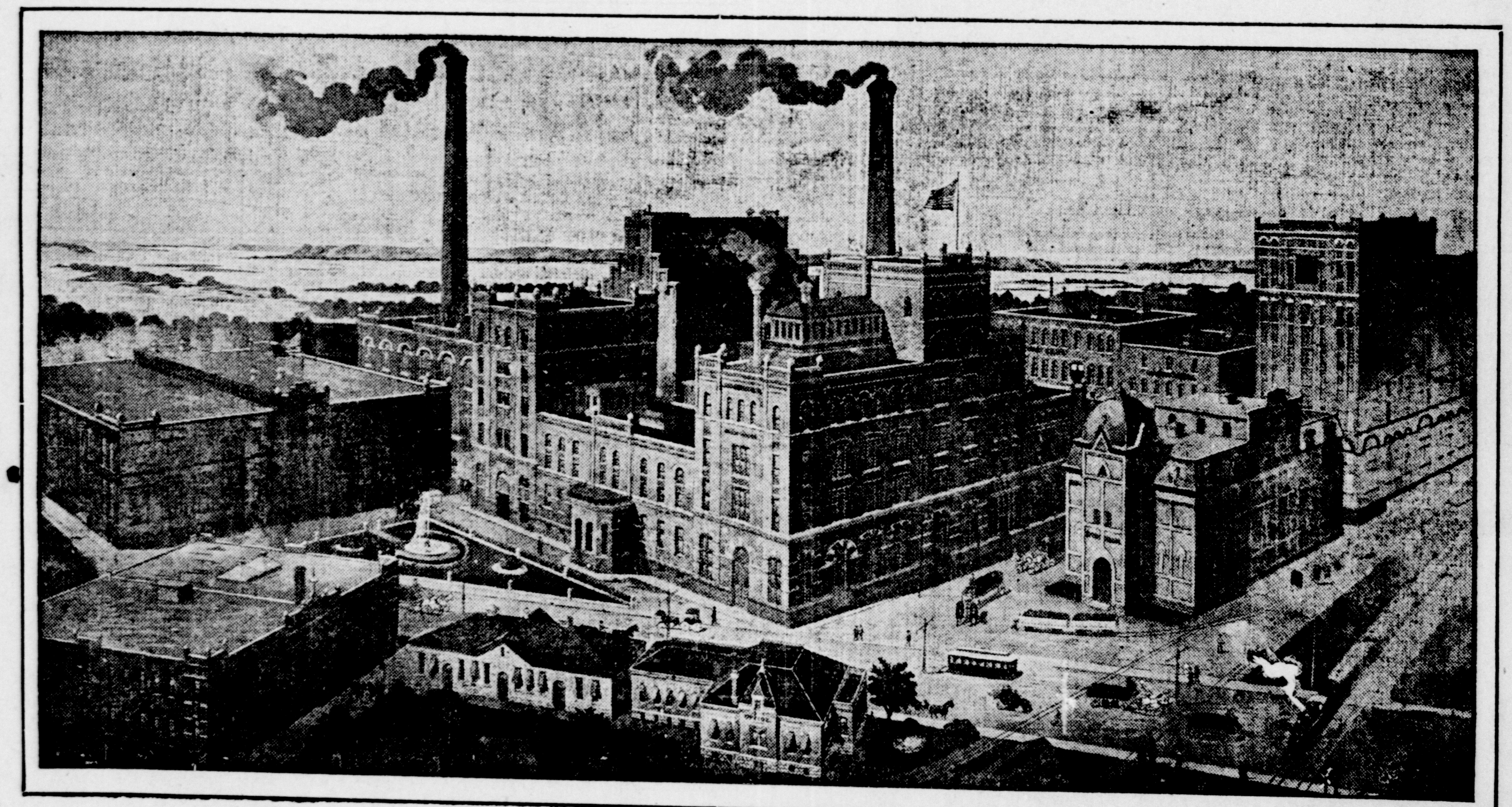
GUND'S BEERS

Are Absolutely Pure

Choicest hops and cereals—Superior brewing methods, thorough aging facilities and our sixty years' experience in meeting the public demands has resulted in that perfect Brew, GUND'S PEERLESS.

It is incomparable in its individual goodness, character and uniformity. It's the drink you'll like best and the drink that's best for you. That's why most people say Gund's Peerless when they order beer.

Our agencies are found in every principal city and town in the great Northwest and beyond the borders into Canada. In the West and Southwest are to be found many distributing points for this celebrated beverage.



PLANT OF JOHN GUND BREWING COMPANY.

It covers 10 acres of ground and may be seen twenty miles away. It has every up-to-date mechanical appliance for the economical handling of grain and beer.

It is electrically equipped throughout and its storage capacity is proportionally larger than any other brewery of note.

Competent critics pronounce the Gund Brewery to be the most complete, most perfectly constructed, most sanitary and the finest brewing establishment in North America.

There is brewed Gund's famous bottled beer "Peerless"--a beer that not only delights the eye, but gratifies the taste, promotes digestion and enriches the blood.

At the Paris Exposition, 1900, it received the medal and diplomas for highest excellence and at the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, 1904, it was given the Gold Medal awarded for merit alone.

JOHN GUND BREWING COMPANY

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

THE GATEWAY TO THE NORTHWEST

In the evolution of America the Great Northwest now offers the Universe its Greatest Opportunities. The enterprising people of the world are just awakening to the fact that this territory is a veritable land of milk and honey. Its vast farm lands must be the source from which a great portion of the food of the world must come. The Pioneers who first opened up this part of the country never dreamed that in less than a hundred years it would be the scene of the tremendous work that is now taking place and the descendants of today do not dream of the work that man will and must do in the Northwest within the next twenty-five years.

Destiny has marked La Crosse for its very own. Here MUST be the future center of gigantic manufacturing operations.

FACTS ABOUT LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

THE GATEWAY CITY OF THE NORTHWEST.

A Beautiful City, A Home City, A Healthful City, A Manufacturing Center, A Convention City, A Jobbing Center, A Busy City, An Educational Center.

La Crosse was incorporated as a city in 1856. **La Crosse** has a population of 31,000.

La Crosse has an assessed valuation of $21,664,277. **La Crosse** has a tax rate of 20 mills.

La Crosse has 29 miles of sewers. **La Crosse** has 58½ miles of water mains.

La Crosse has 41 miles of paved streets.

La Crosse has 7 parks and two public play grounds, comprising 400 acres.

La Crosse has a Normal School, an Agricultural College, 1 High School, 11 Graded Schools, 10 Parochial Schools, 2 Business Colleges.

La Crosse has a Public Library and branch with 20,000 volumes.

La Crosse has six Banks with a combined capital of $805,000; surplus and undivided profits amounting to $626,000; deposits of $8,500,000, and loans and discounts of $6,320,000.

La Crosse contains 55 Churches. **La Crosse** has 4 Hospitals.

La Crosse contains 4 Theatres and Vaudeville Houses.

Five railroads (three of them trunk lines) enter the city and bring its products to the doors of 10,000,000 prosperous people.

The City has a navigable outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. (The Mississippi River.)

La Crosse has a finely equipped fire and police department.
It is the terminus of the La Crosse and Southeastern R. R.
It has low insurance rates.

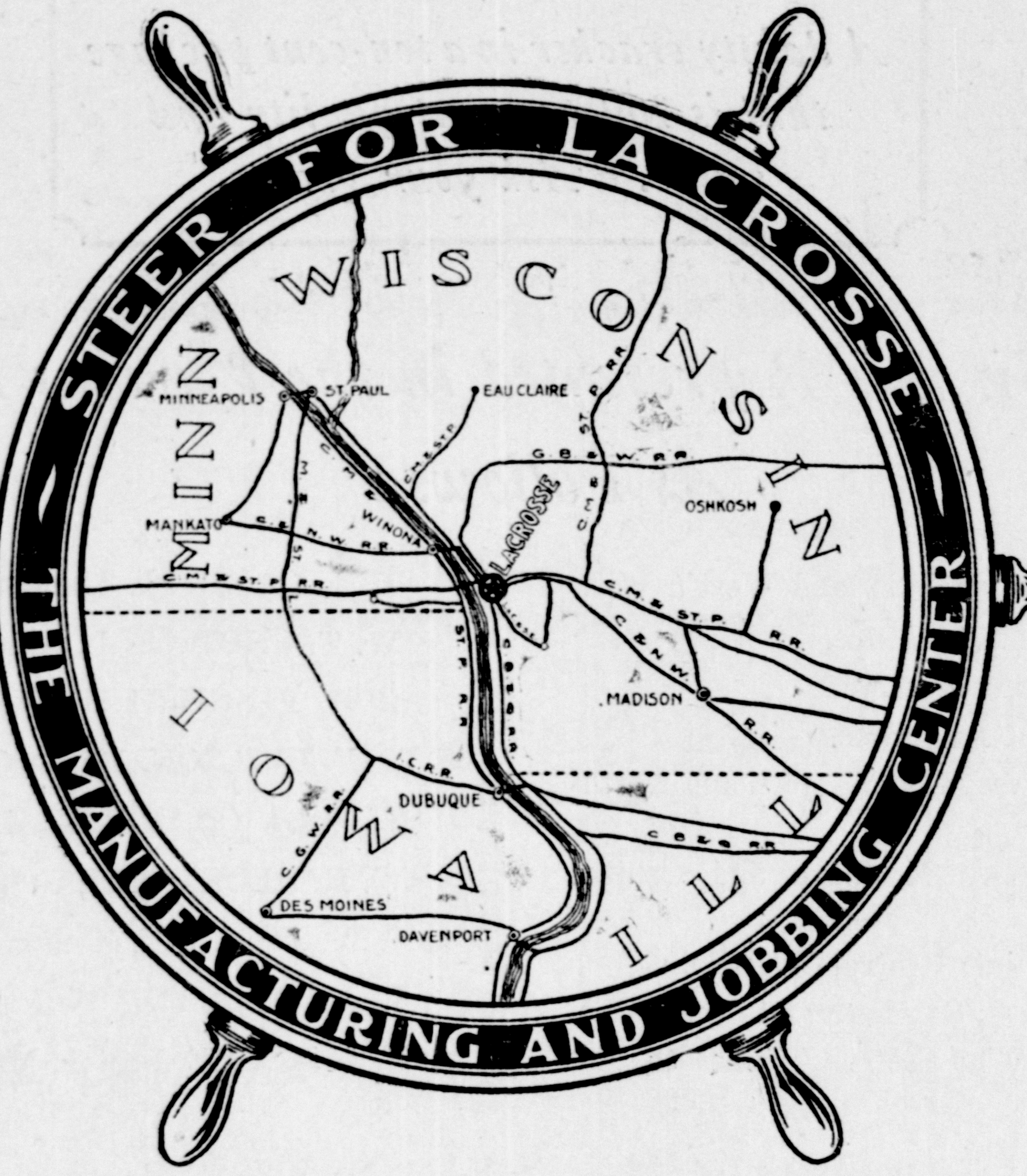
La Crosse has the advantage of being able to furnish water power electric service for industrial purposes.

La Crosse has 5 daily papers; 2 semi-weekly and 5 weekly newspapers, and 4 monthly magazines.

La Crosse owns and operates its own water works, and its artesian wells furnish a plentiful supply of excellent drinking water.

La Crosse has an active Board of Trade of 350 members, an Industrial Association with a capital of $125,000, and a secretary who is ready to answer any and all inquiries promptly.

La Crosse contains 125 flourishing industries employing 10,000 hands.



The value of the annual product of these industries is $20,000,000. La Crosse handles **$30,000,000 worth of goods at wholesale and retail annually.**

La Crosse Industries turn out the following articles of manufacture: Plows, Printographs, Drills, Flour, Chocolates, Pearl Buttons, Seeds, Crackers, Stoves and Ranges, Beer, Wagons, Clipless Paper Fasteners, Rubbers, Ink Erasers, Tin Pails, Brooms, Shingle Stain, Bridge Work, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Office Fixtures, Altars and Church Decorations, etc., Shoes, Clothing, Automobile Fittings and Accessories, Tools and Dies, Knit Goods, Overalls and Clothing, Monuments, Mattresses and Springs, Cigars, Signs, Soap, Camp Stoves, Potato Sprayers and Diggers, Paper Boxes, Cream Separators, Boilers, Engines, Furniture, Steel Tanks, Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, Carriages, Spices, Gloves and Mittens, Hosiery, Violins, Blank Books, Candies, Hats, Cigar Boxes, Leaf Tobacco, Engraving, Meat Products, Banana Crates, Rugs, Feed, Cooperage, Tents and Awnings, Stamp Vending Machines, Hammocks, Telephone Supplies, Corrugated Ceilings, Steel Roofing, Leona (3 in 1) Garments, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Carbonated Beverages, Fruit Extracts and Flavors, Brick, Ice Cream, Pure Foods, Coke, Cornice Work, Engines, Castings, Rubber Stamps, Trunks, Woolen Goods, many of which find their way to all parts of the globe.

In the city and immediate vicinity are found beds of red clay, sand, gravel, limestone and peat.

WHAT LA CROSSE WANTS.

La Crosse wants more factories, and nearly every kind of industry would find an excellent field here. **La Crosse** wants a Dry Goods jobbing house.

La Crosse wants a Glass jobbing house. **La Crosse** wants a Crockery jobbing house.

La Crosse wants a Notion jobbing house. **LA CROSSE WANTS Y-O-U!**

For additional information write the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The geographical location, the excellent transportation facilities, (three trunk lines and branches and the great waterway, the Mississippi), good labor market, cheap power from the great Hatfield Dam and healthful environment all offer exceptional inducements to capital seeking factory locations.

Full information will be cheerfully furnished on any of the above subjects by the La Crosse Board of Trade.

John. L. Utermoehl, Secretary.

IS THE BEST THE RICHEST
THE LA CROSSE CRACKER
FINEST FLAVORED IN THE MARKET

IS THE BEST THE RICHEST
THE LA CROSSE CRACKER
FINEST FLAVORED IN THE MARKET

LA CROSSE CRACKER & CANDY CO.

(INDEPENDENT)

MONTAGUE'S

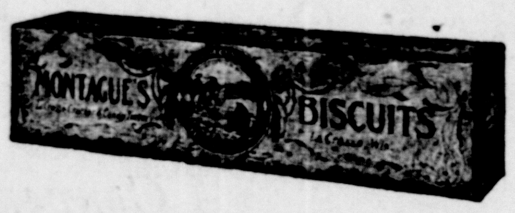
High Grade Crackers and Candies

Jobbers of Nuts, Cigars and Paper Bags.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

Montague's crackers and candies have won a reputation by merit—not by advertising. They are not made by a trust.

One of Our New Products



"SAMOSET"

A dainty cracker in a ten-cent package that is 100 per cent quality and value. Ask your grocer.

We do not sell to mail order houses but take special pains to handle the business of legitimate concerns carefully and promptly.

Our Firm is Represented in the Various Districts As Follows:

J. W. CALLAWAY, La Crosse, Wis. and West'n Wis.
EARL SCHOLL, Western Wisconsin.
A. W. HANSON, Southern Mnnesota.
C. F. CALLAWAY, City of La Crosse.
ALVIN SCHOLL, Chippewa Falls; Western and North-Western Wisconsin.
FRANK WEISNER, Wausau; Northern and Central Wisconsin.
B. P. MORAN, Stevens Point; Central Wisconsin.
ALEC METCALF, Baraboo; Southern and Cent'l Wis.
C. J. SAMUELS, Minneapolis; Eastern Minnesota.
T. J. CASSUTT, Mankato; Western Minnesota.
W. T. SHOTWELL, Albert Lea; Central Minnesota.
ROB. FINGERHUT, Watertown, S. D.; South Dakota.
T. F. ERICSON, Mason City, Iowa; Northern Iowa.
SAM LA CHAPELLE, La Crosse, gen'l jobbing trade.
W. H. HECKMANN, N. Y.; Manufacturers' Agent.
C. W. JACKSON, Kansas City; Manufacturers' Agent.
J. M. COPELAND, St. Paul; Manufacturers' Agent.
H. L. MOORE, Boston, Mass.; Manufacturers' Agent.

IS THE BEST THE RICHEST
THE LA CROSSE CRACKER
FINEST FLAVORED IN THE MARKET

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HIGH SCHOOL HAS STEADY PROGRESS

Nearly Six Hundred Pupils Is Present Enrollment of La Crosse Institution

STANDARD IS KEPT HIGH

Scholarship Requirements Perhaps Higher than any Other School of Size in the State

The history of the La Crosse High school, like the history of nearly every other institution in La Crosse, is a history of small beginnings, phenomenal growth, and steady progress. It began in the fall of 1876, for that year the first high school course was offered to the young people of the city.

When the school was first begun, there was no building devoted especially to the use of a high school. Two rooms in the old Second Ward school on Fourth and King streets were amply sufficient to hold all the pupils who that first year entered the advanced studies. The first year there were three graduates, one of whom was Stephen Martindale, Sr., now lawyer in this city. At that time Albert Hardy was both principal of the high school and superintendent of schools. He had as his assistant Prof. Hemmenway, who later became principal at the new building, Eighth and Main streets.

In 1878 the school had grown so greatly in attendance that it was found necessary to erect a building especially for the accommodation of the pupils taking the advanced studies. This building, then called the "new high school" was erected at Eighth and Main streets. When first erected it consisted of two floors and a basement, but by the next year the school had outgrown its home, and it was found necessary to add to it. Later an additional floor was put on the building, but even this was inadequate, and a few years later it became again necessary to add to the structure. This time a wing was built on the rear, containing six extra rooms.

This was sufficient to take care of the pupils in the school until 1906, when work was started on the present magnificent structure at Fifteenth and Cass streets. The new building was opened January 1, 1907, and has a capacity of 700 students. At the time it was built there were about 425 students in the high school, and it was confidently expected that it would be sufficient for the needs of the school for thirty years to come. But at the present time there are nearly six hundred pupils in the school, 582 in the spring of this year, to be exact, and it is expected that there will be nearly 650 in the spring of 1912. A new building, or an addition to the old one, has become a necessity, and plans are already drawn for an addition to the structure, although no action has been taken on the matter by the city fathers as yet. Superintendent Benezet declares that in six years, at the most conservative estimate, the present building will be filled to overflowing, unless an addition is built very shortly.

Organizations in School.

In 1907 Principal Hemmenway was succeeded by Prof. L. P. Benezet, who took charge of the school in the new building. "Uncle Louie," as he was affectionately called by the pupils, found that in the matter of scholarship the school was second to none in the state, being on the accredited list of many of the strictest colleges, as regards entrance requirements, in the country. But Mr. Benezet found the school lacking to a great degree in that desirable element called school spirit. There were no social features in the school life, and only two organizations of students, both of which were composed of boys alone, The Lincoln-Douglas debating society, and the Boys' Athletic association.

These had been founded by A. H. Schubert, who came to the local school in 1903 as instructor in Mathematics and History. The second year of his stay in La Crosse he organized the Athletic association, which has since had entire charge of all the athletic activities of the school, and the next year, 1905, he brought about the formation of the Lincoln-Douglas society. In 1906 the school, represented by the Lincoln-Douglas society, met Sparta in the first of the annual debates. The members of the society were not enthusiastic over the affair, and as Sparta had been interested in debating for many years, were defeated. The next year the boys went into the debate eagerly, and lost on a very close decision, many claiming that the debate should by right have gone to La Crosse. In the three years since the first two defeats, La Crosse has defeated the Spartans on every occasion on which they met on the platform.

In 1907 Mr. Benezet instituted the dances and student parties that have since become such an important feature of the high school life, and the same year he organized the Wendell-Phillips debating society. It was in the fall of 1907, also, that the other boys' organization of the school, the Lit club, was founded. Prof. Benezet was also the man responsible for the organization of this club.

In the winter of '06-'07 the first girls' organization of the school came into being. This was the Artemis club, which was fostered by Miss Heidemann. It was also in the fall of '07 that the Girls' Athletic association, corresponding to the boys organization of the same character, was started. The first girls' basketball team of the school was organized in this year also.

Organize Orchestra.

In the fall of 1908 the Musical organizations of the school were brought into being. In 1906 the boys of the school, under the direction of Mr. Schubert, had started an orchestra, but there was little interest in it, and it died a natural death. In 1908, however, the Boys' orchestra was founded, and from the start was a success, all members of the orchestra being enthusiastic over their work. This year, also, the Boys' Glee club, which has made a name for itself as one of the best of its kind in the state, was begun.

The orchestra was at first confined only to boys, but in 1911 it was found that there were four exceptionally talented girl violinists in the school, and the organization was enlarged by the admission of the female members of the school. In 1910 the first orchestra concert was given, and in 1911, the orchestra concert was combined with the rendition of the "Rose Maiden," by the high school chorus.

In the winter of '08-'09, Miss Wright, Miss Desmond, and Miss Head, instructors in the school, brought about the inception of the Masquers, the girls' dramatic society, which has since, every year, given a play of some sort.

Up to 1908 the graduating class had confined its celebration of the great event solely to the formal graduating exercises, but the class of 1908 instituted the annual class play, and the celebration of class day, which has since become a most important feature of the festivities of commencement week. The first class play given, in 1906, was "Our Boys," and '09, "Mr. Bob," '10, "Between the Acts," '11, "Merchant of Venice.'

Scholarship Requirements

The scholarship requirements of the local high school are perhaps higher than those of any other high school of its size in the state. The school has always borne a good reputation throughout the country, among the colleges and universities, for the extraordinary efficiency of its graduates. In 1907 the school was on the accredited list of all the universities and colleges in the middle west, including the University of Chicago, which is noted for the strictness of its entrance requirements. Since that time the following schools have placed the local high school on their accredited lists: Wellesley, Amherst, Dartmouth, Cornell, Williams, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and Vassar. The graduate of La Crosse high school finds that with very few exceptions the fact that he is from the local institution vouches for his fitness to undertake the work of any higher institution without an entrance examination.

The commercial department of the local school was instituted in 1904 and began with one instructor. It sprang immediately into instant popularity because of the thoroughness of its methods, and it has since grown until there are at the present time three instructors required to take care of the work in that department. The course of study in the department has recently been enlarged by the admission of a half year of bookkeeping, and an exhaustive course in commercial law and commercial geography. The number of students who enter the commercial course is constantly increasing and the demand for their services seems to be constantly in excess of the supply. There are several well-known firms in the city who refuse to hire as members of their office forces any but graduates of the business department of the local high school.

The size of the graduating classes in the local school has been constantly on the increase. Starting with the first graduating class, '76 which there were but three members the classes have gradually increased in numbers, until the high water mark was reached in 1910, when 82 young people were presented with diplomas. Superintendent Benezet prophesies that the classes will never drop below the 75 mark, and that within five years there will never be a class of less than 100.

Attendance Increasing.

The attendance, also, has steadily increased. There were 370 enrolled in the fall of 1906, 401 in '07, 451 in '08, and 506 in the spring of 1909. Then the Normal and Agricultural schools started up, and many of the students dropped out to attend these, bringing the enrollment in the fall of '09 down to 456. By the spring of 1910, however, the school had more than regained what it had lost, there being 507 pupils enrolled, and it is estimated that there will be nearly 650 in the school in the spring of 1912. The teaching force, also has been increased to 25, from the 12 that were required in 1903.

The future of the high school seems to be bright indeed. The present city administration has promised to supply a course in manual training in the near future, and there is every probability that with the installation of this new feature a special manual training annex will be built.

Prof. Benezet is enthusiastic about the proposed installation of manual training. "We are the only city" he declares "in Wisconsin, with a population of 10,000 or over, in which there is no manual training in the high school. In fact, there are several cities smaller than 10,000 in this state that have the manual training. No city in the entire middle west our size or larger is without this training. We need it, and we are in a fair way to get it at last. I am confident that the next two years will see our manual training department in full blast."

BREWERIES ARE BIG INDUSTRIES

Five Concerns in La Crosse Employ 8,000 Persons in Growing Plants

LA CROSSE BREWING CENTER

Gund's, Heileman's, Michel's, Bartl's and Monitor Breweries Are Thriving Institutions

In the aggregate probably there is no greater industry in the City of La Crosse than that of brewing. At the present time there are five breweries in La Crosse, the Gund Brewing company. The Michel Brewing company, The Heileman Brewing company, The Bartl Brewing company, and the Monitor Brewing company.

In fact the City of La Crosse ranks a close second to Milwaukee in the manufacturing of beer and is the largest manufacturing center along that line in the Northwest with the exception of Milwaukee.

Over 8,000 of the people of this city receive their livelihood by means of the brewery industry and over one and one-quarter million dollars are paid annually to the employes and those directly in connection with brewery work.

Gund Brewing Company.

The John Gund Brewing company, is the oldest in La Crosse, being established in 1854, over a half a century ago. John Gund founder of the brewery, came to this city from Galena, Ill., in 1854 and immediately opened a brewery at the corner of Front and Division streets. However this was a small affair in comparison to the brewery industry of the present day and it was little thought at that time that the city would ever develop into the flourishing brewery center that it is today.

However the first plant became too small in the course of a few years and John Gund, Sr., opened a new brewery at Third and Mississippi streets in which G. Heileman became interested as a half partner.

In 1872 the partnership of the Gund-Heileman Brewing company was dissolved and in 1873 John Gund, Sr., erected a brewery on the site of the present plant which was destroyed by fire in 1897. However the new plant which is now being used by the Gund company, was erected in a short time and the ever growing business was continued until it had reached its present large proportions.

The John Gund Brewing company is under the following officers: President, John Gund, Jr., Vice President, and Treasurer, Henry Gund; and Secretary and General Manager, Carl Kurtenacker.

Michel Brewing Company.

The plant of the Michel Brewing company one of the best equipped in this section of the country was built in 1907 by Carl J. Michel, present manager. The original plant of the Michel Brewing company, which was built on the site of the present plant was built by the founders, John and Charles Michel in 1857. The product of this plant "Elfenbrau" is one of the best known brands of beer on the market and is sold in nearly all sections of the country.

The plant of the Michel Brewing company which is located at Division and Third streets, although not the largest in the city is probably as well equipped with the necessary machinery and shipping facilities as any brewery in the country as well as having some of the most modern and beautiful buildings of any brewing company in the state, not excepting any brewery in Milwaukee.

The original founders of the brewery, John and Charles Michel came to this city from Germantown, Pa.

Heileman Brewing Company.

Old Style Lager, famous throughout the land is manufactured by the Heileman Brewing comapny, located on South Third street. The Heileman Brewing company was established in 1858 by Gottlieb Heileman and John Gund, Sr.. Mr. Gund withdrew from the firm in 1872 and established the Gund Brewery, whle Mr. Heileman continued alone in the business.

Mr. Heileman died in 1878 and during the next three years the brewery was left under the charge of Mrs. Heileman. Emil Mueller was appointed manager of the brewery in 1881 and has continued in charge up to the present time.

The Heileman Brewing company probably does a larger out of the city business than any other in the city and the output is gradually increasing to keep up to the demand.

The present plant which is well equipped with all of the necessary machinery, refrigerators and stock houses cost over $1,000,000 and is one of the best in the city.

Among the later equipment of the brewery are several large automobile trucks which are used in the delivery of the product.

Bartl Brewing Company.

The Bartl brewery was established in 1885 by Franz Bartl at 1201 La Crosse street. The original plant was used until 1895 when the present plant was erected and the business continued.

The old Eagle Brewing company, from which the present Bartl Brewing company sprung was established by Jacob Frenz in 1860 who continued the business ten years when he sold to Fred Miller. Later the plant went into the hands of John Hofer and became the property of Mr. Bartl in 1885.

Frank Bartl son of Franz Bartl took charge of the work in 1887 and continued until his death in 1895 when Joseph A. Bartl, present manager became head of the firm.

'Under the management of Joseph Bartl the business has increased by rapid strides until today the Bartl Brewing company has an enormous output.

Edward C. Bartl, the youngest son of Franz Bartl, accepted the position of brewmaster at the time that Joseph took charge of the business.

Edward Bartl has proved as efficient at his position as his brother and to these men the credit, of the large growth of the busnises, is due.

Monitor Brewing Company.

The Monitor Brewery, which is located at North La Crosse was established in the year of 1887 by G. F. and John Voegle and since that time has had a steady growth The brewery now has one of the largest outputs of any like concern of its size in the northwest.

The Voegle Brothers, although they were successful at the business, finally sold the plant to J. L. Erickson after two years and from that time the business has been gradually increasing.

Mr. Erickson has proved an able manager and has made the business a success from the start. Shortly after purchasing the brewery, Mr. Erickson started the brewing of a special brand of beer known as the Monitor-Lager beer which has been on the market since that time and which has proved a large factor in the success of the business.

The Monitor beer although the greater part is consumed in this city has a large output which is used in other cities and the nonlocal business is growing faster than the local.

She has just returned from a shopping tour, tired but radiant.

He had just returned from the office, tired but—well, tired.

Quivering with delight at the array of samples snipped from rolls of dress goods, she emptied the contents of her purse into her lap. There was a metallic sound. A look of dismay crossed her face.

"There!" she exclaimed. "I just knew there was something I had forgotten to buy!"

"What was it, dear?" he asked, with an assumption of interest.

"I'm sure I don't know," she replied petulantly; "but I find I have a half dollar left!"—Boston Herald.

In the old days, it was the rule not to interfere in a fist fight. The weaker man had ample protection, it was argued, in his ability to say "enough."

BAKER & NIEBUHR

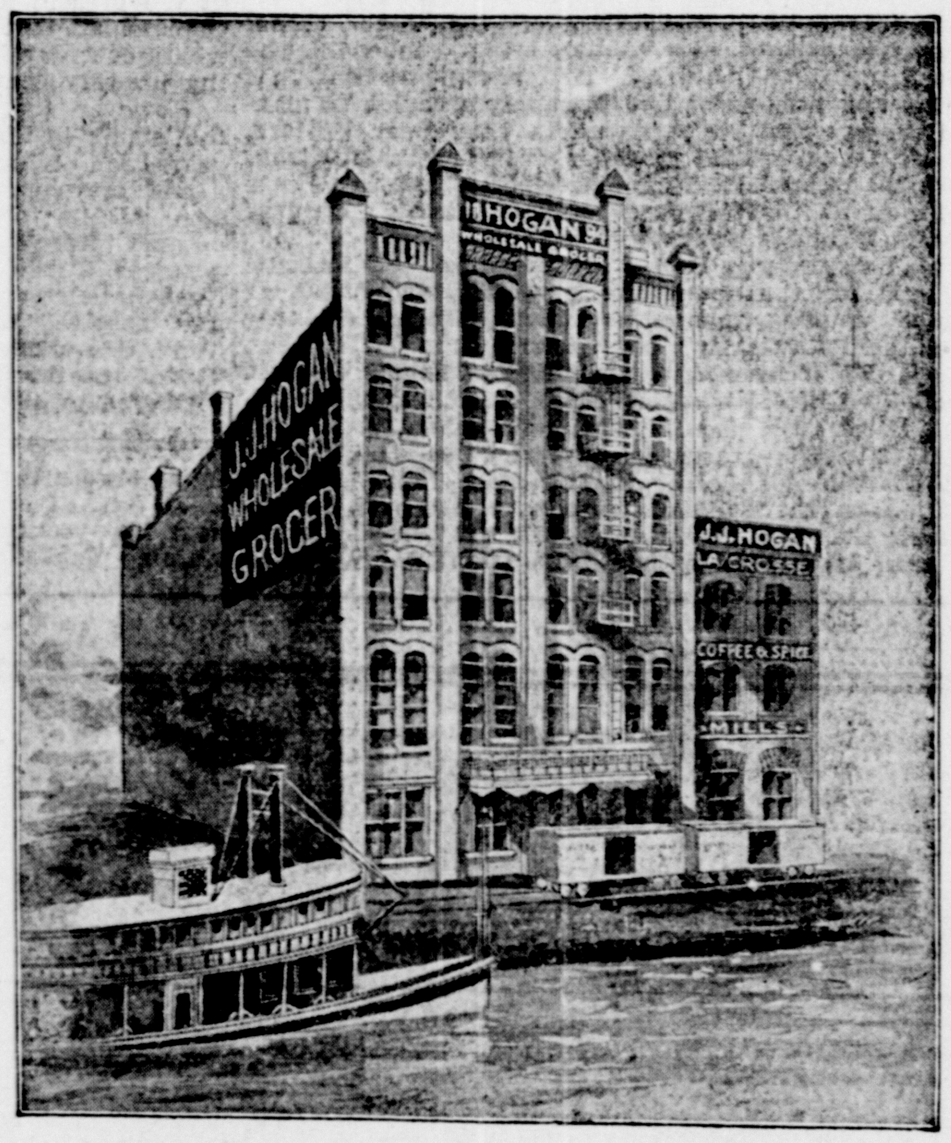
SANITARY PLUMBING,
HEATING AND VENTILATING,
STEAM POWER PLANTS, ETC.

FIFTH AND JAY STS. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Established 1859

Established 1859

JAMES J. HOGAN


J.J. HOGAN
WHOLESALE GROCER
J.J. HOGAN
LA CROSSE
COFFEE & SPICE

Wholesale Grocery; Coffee and Spice Mills

106, 108, 110, 112, 114 South Front Street

52 Years In Business

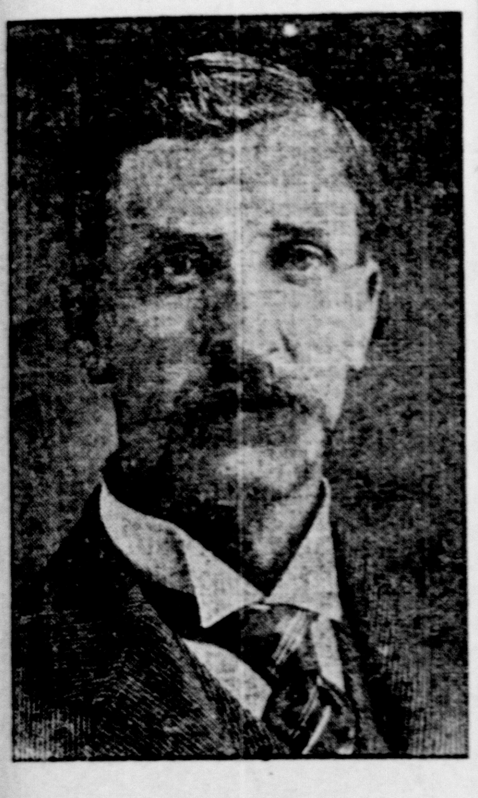
52 Years In Business

:: VIROQUA THE CENTER OF RICH FARMING DISTRICT ::

Situated in the midst of a rich farming community, Viroqua, the metropolis of Vernon county, is second to few towns of its size in the state. The city had its origin nearly half a century ago, when much of the surrounding country was little more than a wilderness.

Viroqua is situated a little southwest of the center of Vernon county. The city is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock-raising lands in the western portion of the state, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever-increasing trade. Itis the terminus of the Viroqua-Sparta branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and the La Crosse & Southeastern, and therefore the marketing facilities of the place are fully equal to the necessities of the community.

There are many imposing and substantial brick blocks upon the business streets and a stroll about the city discloses many fine and elegant residences. The location of Viroqua, being upon one of the highest eminences in the state, is exceedingly healthy; the inhabitants are possessed of high intelligence and the society is of the most refined and desirable character.



THOMAS O. MORK
Mayor of Viroqua

An Inviting Location.

When the earliest settlers came upon the site now occupied by the village of Viroqua, they found a most inviting spot. One of the pioneers says the site was an oak opening, interspersed with large oak trees, scattered irregularly over the surface.

The first settlement was made by Moses Decker in the fall of 1846, when he and his two sons erected a little log cabin on what is now Main street. The site is now occupied by the palatial residence of D. T. Fortney, a hotel man for a number of years, but now retired. In 1850 the family erected a second building, this one of hewn logs. The same year Mr. Decker had the original village surveyed and platted into lots by Samuel McMichael. The first store was opened in 1850 by Rufus Dunlap. During the same year Mr. Decker erected the old school, meeting and court house, which stood upon the lot now occupied by the three story block of H. D. Williams. This little building was used for schools, dances, religious services and as a court house.

Growth Has Been Steady.

William . Terhune, long since deceased, came the same year. In 1852 the first hotel, known as the Buckeye house, was erected by Terhune & Bullard. Other evidences of the march of civilization came in quick succession. Since 1854 the growth of Viroqua has been steady and sure, until the present population is 2,200.

The city of Viroqua was incorporated in the spring of 1865. The first meeting of the council was held the first of June, 1866. The first officers of the incorporation were as follows: Carson Graham, president; W. S. White, I. K. Buck and C. M. Butt, trustees; John R. Casson, clerk; A. K. Burrell, constable; J. S. Tinker, street commissioner; John Dawson, treasurer.

In 1879 the first railroad was completed to Viroqua, at which time the citizens indulged in a spirited celebration.

When the La Crosse & Southeastern railway was completed from La Crosse to this city, it proved a great convenience to the traveling public, and is noted for the beautiful scenery along its route. Any talk of extending it is hailed with pleasure, and Viroqua citizens hope that these dreams will sometime be materialized.

Advancement Association.

For nearly six years the Viroqua Advancement association has been working for the upbuilding of Viroqua. The association was organized in 1905, and the present officers are: A. J. Best, president; C. F. Dahl, vice president; John M. Dawson, secretary; Philip Bouffleur, treasurer. When the Viroqua band was desirous of being made the Third Regiment band, the Advancement association used all its influence in securing the honor for Viroqua. In 1907, the club raised a fund to encourage the Pretzfeld warehouse, which was later built here. The club was also instrumental in the sugar beet movement. The acreage of sugar beets is now large in Vernon county, owing to the club's efforts, and great possibilities in the future of beets have seen fruition. So anxious was the club to secure the erection of the Vernon county normal that $1,000 was raised as an inducement. This sum however was refused, as no step has yet been made toward the erection of a building. The La Crosse Jobbers' union and two other organizations from La Crosse were invited by the club to visit the 1908 fair in Vernon county, but the organizations were unable to come.

Educational Facilities Good.

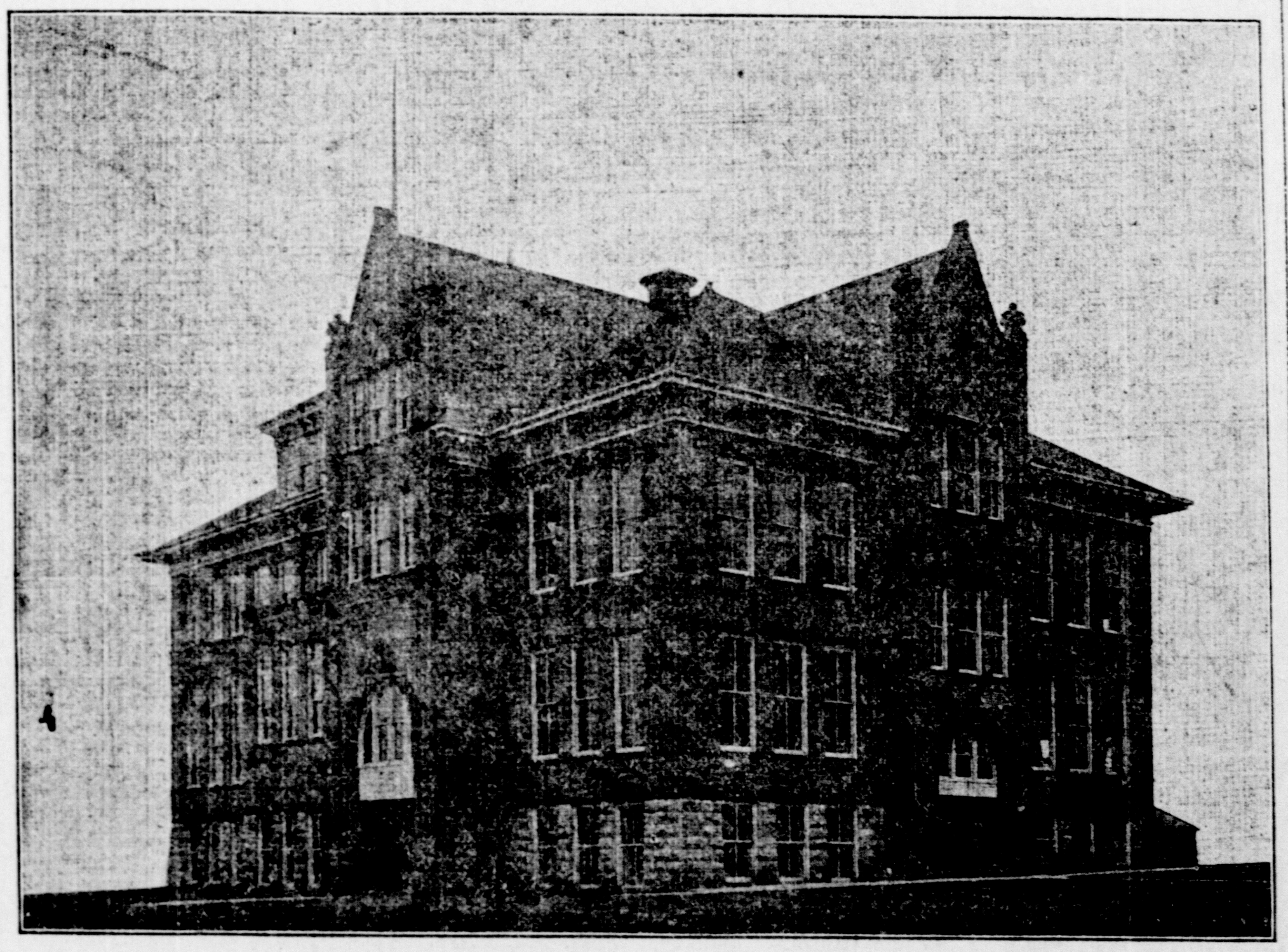
The educational facilities are excellent. Four years ago the Vernon county normal was established here. With this year's class of twenty, sixty-six young people have been graduated from this worthy institution. any of the graduates are filling positions in graded schools, as the result of the excellent training obtained at this normal. High school graduates are required to attend but one year in order to earn a sheepskin. One result of the Vernon county normal is that the "little red schoolhouses" are being filled with a more efficient lot of teachers, and the country boy and girl are getting a better start in life. The corps of instructors is as follows: A. E. Smith, principal; Miss Ella Wilson, assistant; Eleanor Thomas, music and drawing teacher.

The first school in Viroqua was taught by Mrs. Margaret Terhune, in the old log court house, during 1851. The term lasted about three months and was paid for by subscription at $2 for each of the sixteen scholars. The old log building continued to be used for school purposes until two years later, when a school house was built. Among the teachers who wielded the rod in this building were: R. C. Bierce, E. Powell, G. M. Butt, L. M. Perham, O. C. Smith, Mr. Moore, T. B. Brown, A. D. Chase. This schoolhouse was used for school purposes until 1868, when a large stone building was erected. The Viroqua high school was organized in 1876. A large brick edifice was erected a little east of the center of the town in 1882, at a cost of $2,400. In 1902 a large, well-lighted high school building was erected at a cost of $20,000. Considering the advance in prices, the cost of erecting such a building now would be in the neighborhood of $35,000. These three buildings housed 689 boys and girls last year. The departments are kindergarten, eight grades, manual training, domestic science, high school, including instruction in two languages, typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, and all the branches found in the average high schol curriculum. Last year there were in the high school 98 boys and 108 girls, 108 of this number being tuition pupils. Average attendance at high school was 186. At the close of the year a splendid display of manual training and domestic science articles was made. In June eighteen young ladies and ten young men were graduated from the Viroqua high school into fields of larger activity and usefulness.

The members of the Viroqua board of education are: C. F. Dahl, clerk; John Nuzum, director; T. O. Mork, treasurer; D. O. Mahoney, Mrs. Albon Lindemann, Mrs. O. G. Munson, Miss Katherine Goodell. At the recent school meeting held a tax of $12,153.93 was voted for last year's expenses. This will include $450 for painting and repairs.

Carnegie Library

One of the buildings which Viroqua is proud is the Carnegie library, built in 1905, and dedicated in the fall of that year. The donation of $10,000 from Andrew Carnegie was enough to build a structure modern and commodious. Since June 15, Miss Clara Glenn has had charge of the library, serving with efficiency and satisfaction to the public. The reading room is well filled during the winter months, and the reference library is a thing of great value to students. There are a total of 5,000 volumes in the library, including fiction, non-fiction, reference, etc. The members of the library board are H. P. Proctor, president; Lucy Dawson, secretary; Henry Lindemann, treasurer; Dr. John Chase, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. H. D. Williams, Prof. W. P. Colburn, members of the board. The city gives $1,000 per year for the support of the library, and numerous donations of books and magazines are made by private citizens.



Viroqua's High School, Erected in 1902.

Although the city is not "dead," by any means, it has a beautiful and well-kept cemetery. Much of the credit for this is due to J. Henry Tate.

One of the substantial improvements of the city is the new pump house and city well, which insures for the city a constant supply of pure water. This is indeed, the chief beverage, as the city is dry after a long fight between the no-license and license factions.

The City Administration

The present members of the city council are Dellgram Morrison, E. P. Kuehn, A. E. Surenson, Levi Lake, J. R. Spellum, and F. P. McIntosh. Meetings of council are held every Tuesday evening. McIntosh, Kuehn and Morrison were elected last April as was also Mayor Mork. The other three members of the council held over. During the past year they have improved the fire department by authorizing the purchase of better hose, extended many water mains and compelled the laying of many cement sidewalks. During the last few years many cement walks and crossings have been built all over the city until now there is a network of them on the business and residence streets.

The other city officers are as follows: Amund Belland, city treasurer; Geo. Clarke, city clerk; H. Proctor, Jr., city attorney; W. E. Butt and S. R. Pollard, justices of the peace; John Weber, city marshal; C. E. Powell, night watch.

Viroqua has a well organized fire department. The following officers were elected last December to serve for the present year: W. A. Curtis, chief; L. A. Larson, assistant chief; A. J. Beat, secretary; H. E. Packard, treasurer; C. J. Smith, foreman hose division; J. M. Henry and Guy De Garmo, assistants; R. J. Arnold, foreman hook and ladder division; Will Devlin, F. H. Rogers, assistants; Wm. Tewalt, fire warden first ward; Ben Norris, fire warden second ward; Boyd Hall, fire warden third ward; Wm. Tewalt, janitor.

Churches

Viroqua has seven churches: Congregational, Methodist, Christian, Catholic and three Lutherans. Rev. A. E. Hartwell, is pastor of the Congregational church; Rev. A. F. Daschler, of the Methodist; Rev. I. H. Beckholt, Christian; Rev. Father Shanaghy of the St. Mary's; Rev. C. E. Sybilrud, Bethesda Lutheran; Rev. H. C. Smeby, Lutheran Synod and Rev. Jacobson, Hauge church. These churches are all a powerful factor for good in the community. The Methodist church was the pioneer church and gave to the infant Viroqua its first religious services. Rev. G. W. Nuzum of this city, retired, was one of the early pastors, and has probably performed more funeral and weddings than any minister in this part of the state. The first Congregational society was organized here on May 12th, 1855. The last charter member, Mrs. Mary Herron, died last winter. The St. Mary's church is comparatively new, as is also the Hauge Lutheran church. A large addition was built on the Bethesda Lutheran church during the past year.

Postoffice Established 1851

The Viroqua postoffice was established about the year 1851, with S. S. Lincoln, as postmaster. After serving over ten years, he was succeeded by Dr. James Rusk, then W. S. Purdy, Capt. R. S. McMichael, Wm. Carter, Dr. H. Chase, Jackson Silbaugh, E. S. Goodell. The last-named served thirteen years up to last January, when Attorney C. J. Smith was appointed. The office keeps four people busy all the time, Mr. Smith having the following capable assistants: A. V. Gelstrup, L. A. Wilson, Miss Josephine Henry. Nine rural routes go out from the Viroqua postoffice, with the following drivers: Route 1, John Krogan; 2, Virgil Grubb; 3, W. L. Tate; 4, Perry McHenry; 5, Robert Small; 6, Geo. Henry; 7, Albert Dustin; 8, Henry Graham; 9, Peter A. Hay. The star route to West Prairie is driven by James Snodgrass, and the star route to Viola, by Allen Fish. These men all give excellent service to Uncle Sam and to the patrons along the line.

The seat of justice for Vernon county is at Viroqua. The court house is built of white stone, and is large and commodious. The surrounding grounds are particularly inviting. The walks are bordered with trees, which in the autumn display all the resplendent shades of yellow, red and brown. The green sward looks like a smooth carpet of velvet all through the summer, and is "shaved" regularly by Mr. Wm. Showen, who has been caretaker there for so long that the place does not look natural without him. If he is not busy mowing the lawn, he has to shovel snow from the courtyard walks, but it's all the same to "Billy." The upper floor of the courthouse is devoted to a large courtroom, where justice is dispensed with a free hand, twice a year. On the first floor are the offices for Vernon county's faithful servants, as follows: H. C. Gosling, clerk of court; Henry Rentz, county treasurer; D. O. Mahoney, county judge; T. O. Mork, register of deeds; H. L. Gardner, superintendent of schools; Berlie Moore, county clerk. Close by the court house is Vernon county's elegant new jail, built a few months ago, and occupied now by Sheriff Martin Root and family. The building is one of the finest jails in the state, but it speaks well for the community that it is usually empty, as far as misdoers are concerned. The county board had to decide between a training school and a jail, but chose the latter, as the old jail was condemned as unsanitary. As the present quarters of the training school are too small to meet the needs of that growing school, it is believed that Viroqua's next new public building will be a new home for the "Normal."

Clubs and Lodges

There are in Viroqua the following secret and benevolent societies: Masonic, Independent Order of Oddfellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Maccabees, Mystic Workers of America, Knights of Pythias, Mystic Workers of the World, Independent Order of Foresters, Royal Neighbors and Grand Army of the Republic. The Alex Lowrie Post, G. A. R., has for its members a large majority of survivors of the war living in Viroqua and vicinity. Auxiliary to its beneficial and social features, is the W. R. C., composed of quite a large number of ladies. The following officers of the G. A. R. are now serving: Commander, H. C. Gosling; senior vice-commander, Alex Morrison; junior vice-commander, A. L. Russell; quartermaster, J. W. Brown; chaplain, Hugh Porter; officer of the day, O. P. Hill; officer guard, T. Gorrel; sergeant I. N. Groves. Each year at Decoration day, the little band of veterans here is smaller and each year their steps grow more halting. But it is with never-lessening enthusiasm that they march to do honor to those who have departed. This year the following were in the procession on Decoration day: Elijah Tilton, John Fridell, Henry Pettit, John W. Marshall, Alex C. Morrison, Theodore Gorrell, John W. Brown, Luther H. Glenn, Jonathan H. Swain, J. Henry Tate, John Blythe, Henry C. Gosling, John A. Moore, Calvin E. Morley, Josiah Latta, Daniel T. Carr, Earl M. Rogers, Peter Larson Morkri, Michael J. Sallander, James W. Gilman, Hugh Porter, Samuel W. Ewing, Frank Girdler, Emory B. Hyde, Isaac N. Groves, J. Newton Deaver, Obadiah P. Hill, John M. Vance, Daniel Wise, Jason L. Glenn, George B. Cade, Ova Martin. There are 75 veterans interred in the two Viroqua cemeteries. Viroqua furnished 120 soldiers to the Civil war, while 720 went from the entire county of Vernon. Col. C. M. Butt of this city was the first volunteer from the county. On June first was the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Co. I in Viroqua. Col. Butt was the mustering officer. The volunteers were sworn into service at Camp Randall. Of the company, only four are at present in Vernon county: Gen. E. M. Rogers, W. L. Riley, L. L. Tongue, Fred Page. L. H. Glenn was the first old soldier here to prove up on western land. He recently had his second pioneering, this time one mile from Harlowtown, Mont. In the dead of winter he lived like a prince in a little dog shack a mile from civilization. In 1866 he was a pioneer in the town of Clinton, Vernon county. Mr. Glenn was poor commissioner of Vernon county for some time.

E. B. Hyde of this city, is an interesting member of the G. A. R. He is quite a traveler, and not long ago visited his brother, aged 97, at Lincoln, Ill. The latter is city treasurer of Lincoln and has held that position for many years.

County Asylum

An institution which ranks as one of the best managed in the state, is the Vernon County asylum, located a little north of the city. There are 118 patients, and each has comfortable quarters. The greater number are of foreign descent. A short time ago, Rev. C. E. Butters, who has been pastor of the Methodist church here for nearly nine years, was selected as superintendent, and his worthy wife as matron. Mr. Butters has been chaplain of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National guard, for twelve years. He participated in the Spanish-American war, doing field work in Cuba. Dr. C. H. Trowbridge is asylum physician, having recently been appointed in place of Dr. M. Surenson, who held the place for many years. Mr. Butters succeeds the late Frederick Wilkins, who had been in charge since January, 1895.

Another institution in splendid condition is the county almshouse, located near the asylum, and managed by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fowell. There are 32 inmates and 161 other people receive assistance. It is a pleasant place, a haven of rest for the aged and feeble. A new $2,400 heating plant was recently installed, and since Mr. Fowell's administration, he has added double the number of livestock, put concrete floors in the large barn, built several small buildings on the place, and increased the amount of farm and garden products. He was born in 1861, and came to Vernon county in 1864. He has served on the county board of supervisors.

Fair Association

The Vernon County Agricultural society has a very pleasant home here. The grounds are well kept and the buildings are modern and convenient. The annual fairs are seasons of great pleasure and benefit for the agriculturists and townspeople alike. The present officers of the society are: President, August Smith; vice-presidents, R. F. May, F. M. Minshall, H. F. Swain; secretary, Geo. Fisher; treasurer, W. F. Fisher; executive committee, Henry Silbaugh, Stephen Mills, Howard Smith, Geo. Fisher, A. J. Johnson.

Creamery Highly Successful

The Viroqua Co-operative Creamery is one of the largest co-operative creameries in the state. There are 552 patrons, and each one is personally and financially interested. The capacity is 1,000,000 pounds of butter a year, and $200,000 is being paid in cash to patrons this year. The officers are: Hugh Porter, president; Jos. Buchanan, vice-president; Chris Ellefson, secretary and treasurer; W. W. Wigginton, manager; L. M. Thompson, Hugh Porter, Chris Ellefson, Jos. Buchanan, P. E. Froiland, directors. The creamery manufactured 46,685 pounds of butter for the first 15 days of June. Of this the patrons received pay for 38,362 pounds of butter fat, at 22c a pound, which amounts to $8,439.24. This payment was made on July 3rd and every patron had enough to buy all the ice cream cones he wanted to. Six people are employed at the creamery.

The Women's Literary club is a popular club of Viroqua. The officers are: Mrs. B. F. Ferguson, pres-

(Continued on Page 42)

For Forty Years An Active Printer

O. G. MUNSON

Friday, April 21, 1911, marked the fortieth anniversary of the connection of O. G. Munson, now editor of the Vernon County Censor, with the printing business. Forty years ago he trudged three miles through the snow to the Iowa village where his introduction to the trade was the order of the editor to build a fire, After an apprenticeship of five years, printer-like he acquired the roving spirit and came to Wisconsin. In 1876 he purchased a half interest in the Richland Republican, remaining there for ten years. He then came to Viroqua, where he is now publisher and editor of the county's principal newspaper, the Vernon County Censor.

J. E. STOLL F. A. CHASE

STOLL & CHASE

Buy, Sell or Trade

Real Estate

Average Daily Sales Over $1000.00
During Last Three Years

WRITE US VIROQUA, WIS.

VIROQUA THE CENTER OF RICH FARMING DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 41)

ident; Mrs. C. D. Williams, vice-president; Mrs. F. P. McIntosh, secretary; Mrs. A. E. Hartwell, treasurer. The courses pursued by the club have been very interesting and beneficial.

The finest club rooms in the city are in the Nichols block, and are the home of the Knights of Pythias, an organization numbering over 100 members, but only four years old in Viroqua.

Professional Men

The following are the lawyers of Viroqua: C. W. Graves, C. M. Butt, C. J. Smith, Jorgan Moen, J. Henry Bennett, H. P. Proctor, H. P. Proctor, Jr. C. M. Butt is one of the oldest practicing lawyers in this part of the state. Smith & Moen are partners and Proctor & Proctor are in partnership.

The wants of the sick are looked after by the following physicians: Wm. Trowbridge, C. H. Trowbridge, M. Surenson, A. P. Minshall, Chas. Lauder, F. E. Morley, H. J. Suttle, W. E. Butt, Dr. J. K. Schreiner of Westby also makes regular visits here.

Monument Rock, Six Miles South of Viroqua.

There are three large lumber yards here, those of Tibbits-Cameron, J. W. Thayer and John E. Nuzum & Son. In addition to lumber, Mr. Thayer has a feed store, and has recently erected a large addition to his place of business.

There are two meat markets, both doing a good business. John Devlin recently retired after twenty-seven years of continuous service as proprietor of the City Market. He is succeeded by Morrison & Jackson, who have for their competitor, Ed Mullen, who recently purchased the shop of J. F. Heal.

The newspaper field is covered in Viroqua by the Vernon County Censor and the Vernon County Leader. The former is edited by O. G. Munson, who has been identified with its interests since 1886. The Leader is owned by F. H. Graves, who came here about 1885 and bought the paper of Capt. D. W. C. Wilson, and has ever since been in charge. The Viroqua Republican died a few months ago, aged sweet sixteen. The newspaper field is not large enough for three papers, and it was perhaps a case of survival of the fittest.

Viroqua's Merchants

Merchants of Viroqua are: H. E. Rogers, drygoods; Roman & Felix, drygoods, groceries, boots and shoes, gents' furnishings; Ostrem & Davidson, grocers and drygoods; Elmer Davis, groceries; Stanley Sweeger, groceries; Fortney & Henry, groceries; A. E. Surenson, groceries; Rogerson & Dahl, drygoods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware; Jos. Omundson, groceries, drygoods, etc.; Theodore Johnson, ten cent store; Coffland & Ellefson, clothiers; Stoil & Groves and T. T. Sanwick, clothiers John Sidie, groceries; Charles Kuebler, hardware; Anderson & Sauer, hardware; Viroqua Shoe Store; H. D. Williams, feed.

There are three druggists: C. F. Dahl, O. E. Davis, A. J. Johnson.

There are two hotels, the Fortney and Hotel Viroqua. The Fortney is comparatively new, is large and modern. Torger Fortney has been in charge since it was built. M. W. Twining purchased the Hotel Viroqua some time ago, coming from Gays Mills. The Park Hotel burned over a year ago, while B. W. Moore was proprietor. That was the oldest hostelry, and its walls could have told many a tale of sadness and joy. In the early days of Viroqua, a murder was committed inside the old landmark.

Two Banks.

The two banks are the First National and the Bank of Viroqua. The Bank of Viroqua had at the time of the quarterly statement on June 28, deposits to the amount of $797,191-68, and the First National, $457,-422.76. Henry Lindemann is president of the Bank of Viroqua. H. P. Proctor is president, E. W. Hazen and Wm. Webb, vice-presidents and H. E. Packard, cashier of the First National.

Harness dealers are Fladen & Hendrickson, Lucius Favor.

Insurance agents are Powell & Dawson, Livingston Bros., John Dawson & Co.

The Viroqua Telephone Co., is managed by Will Lawton.

Real estate dealers are Vig & Solverson, A. J. Beat, representing the Viroqua Land Co., Stoll & Chase.

F. M. Towner is the only news dealer, and has a large general store, devoted to stationery, wall paper, etc.

Chas. Slack, Knudson Bros., Christoferson & Larson are dealers in farm machinery, etc.

Otto Otteson and Edward Vig are the owners of the two furniture stores and the latter store is managed by Otto Omundson.

There is one laundry in the city—that managed by a couple of young Chinamen.

Livery stables are owned by E. S. Goodell, T. C. Truesdale.

The barber shops of the city are managed by Thos. Potts, Lawrence Bigley, Ed Herrington, Chas. Thompson, Ralph Grover.

The four jewelry stores are owned by C. M. Morrison, J. W. Lucas, S. B. Lillis, James Bigley.

There are also four milliners, Miss Ethel Atwood, Mrs. L. C. Morris, Mrs. James Bigley, Mrs. A. O. Larson.

The summer school now in session has an enrollment of seventy hardworking students. The instructors are Prin. A. E. Smith, Prin. W. P. Colburn and Miss Georgia Wellars.

Nobody in Viroqua needs to suffer from the toothache, as there are three excellent dentists, Dr. R. W. Baldwin, Dr. J. H. Chase, Dr. W. W. Hanson.

Cool and inviting, even on hot summer days, is the "Optimo" restaurant, managed by E. M. Nye. Henry Running is manager of a well kept restaurant and Mrs. Pierce keeps a boarding house.

Larson Bros. have the entire field as monument dealers.

Much of the "staff of life" consumed in Viroqua is manufactured from Excello flour,the product of the Viroqua Roller mills. Lewis Thompson is now the sole proprietor.

The C. C. Brown Music Co. does a large business in musical instruments of all kinds.

Since the early days of Viroqua, one or more members of the Lindemas family have been identified with Viroqua's interests. The late W. F. Lindemann was owner of the most extensive mercantile institution in Southwestern Wisconsin. He was succeeded by his son Albon, who passed away a few months ago. The store is now owned by Roman & Felix. The two other Lindemann brothers, Henry and Will, were associated with their father in an extensive banking business and after his death succeeded to its management. Each Christmas Henry Lindemann gives a remembrance of bonbons to hundreds of women and children, and cigars to as many men.

A Tobacco Center.

Viroqua is the center of the best tobacco section of the state. There are three large warehouses owned by the Pretzfield Co., Fred Eckhart and M. H. Bekkedal.

Fred Eckhart has been in business here thirty-two years, and has a large business as dealer in leaf tobacco, livestock, hay, wool, grain and seeds. In the year 1908 he shipped from here 10,824 hogs, 8,747 head of cattle, 7,184 sheep for which he paid $391,825.07. In addition to this he handled large quantities of tobacco, wool, hay, grain, seeds, etc.

M. H. Bekkedal, owner of one of the large warehouses here is another man whose name is synonymous with success. He came from Norway when a young man, landing on the shores of America, penniless and unschooled in the ways of "the land of the free and the home of the brave." He located at Westby in 1884, and in 1892 became a tobacoo dealer. The first year his holdings consisted of "trash" that no other dealer would notice, but by hard work and perseverance he has grown to be a tobacco magnate. In 1900, $400,000 was the amount required to handle his holdings. He is now a partner of Rosenwald in the tobacco business. In 1908 the firm handled 23,000 cases with an investment of over a million dollars. Bekkedal has warehouses at Soldiers Grove, Westby, Coon Valley, Boscobel, La Crosse and Viola.

The Pretzfield warehouse was built here in 1907, and is managed by F. P. McIntosh.

Every year hundreds of people are employed sorting tobacco in this city, and many depend upon this as a means of livelihood, a "brisk" hand being able to earn $2.00 a day.

Tobacco Acreage Large.

The acreage of tobacco is large in this vicinity this year and the crop promises to be very good. It 's expected that it will net growers of the weed thousands of dollars, providing weather conditions continue favorable.

The Vernon Stock farm, owned by F. M. Minshall is the home of high bred stock. Mr. Minshall's two sons, Dr. Geo. and Dr. C. A. Minshall, handle all the veterinary work in this vicinity.

Dr. C. V. Porter, living on Hardscrabble Dairy Farm, has been in the dairy business for twenty years, and is a dispenser of pure Jersey milk and cream. The doctor has been an extensive traveler, and is well informed on any subject that the average man knows anything about.

H. W. Smith, the proprietor of City View Dairy farm, had one of the most modern dairies in the state.

L. C. Boyle, station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is one of Viroqua's progressive citizens. He is right on the job with his courtesy. With the advent of the railroad in 1879, he set up as telegraph operator in a box car, continuing until 1891. Later he was promoted to the position of passenger and freight agent.

Many Fine Residences.

There are a large number of fine residences in Viroqua. Among the newest of these fine homes are those of Fred Eckhart, S. J. Smith, L. C. Boyle, Mrs. Rusk, E. W. Hazen, H. E. Packard, Chas. Kuebler, A. E. Surenson, Dr. Lauder, Dr. William Trowbridge, Dr. Chas. Trowbridge Mrs. B. F. Ferguson, H. P. Proctor, Mrs. A. O. Larson, Dr. John Chase, F. A. Chase and L. J. Martin.

Among the beautiful summer homes near Viroqua are those of W. D. Dyson and C. J. Smith at "Maple Dale" and those of John Stoll and J. R. Spellum, just east. These places are veritable Gardens of Eden, combining the beauties of nature with just enough of the comforts of man to make them a joy forever. Many improvements have lately been made at the Dyson home.

A parklike place of beauty is the campgrounds, just west of the city. In the midst of the groups is Viroqua's largest auditorium, delightfully cool for summer gatherings. Here the annual campmeeting is held by the Methodist churches of surrounding towns. The courthouse rock just west is a wonderful rock formation, always visited by persons interested in geology, who happen to be in Viroqua. The surroundings of Viroqua are beautiful, and no better place could be found for a vacation spot for city people, harassed by cares and work. In this neighborhood, are many beautiful springs, trickling out from under mossy, fern-covered banks.

Farmers Are Progressive.

Around Viroqua there is an unusually progressive lot of framers. Many have silos and other modern conveniences. C. B. Fisher living southeast of Viroqua, has a very fine herd of cattle, and is the owner of Klondike Pedro's Pet, the cow that made a record of 8,150 pounds of milk and 618 pounds of butter for the year ending June 1, 1911. Al-

(Continued on Page 43)

HENRY LINDEMANN, Pres. WM. F. LINDEMANN, JR. Cashier

BANK OF VIROQUA

CAPITAL $50,000

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$494,196.73
Overdrafts	2,533.42
Bonds	172,440.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,417.40
Other real estate owned	3,257.22
Due from approved reserve banks	100,422.10
Due from other banks	3,035.61
Checks on other banks and cash items	266.95
Cash on hand	18,622.25
Total	$797,191.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits	12,597.87
Individual deposits subject to check	89,508.35
Demand certificates of deposit	614,490.46
Premium on bonds	595.00
Total	$797,191.68

4% Paid On Deposits.

Largest Bank In County

VIROQUA WISCONSIN

Established 32 Years Not in Any Trust

FRED ECKHART

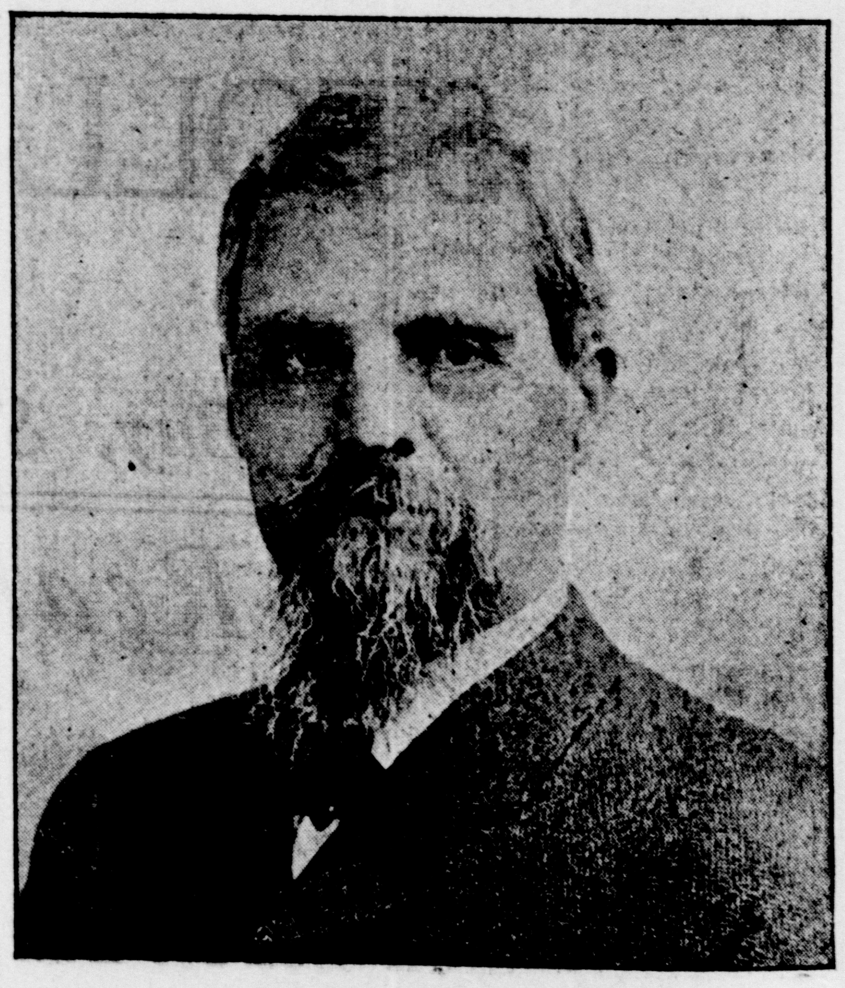
GRAIN, LIVESTOCK, TOBACCO, WOOL, SEEDS.

BUSINESS

Nearly $1,000,000 Each Year.

Viroqua Wisconsin

A Busy Man Who Seldom Takes A Vacation



Frederick Eckhardt, one of Vernon County's Best Known Citizens and Businessmen.

The above picture is that of one of the best known residents of Vernon county, one who has given of his time and labor unsparingly in behalf of the interests of the community. In forty-five years of residence in this county the longest vacation he has taken was a trip from which he recently returned, a sightseeing trip through the southwest and Pacific coast country.

Mr. Eckhardt came to this country from Germany in the year 1854, being at that time thirteen years of age. He, with his parents, settled on a farm near De Soto. From early youth to the time of his leaving the farm he was an intense worker, among his activities being the management of a farm of his own and running a threshing machine. He worked in the fields during the day and marketed his produce at De Soto and La Crosse by moonlight. He commenced handling stock and grain as a dealer at De Soto, moving to Viroqua with the advent of the railroad over thirty-two years ago. He has warehouses and representatives for business at Westby, Cashton, Sparta, Bangor, De Soto, Soldiers Grove and West Salem.

Mr. Eckhardt's business operations include dealings in tobacco, wool, grain, seeds, hay and other products of the rich farming districts surrounding this city.

VIROQUA THE CENTER OF RICH FARMING DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 42)

bert Groves is the hustling manager of Dr. W. P. Gorsline's farm and also dealer in Lansing silos. W. F. Fisher is the owner of Fairview farm, just east of the city. C. J. Smith has a fine herd of Shetland ponies and other high class registered stock, at "Maple Dale." Herbert Chapman is owner of a productive farm, with modern conveniences, west of the city. John Doerr, route 9, keeps a "bee" and numerous Chester White swine.

The cemetery association has the following officers. President, J. Henry Tate; Secretary, T. O. Mork; Treasurer, H. P. Proctor; Finance Committee, Fred Eckhart, F. M. Minshall, O. G. Munson. Committee on grounds, C. D. Williams, Mrs. Wyman, Miss Rusk.

The Viroqua hospital corps of the Wisconsin National Guard was organized here in February, 1911, for three years. Following are the members: Dr. Wm. Trowbridge, Lieutenant; Will Glenn, sergeant first class; P. S. Curtis, quartermaster; Harry Blythe, Perry McHenry, sergeants; Elmer Davis, Henry Helgeson, Guy DeGarmo, Peter Hays, corporals; Seth Reynolds, Bernard Johnson, Fred Alexander, Lester Walling, Chas. Porter, Will Snell, Ermon Cass.

Has Regiment Band.

Viroqua has the honor of having the Third Regiment band located here. Following are the members: Earl Z. Smith, drum major; Otto G. Brown, chief musician; Ed Norris, principal musician; William A. Curtis, William E. Lawton, Berlie Moore, B. Lillis, sergeants; Charles O. Shannon, Neil A. Nelson, David Nichols, Edward E. Stroup, Ray A. Fortun, Leslie Fisher, Will L. Norris, Leon Harris, Kenneth Smith, Earl Adlington, Jerry Nelson, Hallie Green, Frank Dickson, George Gulbrandsen, Jorgan A. Moen, Lester Green, Jean Rolfe, Frank Dickson, Ben Norris, Frank Sheppard, Frank Labansky, Theodore Thompson, Robert Stevens, cook. C. E. Butters is chaplain of the Third Regiment, W. N. G. The following have been honorably discharged. Clair Bowman, Oscar Emilson, Martin Nelson, Harvey Owen, John P. Riley, Leroy A Wilson.

Viroqua has one bakery—Ledman & Moore's place of business. Their bread and other baked goods are widely used.

There are two tailors in Viroqua—N. A. Sviggum and Lund & Son.

The following are blacksmiths of the city: Ernest Kuehn, Geo. Griffin, Frank Nicks, A. E. Perkins.

The "Three Chimneys," Situated Three Miles North of Viroqua.

A modern electric light plant located here. The majority of homes are lighted with electric lights.

Without exception, Viroqua businessmen are progressive and up-to-date in their methods of doing business.

Named After Indian Princess.

The name of Viroqua was formerly Farwell. This name was short-lived.

The name Viroqua is said to be taken from the name of an Indian princess.

Five generation groups are quite rare, but a family having five generations is still more uncommon. It remains for the quiet little village of Springville to come forward with a little child having a great great grandmother and a great great grandfather. The baby's oldest paternal ancestor, Lamech Graham, is now 84 but a more rugged old gentleman is seldom seen. He loves to talk of the days when he and two others were the only settlers in these parts, among the large bands of Indians. His son, Columbus Graham, is 59 years of age. His daughter Mrs. Enos Buchanan, aged 36, looks far more like a girl than a grandmother. Her daughter, Mrs. Joe Buchanan, aged 19, represents the next generation, and tiny Violet Olson, aged nine months, is the youngest.

Mrs. Buchanan, her daughter and Baby Olson form the three youngest generations of the second group. Mrs. Buchanan's mother, Mrs. Columbus Graham aged 59, is therefore a great grandmother. The mother of Mrs. Seymour Marker, aged 80, is a spry little lady, quite capable of taking care of her lively great great grandchild, as well as of doing other household duties.

The people in this group are among the most prominent and highly respected of Springville. They are happy and contented to live always within the confines of that beautiful valley, near the murmuring stream which gave the village its name, and far from the noisy din of the busy world.

GREAT GROWTH OF SALVATION ARMY

In an old building, in Philadelphia, where previously chairs had been mended, the Salvation Army had its beginning in the United States in March 1880. Its report for the last year, just issued, shows the tremendous growth which it has attained in the thirty years. Outdoors last year it is stated that 173,000 meetings were held, attended by 15,000,000 persons. In halls the meetings numbered 215,000 and 8,000,000 adults and 1,500,000 children came to them. The number of converts claimed to have been made by the Army last year was 46,554. A few years ago Army hotels were started to take the place of the mean and poor ones often maintained for private profit. Last year no fewer than 1,961,677 lodgings were provided. The poverty problem was entered upon by the Army, not with investigations as to worthiness, but with work to do for which wages are paid. Last year the Army gave 2,156,155 meals to poor men in return for work, and gave them in wages $325,000. Employment was found for more than 70,000 persons, of whom more than 60,000 were men. In the training colleges, of which there are four, 200 to 300 young men and women are graduated each year, all of whom engage in Army work in the large cities. During the last five years property held by the army is claimed to have increased in amount by $2,500,000.

Bad Influence

Mrs. Nexdore—Why don't you let your Willie play baseball with the other boys?

Mrs. Greene—A part of the game, I understand, is stealing bases, and I'm afraid it might have a bad influence.—Chicago Tribune.

When the office goes out to seek the man it seldom has to go half way.

UNIFORM WATER SYSTEM FAVORED

Day Tells of Scheme Promoted at Rochester Convention of Heads of Water Departments

EXPLAINS METHOD IN REPORT

Many Things of Interest in Regard to Water Departments Touched by the Commissioner

One of the interesting features of the report of James T. Day on the meeting of the American Waterworks convention held in Rochester recently was the announcement that a uniform system of waterworks for the nation was being urged and that the Wisconsin railway rate commission would do anything in its power to concur with the decision of the American Waterworks.

Many features of great interest in La Crosse at the present time, due to the discussion over the now assured well system, are contained in the report of Mr. Day which is as follows:

The Report

"To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of La Crosse: Gentlemen—I wish to take a few minutes of your time to touch upon a few of the most important matters, which I gathered while in attendance at the convention of the American Waterworks convention at Rochester, New York.

"The membership at present is 962, a gain of 86 members over last year, and we have a cash balance on hand of $900. I wish to state here that the city of La Crosse now holds a membership in this association and can send as many delegates as desired, who can have same privileges as an individual member. The cost of membership is $10 and one year's dues $5. It would cost $5 per individual membership in advance. It seemed to me, more like business that this membership be held by the city, as I am sure the city will profit by it especially if the officers of the administration will take time to look over the reports and experience of other cities and authorities which are indisputable in listening to the experiences of the different cities. We hear each man's troubles and how they overcame them. These are some of the reasons why I placed the membership of the city on the books of the association and paid $10 per membership and $5 dues in advance.

"The first order of business was the report of the committee on electrolysis by an engineer from Peoria, Ill., Mr. Foss of Boston, and J. W. Smith of New York. This report was interesting, as we have troubles of this kind to contend with in certain localities in our city. But from the fact of there being so many electrical phrases used in connection with voltage and amperes, I cannot go into detail in this report and give you a summary in a way that would be of interest to you.

Records Uniform

"The committee on uniform records, while this report was not fully worked out, has spent almost a year on its report and met encouragement with the different states in the matter of a complete system and getting it legalized by the state authornties. The Wisconsin state railroad commission has promised its support as soon as the same is worked out and adopted by this association. The most favorable expressions were advanced in favor of the many good things accomplished in Wisconsin by the railroad commission.

"The committee on health was not able to report owing to the death of the chairman of this committee. The subject was on the matter of putting sewage into the rivers, lakes and streams. It is said there is a movement under way to interest congress so as to involve the whole United States in this movement.

"The committee on fire or automatic sprinkling systems dealt more with the installation of meters in this kind of service. It developed later that the insurance companies were not faithful with the water departments when they would not agree to but two makes of meters. Also for some reason which they were not able to explain, they would not agree to but one certain kind of a meter. There were some very hot words passed between the insurance representatives and the chairman of this commmittee. There were charges of dishonest practices in interesting themselves apparently in the manufacturing of water meters. The water works men claim that as a result of the practice of consumers connecting to this service the water departments are not getting paid for the same, and therefore are insisting on all such service being metered.

Management Good

"On station engineer's management by the superintendent of water works of Milwaukee, Wis., this plant seems to have broken all records as to careful management. Respecting the management, which was taken up in detail, it shows constant care. The city buys the same kind of coal as La Crosse, which is contracted for by its British Termonal units. This system has been under the supervision of its present superintendent for 37 years. The city of Milwaukee is at present considering the advisability of having a purchasing agent.

"There was a paper on water main cleaning. This idea was being advanced more by the promoters of the idea than by the water works men. All through several splendid arguments advanced in its favor as for reducing friction, thereby reducing the fuel energy also from a sanitary point of view. At this time the men were invited out to see how the work was done. The men who conducted this work seemed to understand their business. They pulled this machine through 700 feet of 12 inch pipe. They do not sell the machines, but charge something like 22 cents per foot for cleaning six and eight inch pipes and larger pipes and larger pipes at an advanced cost.

"At the evening session, there was a lecture on the construction work of the Panama canal, illustrated by moving pictures. This was in some recpects interesting and from this report we are to believe that the government is moving this work very fast and that everything is in first class condition.

Conserve Hydrants.

"Hydrant rental and care of same is a very interesting and important question and should have the consieration of every person in the cities. A fire hydrant is for the purpose of fire protection only, and the cost of installing same is too great, together with costs of maintenance. It seems to be every city's trouble to keep hydrants in order when sprinkling carts are filled from hydrants. Contractors and others are the cause of complaint in the fall of the year, after going to the expense of getting hydrants shaped up, and having everything in order in case of a fire. About this time some sidewalk or other contractor will have this hydrant opened and as a result of some laborer failing to properly close it, this hydrant freezes and breaks. For these reasons, with many others, this practice was strongly protested against. It was also recommended that there be a charge made in the way of rental against every property owner who has the benefit of this hydrant as a protection against loss by fire. And from the fact that the cost of installing this hydrant has been paid for by the city, a person not having this protection must pay his share of cost to install the protection of the other fellow, should have consideration by the city of La Crosse.

Rates of Insurance.

"This same committee has recommended that every city unite in an effort to compel the insurance companies to furnish each city with a schedule of rates to show how they arrive at the rates, thereby aiding different protection if it might lessen the city insurance. This recommendation seemed to meet with the general approval of all who listened to it as being just and right to the taxpayers.

"The was a question of having a French pump to be used in cases when the mains break. Most of the cities have a pump for this purpose, driven with gasoline engines. The insurance companies advocate this practice.

"Wood water pipes as a substitute for iron pipes were advocated by strong argument, but only men interested in the manufacture of this kind of pipe were advocating same. It was also shown that in some city in Michigan where this pipe was manufactured there was not a foot of this pipe being used, therefore this pipe was not looked upon with favor.

"At 4 p. m. the visitors were entertained by the manufacturers at a fish supper about 16 miles out of the city at a beautiful summer resort. A fine time was had returning to the city about 9:30 p. m.

"On June 8 the discussion was about the use of leadite for calking pipes instead of lead. This is a new material but does not meet with approval where it had been tried. It costs less than lead and will be very desirable if it can be made to stand the pressure.

Regulate Water Rate.

"A paper was read on rates. The writer of this paper seemed to want to make his experience useful, but finished up by saying that owing to the fact that in different cities conditions always differed, there was no way to formulate a uniform set of rates, therefore the rates would be best regulated by conditions. But even then, they could not be regulated until every city metered all its services.

"One paper took up the question of colored water caused by heating. This was a long drawn out matter and not very interesting and hard to follow, as it treated or tried to take up plumbing and minerals in the water of certain localities, such as iron, and other troubles.

"Then there was a general discussion on the necessity of organization. This was really interesting as we all know that the first step to be taken in every enterprise is organization.

"The most important thing I saw was the relaying of tracks in paved streets. Here they use no wood ties. In putting down new rails they cut up the old rails and use them as ties bolted to the rails, and after leveling the track up to grade concrete is put in. This is considered a permanent improvement and looks good to me. I think this is a matter our city should look into, as no doubt we could see our way clear to adopt it, as we would not have our streets torn up putting in wooden ties.

"At Rochester, New York, the business streets are flushed nights and kept clean of rubbish through the day by hand sweepers. H. W. Klaveman, the city engineer of Indianapolis, condemns this practice in strong language. See his report, which is interesting.

"The city of Minneapolis has closed a contract for four thousand meters to be installed at once.

"I spent several hours Sunday, June 4, on Michigan avenue, Chicago, watching the operation of putting down the asphalt paving and surely they were doing a fine piece of work. I saw a new manner of closing and opening geared valves with turbin water power, which worked nicely.

"I have two questions in the question box. First is it considered practical to burn garbage in connection with a steam water works plant? Second, what is the experience and advantage of buying coal by British Thermonal units; and cost of installing the equipment for making tests. We will get information on this later as it will be referred to some committee who will investigate same and make its report.

"I left Rochester at noon Friday, June 9, and went to Buffalo to meet L. E. Strethman, manager of the purchasing department of the Allis Chalmers Co., on the matter of placing the two 12 inch shaftings which we have on hand which were taken from our Holley pump.

"In closing I wish to say, I have not attempted to make this report in detail, but to give you an idea as to the importance of many of the big questions, and new ideas brought out on many things which we ourselves have to contend with and are working on. We can find these troubles already worked out and it costs us so little, if we will but take the time to mix up with men of affairs who are doing things. I consider this convention a useful and profitable organization and while listening to the fine line of instructions. I wished our city engineer, Mr. Bradish, had been there also, as well as others of our present city officials, and hope that our city will be represented at the next meeting which will be held at Louisville, Kentucky.

"All the proceedings of this meeting will be printed and I should be pleased to furnish this, with other reports, to any one who can make use of them. The reports will be coming along from time to time. I do not care to make this report too long, but wish to assure you that I shall try to give the city more than one hundred cents on the dollar for the expense incurred, and at this time wish to thank the members of the council for sending me to this convention.

"Respectfully submitted,
"JAMES T. DAY,
"President Board of Public Works."

SHARP REPARTEE OF GILBERT

Famous Librettist Always Would Get the Better of the Actors at Rehearsals.

Gilbert's facile repartees came in useful at rehearsals. One afternoon a well-known actor had been made to repeat one scene over and over again. When he was told for the forty-seventh time that it was all wrong he stepped down to the footlights and said: "Mr. Gilbert, I must tell you that I'm not a very good tempered man." "No," said Gilbert, "neither am I." "Furthermore," the actor went on, "I'd like to have you know, Mr. Gilbert, that I'm a very strong man." "Well," said Gilbert, "I'm six feet four in my socks, but if you really want to know the difference between us—I am an extremely clever man."

There was another actor who objected to being continually corrected and snapped out: "Look here, Mr. Gilbert; I know my lines." "I know you do," answered Gilbert, "but the trouble is, dear that you don't know mine."

We see the "cause of death not known" phrase so often of late that we presume the coroner's jury confines itself strictly to the medical testimony.

EKERN TELLS OF INSURANCE PLAN

State Bank Commissioner Explains System for Mutual Insurance of Banks

MANY BANKERS FAVOR PLAN

Insure the Depositories as Well as the Depositors Is the Proposition

A mutual insurance company may now be organized in Wisconsin for the purpose of insuring the deposits in banks and trust companies. Such company can do no other business. The liability of the members may be limited to the annual premium paid. Each bank has one vote. Each bank is considered one risk and there must be at least two hundred risks. The largest policy can not exceed three times the amount of the average policy. The annual expense can not exceed one-half the annual premium. The assets may be kept on deposit with the banks either with or without interest or may be invested in the securities provided for insurance companies. The company may borrow money to create a surplus and issue surplus notes to be repaid when the surplus is double the principal of the notes outstanding. The interest is only payable out of the surplus, and the notes are not charged as a liability. The management of such a company can not confiscate the surplus to themselves because no member can be repaid more than the premiums he has paid with interest at 6 per cent, except upon a loss.

The following tentative plan is suggested as illustrative of how a company might be operated under the law:

Such a company should provide for the payment of the depositors as soon as ordered by the commissioner of banking after the bank suspends business. Depositors drawing interest at 3 per cent and not over 4 per cent should be paid 90 per cent, and at more than 4 per cent and not over 5 per cent should be paid 80 per cent, and at over 5 per cent should not have any benefit of the insurance. Where all the deposits exceed the insurance the insurance shall be paid upon the loss in the proposition the total insurance bears to the total deposits.

The premiums shall be payable in advance each year and be ¼ of 1 per cent on the amount of the insurance, based on the average amount of deposits the preceding year, not exceeding the maximum amount for which a policy may be issued. A contribution to the surplus shall be charged the first year, consisting of ½ per cent on the amount of the policy. For this the banks shall receive a surplus note drawing interest at 3 per cent, payable out of the general surplus, the principal repayable when the surplus is double that of all such notes outstanding, and the note not to be a liability except against such surplus. The proceeeds from these notes shall be held as a special surplus and no dividends shall be paid to policyholders unless this surplus is intact. The board of directors may declare dividends out of the general surplus. A reserve must be put up and maintained equal to one-half the regular annual premiums, which reserve would be ⅛ per cent on the insurance in force.

The payments to be made by the bank to the insurance company shall be credited on the books of the bank to the company and 3 per cent interest shall be credited annually. The directors shall require remittances as necessary to pay expenses of management and examinations and losses. Policies may be cancelled on notice and the payment of the unearned reserve.

For the 510 state banks the average policy would be about $200,000 and the highest $600,000, making a total insurance of over $100,000,000, with a surplus the first year of $500,000, and an annual premium of $250,000.

The largest amounts allowed on claims on account of failures in state banks in one year since 1895 is $375,000, and the total claims allowed on failed banks during 15 years were $1,117,000, on which total loss for period was $576,000.

If 129 national banks were to join it would add $55,000,000 to insurance and proportionately to income and accumulations. It would also increase average policy and maximum policy to nearly $1,000,000. The largest amount of claims proved in any year since 1865 is $559,000 and the total claims proved in the six receiverships during the 45 years are $1,127,000, on which the total losses are about $326,000.

On this basis the premiums provided for seem ample. But there should be no attempt at cheap insurance. If the losses are small or there are none the banks will not suffer by paying high premiums which will remain in their company. Mutual insurance companies which have collected an ample premiums have uniformly been successful. The excess premiums can be returned in dividends as for 30 years over 90 per cent has been returned in the New England factory mutuals.

The public demand for greater protection of deposits in banks is growing and the bankers can meet it best and most satisfactorily now through a mutual company for the insurance of their depositors.

H. L. EKERN.

A little boy asked me the other day: "If a man gets drunk how long before he gets well?" And there isn't a political platform that has yet tackled this point.

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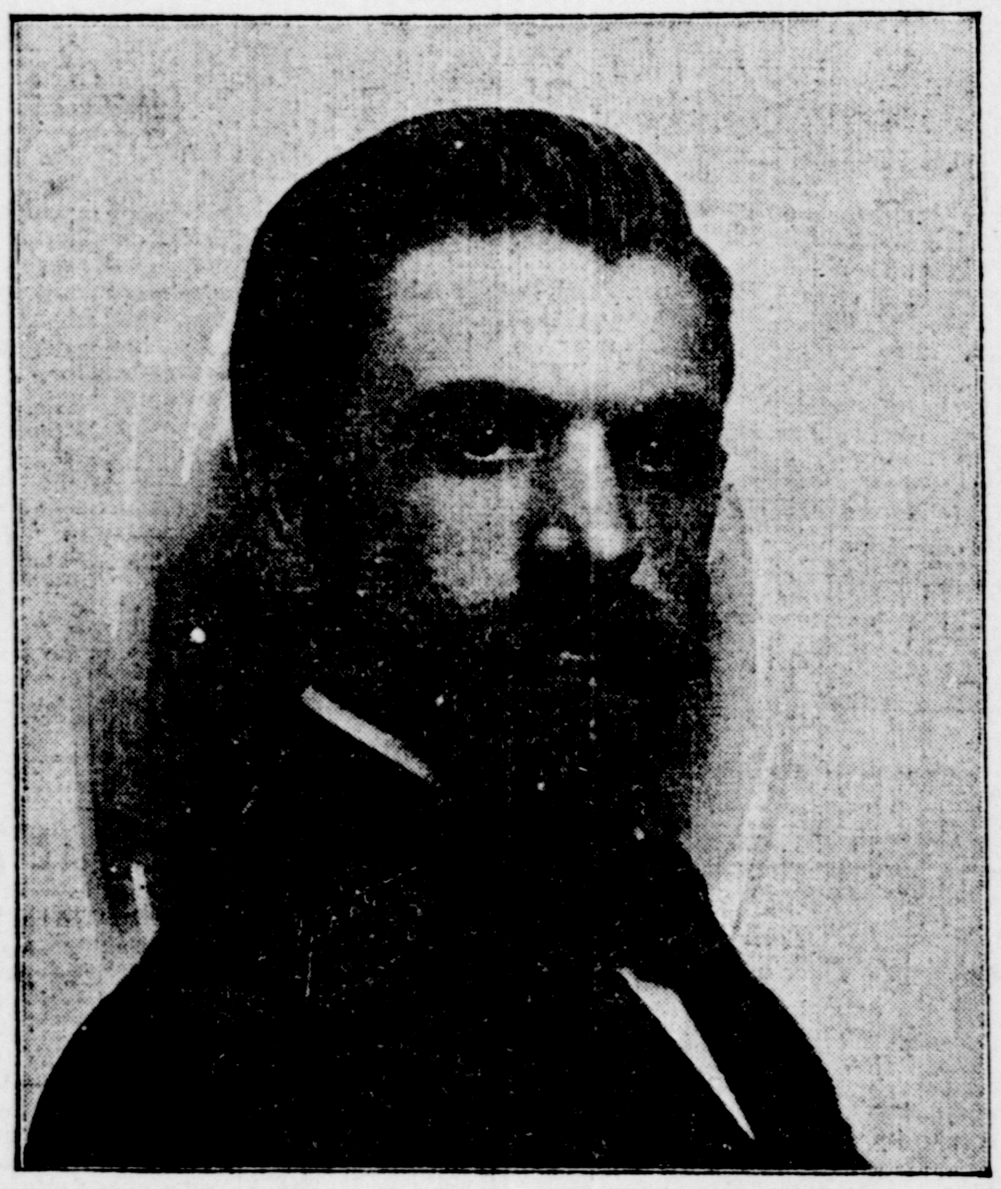
"AFTER TOMORROW--WHAT?" BY DR. B. J. PALMER

MERE MAN LIKE TO ELECTRICITY

Dr. Palmer's "After To-morrow" Famous Lecture Reveals Many Interesting Facts

That famous lecture by Dr. B. J. Palmer, head and founder of the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, "After Tomorrow — What?" is here reproduced. Dr. Palmer has just returned from a lecture tour of 6,180 miles. He delivered this lecture before some of the most noted professional bodies in the country. The Palmer school today is the greatest mecca for the sick and afflicted in the world. The lecture, which follows, will interest anyone:



B. J. PALMER

Head and Founder of the Palmer School of Chiropractic.

John Ruskin says: "Man's proper business falls mainly into three divisions: First, to know themselves and the existing state of things they have to do with. Secondly, to mend themselves and the existing state of things so far as either are marred and mendable. Thirdly, to be happy in themselves and the existing state of things." We should know ourselves, mend our bodies, and be happy, and further, we should know "the existing state of things" we "have to do with." If they need fixing, "mend" them after which we can be happy in the surrounding things. Thus, man's duty is to get in line with law and be content.

To understand ourselves, we must know our bodies and minds—to do this we turn to the science of medicine. It was and is the primary study of "the existing state of" our bodies, hence happiness can only come as a result of its being mended better than it now is. Everywhere in their pages, facing us, was "phenomena." I can best give it to you in the words of the darkey minister. "A cow, thistle or a bird is not a 'phenomena.' But if the cow was to sit on a thistle and sing like a canary bird—dat am a 'phenomenon.'."

Walking down the road I saw one horseshoe. This meant good luck. I had been having it "handed to me," consequently the course of events would now change. Soon I found another horseshoe. "Double luck," said I. Walking on, I soon found two more shoes—this made four. Things were sure coming my way. I looked farther ahead and saw a pile of them. I had just arrived at the pile, kicked into them, to see whether they were real or I had been drinking, when a man and an empty wagon appeared. "Those are my horseshoes," he crossly replied. "I knew it and was bringing them to you." I was having "bad luck"—one horseshoe meant luck, but a pile meant junk.

The doctor, just out of college, walks down the road of life. He has unlimited medicines—they are "luck" for all diseases. Later he discovers the less dope the better. This decreases his self-confidence. Soon he realizes that his medicines were hundreds of thousands—that what ideas he now holds are exploded theories; that the last one he possessed was exploded theory No. 77,486, 293 A. D. One medicine is hope—two is faith, and three is charity—many makes junk of him.

What Is Electricity

What is electricity? This is a common question upon a common subject, which the masses of people are thinking about. It contains greater commercial possibilities for the future than anything we know of. It is a common subject for study, discussion and a debating topic without a common answer. We ask this question of electricians—the marvels, the wizards, and they are upon a common plane with the people in not answering.

"What is electricity?" When this question was asked of Edison, he said, "I don't know. Do you?" Neither Edison, you nor I can answer, yet, admitting that it is unknowable, undecipherable and remains unsolved, simple as it is, none of have, as yet, denied its existence. It exists, is utilized and stands undefined. Every progressive city has its one or more electrical plants, every progressive citizen finds it to his advantage to utilize it. You buy, use and pay for something when you don't know what it is, yet because you don't know is no reason why you should deny electricity. There is much we know exists that has not been solved.

Your town has been "billed" by the local Chiropractor and in doing so has spoken of me as a "crayon artist." I don't know where he makes out I am an "artist," unless it is that I induce you to believe that that circle is a dynamo when it isn't—it takes an "artist" to do that. The circle upon the left represents a dynamo and upon the right another circle will be labeled a motor.

When the current is turned on in the dynamo the motor runs. When the button is turned off at the dynamo the motor ceases moving—comes to a standstill. When you start the dynamo running the motor runs too. Why? Where there is action in the dynamo, there is also motion in the motor. One works with the other. The two work together. Why? Because there is something that makes something act, and if we find that when we start the dynamo the motor moves, there must be a connection between one and the other, and we call the connecting medium, in electrical terms, "wire." By logical conclusion, if current starts on the left and ends on the right, there must be something from one to two, and for purposes of continuing our paper talk we will draw a line.

Starting at the circle on the left and let it end at the circle on the right, in the center of which we will make an arrow to show direction.

We know that contact is from D to M (dynamo to motor), realizing, of course, that if this current goes from here to there, that current must be positive current, for no one thing can move another unless it possesses a degree of positiveness. You have never moved another person unless you showed that you were positive even though it be in a spirit of sincerity, conscientiousness or loyalty. Positiveness must be shown in some characteristic for one individual to move another to action. Knowing that the current leaving the dynamo does move the motor, then that current is positive, hence, that wire is called "positive" altho in reality it is the current which is "positive," not the wire.

Wherever there is a good there must be a bad or there could not have been a good; wherever there is richness there must be poorness or there could not have been richness; whenever there is height there must also be depth or there could not be height; wherever there is a fat person there must have been a lean or there could not have been its opposite. Wherever there is a positive person or condition there must have been an opposite—a negative. Likewise, things electrical, if we have a "positive wire," there is a "negative wire" to have a "negative current"—always coming from the weaker to the stronger, and we will index this by an arrow in the opposite direction, showing that its currents are flowing from the negative to the positive. The positive never sends out negative currents nor the negative positive currents. The positive is always positive, negative makes negative.

You have now a complete material circuit. Material because you are dealing with things weighable, you can cut and slice, or put together in a material form things that a monkey-wrench, hammer or screw-driver can be used on. The material structures of this circuit are: (1) dynamo, (2) wire, (3) motor, (4) wire. These are made of iron, rubber, copper, etc., all material ingredients. These make a complete material union because the material dynamo is connected to the material motor by a material wire and the material motor is connected to the material dynamo by a material wire. So your circuit is (1) material dynamo, (2) material (positive) wire, (3) material motor, (4) material (negative) wire.

It Does Exist

This in itself constitutes nothing active—no motion, no transmission of anything. We have yet to add a complete circuit of something additional that is not material, and we call this thing, not material, working through this thing material, "electricity" and this state stands undefined, yet not knowing what it is, it does exist. (1) We must have electricity in the dynama, (2) going through the "positive wire," (3) electricity in the motor, (4) electricity going through the "negative wire." To have an immaterial electrical current we must have electricity at all times in those four material things. In other words, a complete material and immaterial circuit is induced by the following: (1) Electricity expressed equals dynamic action. Electricity, plus dynamo; (2) electricity, plus (positive) wire; (3) electricity, plus motor; (4) electricity, plus (negative) wire; or if you wish in another way, (1) dynamo plus electrical action equals electricity, or (1) dynamo plus electricity equals electrical action or a product of electricity, (2) positive wire plus electricity equals current transmission or (3) motor plus electricity equals motor action or, (4) a (negative) wire plus negative current equals current going through (negative) wire.

Thus at all times we link the material with the immaterial constituent current. We have (1) dynamic action and dynamic currents, (2) motor action and motor currents, (3) "positive" wire and positive currents, (4) "negative" wire and negative currents.

We have so far been speaking of material and immaterial things and conditions without any study of quantity. We can refer to water in gallons, quarts, etc., as passing through a hose or contained in a bottle, etc., but usually the hose or bottle indicates size, hence, quantity is a requisite feature. Let us now consider a uniform unit standard by which to judge conditions. One hundred cents make one dollar, one hundred of many things form a standard for the material world in figures of weights, measurements, etc.; (1) 100 per cent of dynamo (material) plus 100 per cent of electricity (immaterial) equals 100 per cent of matter plus 100 per cent of force equals 100 per cent of product—electricity—absorbed, or, expressing the same in another way: 100 per cent dynamo plus 100 per cent of electricity equals 100 per cent of action which produces 100 per cent of electricity. (2) 100 per cent of (positive) wire plus 100 per cent of electricity plus 100 per cent of wire connection to the dynamo equals the positive transmission of 100 per cent of positive current through positive wire. (3) 100 per cent of connection between (positive) wire and motor, plus 100 per cent of motor plus 100 per cent of electricity equals 100 per cent of motor action, providing the motor receives 100 per cent of positive current from the (positive) wire. (4) Taking it for granted that we have 100 per cent of motor action, we have, as a consequence, 100 per cent of negative current in that motor ready to be transferred to the "negative wire." So the equation stands 100 per cent of connection between (negative) wire plus 100 per cent of negative wire, plus 100 per cent of negative current gives a transmission of 100 per cent negative current from the motor to the dynamo. Your standard at every phase is, in its last analysis, 100 per cent per the material—plus 100 per cent of—per the immaterial—which equals 100 per cent of function.

It is essential that we designate quantity, but there can be no quantity without a consideration of time. We will presume that the question of one minute equals a phase of time to tally with the question of 100 per cent of quantity of material or immaterial, as, 100 per cent of electricity, plus 100 per cent of material per one minute of time would occasion a specific normal unit result.

To bring this thought home so you can better understand what I mean we will take as an illustration the ordinary electrical percolator. You know if you get 100 per cent of electricity going through the 100 per cent copper plate you will have boiling coffee in the percolator per the given time. If you have 100 per cent motor you will have 100 revolutions per minute per reception of 100 per cent current. If one hundred candle power globe is the object then 100 per cent current equals 100 per cent of light per the unit of time. One hundred per cent of current in that one hundred candle power globe equals 100 per cent expression of light. If you have a 100 per cent heating iron and you are receiving 100 per cent of current then your ironing iron is a 100 per cent hot iron. If a 100 per cent sewing machine is run by 100 per cent of electricity then you will have 100 per cent productive action per one minute of time.

What the materiality is, that is being run by electricity, is immaterial in our argument. It makes no difference whether the materiality is a soldering iron, printing press, threshing machine of anything else. The basis is always the same. One hundred per cent of materiality plus 100 per cent of current equals 100 per cent of product. The two must be equal. In other words, article plus current equals action. Article minus current equals no action. The more current the more action; the less current, the less action. The more material per an equal amount of current the more action. The less material per an equal amount of current the less action. Your basis remains the same. More current than matter, per the same given time (as 150 per cent of current is to 100 per cent of matter) equals matter working too fast. Less current than matter, per the same given time (as 50 per cent of current is to 100 per cent of matter) equals matter working too slow.

Supposing somewhere upon the path of this wire we introduce a rheostat. We take it for granted that our dynamo is making one hundred revolutions per minute and is sending out as a product 100 per cent of current; 100 per cent of current per 1 minute of time is the product of the dynamic action. That current is transferred to our positive wire. It is now 100 per cent of current going through our 100 per cent positive wire until it gets to our rheostat and there the rheostat reduces the quantity of current so that on the left of the rheostat it is still 100 per cent and on the right it is only 50 per cent of current. It enters the rheostat 100 per cent per one minute of time and leaves 50 per cent per minute of time. Here is where you link material, immaterial, quantity and time. Consequently, our motor can only receive and act what is brought to it, which is 50 per cent of current, consequently our negative wire carries that quantity back to the dynamo where it is "positiveized" into 100 per cent of current. And so our current permanently continues irregular at all times because of the rheostat reducing the quantity of current, no change could be expected nor looked for until such time as the rheostat has been removed.

Reducing the positive currents, going to the articles mentioned means that instead of having boiled (212 degrees F.) the water in the percolator you will have warm (130 degrees F.) coffee instead of having one hundred revolutions per minute, of the electrical fan, it will be but fifty; one hundred revolutions has been reduced to fifty; the one hundred candle power in the globe will be but fifty candle power light because it is only receiving half the amount of current per the space of time. Instead of having the ironing iron hot it is warm. Instead of the sewing machine running up to one hundred revolutions turning out 100 per cent of product you are only getting 50 per cent product. This is a consequence of reducing something, not the quantity of material, but the immateriality.

We have shown what a reduction in current would mean. Rheostats always reduce current, "boosters" or transformers increase the quantity per the space of time. Replace the rheostat with a booster and all the conditions and effects have changed. The coffee will boil over, the electric fan motor is "burned out," the same is true of the motor, the filament in the 100 c. p. globe is heated to such a state that "it runs," etc.

It is a well known fact that where little current is used, as for a home telephone, any small copper wire will carry it. It is further known that where large quantities are necessary that the cable must be in proportion. If the capacity is greater than one cable will carry then more are added. This gives us the idea that size of diameter and circumference has a significant scientific value to the transmission of currents. Consider this application of this idea. Suppose it took a cable ½ inch in diameter to transmit 1,000 volts per minute, would a cable 1-16 inch in diameter do the same? Logic would tell us no. Suppose, by accident the ½ inch cable were compressed at one place and its diameter was reduced to 1-16 inch, what would the carrying capacity be then? The cable would be no greater in carrying capacity than its smallest diameter, the same as no chain is stronger than its weakest link.

One is the normal size of the cable, but two represents its reduced size, through an accident. The carrying capacity is no greater at points one-half inch in diameter than the portion one-sixteenth inch. If the name was changed and this was a hose, the condition would be the same, although I prefer using the copper cable, as what it transmits is nearest to being an immateriality similar to that of "human electricity."

By this time I think I have impressed your minds with the elementary facts that things immaterial move the material. This was so thoroughly impressed upon the minds of two of my listeners at a recent lecture, that when they read in a U. S. express office, "Money sent by telegraph," they sent home for $100, went to the suburbs of the city and gazed at the wires, expecting to see the one hundred silver dollars rolling over the wires—100 per cent of current pushing 100 cents. Pat, being called upon very unexpectedly to fulfill an auspicious occasion, did not have his Sunday boots with him. He learned that he could "get them quickly by telegraph." He tried to do so. This brings to mind an occurrence that happened in your city this afternoon. A cellar is being dug two blocks from here. The dirt is carried by scrapers to an elevated platform, where it is dumped into wagons, which, when filled, have a short but steep hill to climb to get out to the level of the street. A wagon was filled. A team was attached and the driver was unmercifully beating the horses to get them to pull out the load. It proved to be impossible for two horses to do. The second team was hitched and they pulled it easy. Supposing the wagon was 100 per cent of matter and the four horses were equal to the 100 per cent of force, each horse would be one-fourth or 25 per cent. The impossibility of the two horses to deliver the goods was brought about by 50 per cent of power trying to move 100 per cent of matter.

Asked for a Proof

While riding on a train, my profession being under discussion, I was asked for a proof. Offering no argument, I drew from my pocket a rubber comb, passed it through my hair and as will happen, the hair came up to the comb. I suggested that that was proof of human electricity. My listener finally said, "I have been belching gas from my stomach for 20 years, but that does not prove that I have a gas factory within me."

We will forget for the time being, anything electrical, because you are now asking what has electricity to do with "After Tomorrow—What" and "Chiropractic," and right it is that you should raise that question. Practically nothing, and yet everything.

Hypothetically, presume that man was composed of longitudinal sections of varying thicknesses. The best way to get this to the comprehension of a business man is to picture a twenty-five story building, each separate and complete, yet parts of the whole. The separate stories are connected and all run by a manager. If your office is in that building, then you have a particular room for it. It is on one floor, in one section, and within four walls, and your desk is in a certain part of that room, etc. This office is yours, that is where you conduct your business. What is going on in the next room is none of your business. That is where another man lives and works. As we proceed with our business, what another man is doing, on another floor, is immaterial—we don't care to make it our business. We thus get the individuality idea of each floor, room or square foot of space. Each desk is a unit desk—the professor of which need not know his neighbor, nor is it necessary that he should to conduct his business. Yet, it is true, each man, as a unit, assists in making the unit building. Without the divisional units we could not have a totality unit.

You ladies do not understand office buildings, but supposing we were to build a twenty-five story layer cake. You understand that, because you deal with and make cakes. In making dough for the twenty-five layer cake, you can make it all in one batch, or if each layer is to be of different color or material then each batch of dough is presumably made separately, but be that as it may, each layer is put into separate pans and baked as separate layers. When all are baked they are assembled. Each layer was a segmental unit of the whole or a complete unit as far as it went.

So man is, as it were, comparable to an office building or cake made of sections, each organ on its own respective floor. Each viscus has its proper place; each structure, further, has its individual function to perform. What its neighbor has to do is none of his business nor does he make it his. Each organ has all it can do to personify the work that comes to it. For example, the heart lives on the ninth floor (counting from above downward). It has no concern in what is taking place on the twenty-second floor, nor can I imagine how the viscus in the nineteenth floor is going to watch the proceedings of its neighbor in the eighteenth floor. As the result of an accident the eighteenth floor organ may find itself lying along side of the twentieth floor, but such is abnormal. During his absence from his office, the floor may have caved in and his desk fell with it. The same force that displaced will replace, if conditions are reversed.

Made of Sections

Man is made up of sections, each section complete in itself; each independent, and in each section are various forms and at each desk is an independent worker oblivious of everything else. That is the idea I present when you say that man is made up of sections and we must study him as built upon a sectional system. Returning to our twenty-five story building—each floor has its fuse-box, its own switch where the current is turned on. Each room has its many individual lights, to its last analysis each light stands as a unit to itself dependent, of course, upon proper material and immaterial connections on each floor, and all twenty-five floor bra. Each floor of man has its main meter box. By tracing back we come to the main dynamic force that moves every bit of machinery in that building, lights, keeps it cool, heats it, etc.

Every light is an independent light subject to being turned on at the command of necessity. All lights are connected by wires so that all wires of each floor congregate at the one floor switch box, which is usually located at the back. Hence the twenty-five story building would have twenty-five switch boxes, making a series running up and down the back of that building. The main feed wire of this building would center at the cellar and then connect with each box on each floor. Should the main wire be cut in the cellar the entire building would be dark. If the feed wire running perpendicularly, was cut at the lower floor, the balance of the floors above would be dark.

Man can also be likened in the same way. Behind man is his brain and that is in constant touch with his every zone (twenty-five in number). The every nerve in his each section has connection with the source of his power. The wires of each floor are in continuous touch with the main feed wire—the spinal cord. The "fuse-box" of the electricians, becomes the "spinal column" of the Chiropractor. The "switch-box" becomes the vertebra. Each floor of man has its main feed wire—spinal nerve—and button (vertebra) in his spine.

Man has his parlor floor. In that is his heart and here—it is said—he makes love. He has his basement in the bowels. What would occur on any one floor in man's building providing some one button accidentally "went off?" All the light (functions) on that floor would go out. Does that make the lights in the other sections go out also? When we "blow out" the fuse on one floor does that make all the lights go out? No. That floor is by itself, thus showing the individuality of the buttons. If you knew that fuse was "blown out" what would occur to the lights? Go out. No electrical fan could run; no printing press would run, no percolator could make hot coffee. Everything would be dark; every function and expression would be absent for the very essentiality that make those things a possibility is now minus. What would occur to one floor, to one room, to each light if the main floor feeder was disconnected? Darkness. What would occur to a tissue cell, to an organ to the entire section if the feeder nerve was disarranged? Darkness.

The only difference between the illustrations concerning electricity and man is that, instead of the dynamo and motor being on a level somewhere, one equal to the other in altitude, we reverse the order maintaining that the dynamo of man is above the motor; superior to the other, Following that idea, instead of placing the dynamo circle to the left, as we did in electricity, we place the dynamo of man at the top of the sheet, as in the relationship of your brain above your body. when the person stands erect. This circle represents the brain of man. It takes an "artist" to make you believe that is a brain. Then again, we are to presume that below that is a tissue cell. When the current is made in one place and we see the action in another the only logical conclusion is there must be a connection existing between one place and the other, on the same ground as we think a thought in one place and it acts in another, and so in man the only conclusion is that instead of having wires, as in electricity, we have nerves. For there to be a positive something to move another it must have a positive wire to transmit. To illustrate: I am drawing a line starting at the superior circle and running the line to the lower one, noticing that I am placing an arrow to show direction. As I said before. wherever there is a positive current there must be a negative current. Consequently, we will place the second line, starting at the tissue cell and drawing it toward the superior circle, placing an arrow opposite to the other.

Man and Electricity

That is, put ourselves in relation to man, as we did in electricity.

In electricity we first found the elements of a material circuit, then we added the immaterial. So do we have the same in man. The material elements are: (1) brain cell, (2) efferferent nerve. The four immaterialities ent nerve, (3) tissue cell, and (4) afare: (1) mental impulse, (2) positive transmission, (3) expression (of function), (4) negative transmission. Brain cell plus universal force equals mental impulse. Nerve structure plus mental impulse equals transmission. Tissue cell plus mental impulse equals execution of function. Nerve structure plus negative or executed currents equals negative transmission. The question of quantity per a given unit of time also enters every consideration we could wish to give to these physiological problems. We have added nothing material to one that we had not in the other except man has intelligence. This intelligence adapts itself to circumstances, obviates obstacles which the electrical apparatus cannot do consequently intelligence is the additional factor which makes man more than the greatest electrical instrument.

Dabbling as we did in electricity we were asked, "What is electricity?" We answered we did not know. Studying, as we are trying to do, the currents of man, we have the question asked. "What is life?" Heretofore, this has caused innumerable explanations that did not explain. "Noboby knows," tells nothing nor does it solve the conundrum. Is it not solvable? Edison says of electricity, "It is a constant flow of force"—yet what is "force?" I say of "life," it is "a constant current of mental impulses." But this no more explains than Edison did. In spite of the fact that it is unknowable you are to deny its existence? No. All the proof of its existence and utilization is before you. You have the evidence of this fully established as Edison and others have established the foundation of electricity.

I would not, at this time, interject this question and its answer if it were not a mooted subject in biology, physiology and chemistry. The physician (physic-an) says: "I will believe in nothing that I cannot demonstrate. I rely in science upon those things which I can prove. Pathology, histology, anatomy and chemistry are exact sciences because subject to the calculations of mathematics." To the physiologist, he must admit life (in the totality—because he dare not say all living beings are dead) but in the minutae of physiological experiments here is where he says, very emphatically, there is no such thing as life, there can be no intelligent force directing our functions because pathology does not show it, physiology cannot see it and the microscope nor no other test can be had to prove it, therefore it is "unknowable" to our science. "What we cannot prove the existence of, by scientific means, we do not believe."

Life's currents plus a body equals a living body. Body minus the life currents equals a dead body. One hundred per cent of current plus 100 per cent of body per a given space of time equals a healthy man or woman.

It is necessary, of course, to lay a foundation in dealing with men, the same as in electricity. If 1 per cent of current is the product of 1 per cent of current action in brain (dynamo), then 1 per cent of current will be received and transferred by efferent nerve. If 1 per cent of current reaches the tissue cell and that 1 per cent completes one revolution of (motor) action, then how many revolutions will you have if 100 per cent of current is sent from brain (dynamo) to (motor) tissue cell? One hundred. If we have one hundred revolutions in the motor tissue cell actually taking place and the revolution of one tissue cell makes one unit of negative current, how many units of negative current providing we have one hundred revolutions in motor tissue cell? One hundred. And if you have one hundred units of force being transmitted afferently to your brain (dynamo), then how many units of force will your brain receive from negative current? One hundred. One is equivalent to the other, with the exception that in man you have intelligence and the other apparently ignorance.

The Difference

Take a common illustration: Here sits a live man. He speaks, sings, acts, moves; he is alive. Here sits a man that does not speak, cannot sing, does not act, bowels don't move, kidneys don't functionate, performing no persistaltic motions; he has no movement to make; he cannot make movement. He is, in the last classification, a dead man. We have, by comparison, a live, wide-awake man that is living and a dead one. What is it that is absent in one and present in the other? What is it that one has and the other has not? Is it because one has a brain and the other has not? They both have brains, and if both used sense enough to keep away from the surgeon's knife each would have an appendix. Each man has his lungs, kidneys, bowels, spleen, liver—everything organical is there. There is no material difference between the materialities and quantities of the two taking for granted that when living both weighed an equal weight. There is nothing gone except perhaps the one had an evacuation of the bowels when living and the other has faecal matter now in his body, but that is an excrescence and not necessary to the life of the individual. What then is the difference. It is the immateriality—the absence of the current going through it, and the thing which makes one alive and the other dead is that one has currents and the other has not. We are compelled to carry our illustration as follows: If 100 per cent of tissue cells are receiving 100 per cent of current and 100 per cent of current is carried back through the negative nerve and reaches the brain, that man is 100 per cent alive. but, supposing I erase figure ten and leave a cipher, that man is dead, for he has no current going through his body. Supposing I place before that cipher a figure five—that man is half dead and half alive. Supposing I make that 75 per cent. Seventy-five per cent of current in his body—he is shy 25 per cent. The man is three-fourths alive and one-fourth dead. He is dead only so much of the current as he is shy. He is alive only so much of the current as he has. I am speaking broadly of the body.

A. 100% of Matter plus 100% of Life equals A LIVE man or woman.

B. 100% of Matter plus 50% of Life equals ½ live and ½ dead man or woman.

C. 100% of Matter plus 0% of Life equals DEAD man.

You can also take that same proposition and put it down to the smallest phase, to the smallest or largest pathological condition of your human building, the illustration and application being the same.

I shall give you three concrete equations and let you form the answers:

Given a 100 per cent current and 100 per cent matter—what have you?

Given a 0 per cent current and 100 per cent matter—what is the condition?

Given a 50 per cent current and the 100 per cent matter—what disease have you?

Look at that man dragging his feet across the floor and that arm hanging at his side, one-half of his face unable to laugh—there is 50 per cent current working through 100 per cent of matter, but it is called paralysis in symptomalogy.

Two Diseases

All diseases are classified into two kinds—the same as all manifestations of electricity are of two kinds, viz., the excess or diminutive. Either the motor runs too fast or too slow. This is applicable to man wherein his bowels are constipated or diarrhoetic, his kidneys have Bright's disease or diabetes, paralysis of paralysis agitans. In electricity it can be (1st) normal, (2d) too much, or (3d) too little. In a man he can have (1st) a normal current and be healthy, (2d) he can have too little and have a diminutive disease, (3d) too much current and have an excess disease.

You have all sensed your leg "going to sleep." You took it as it came, uncrossed your legs as soon as you realized it, and they soon were all right. Did you ever analyze the condition? Your first answer is according to past education. When you crossed your legs, you cut off the flow of blood." Does the blood feel? No. When your leg "is asleep" you have no feeling and when it does wake up, it has feeling. The leg is the 100 per cent of matter, the current going through it, when the legs are not crossed, is 100 per cent. Both together means a normal feeling and acting leg. Cross your legs, and you bring pressure to bear on a nerve between the legs—it is the case of bone pressure against bone with a prominent nerve between. You cut off the transmission of currents. As soon as you realize that your leg is asleep, you uncross the leg and gradually feeling is restored. This is but a daily expression of temporary paralysis. The simple method necessary to "cure paralysis" of the leg (asleep) is to uncross the legs, release the pressure, restore transmission to nerves and you have an acting leg. Simple, isn't it? Practical. yes, for you have all done it.

Take the common illustration, if you will, of a man having perfect, or 100 per cent, eyesight. He has seen everything. Tomorrow his sight is "a little dim." The next day "more dim" and in ten days sight is gone. What was the process? Is it because every day there was sliced off one-tenth of the material eye? No. He has his eye at the end of ten days, the same as I. The opthalmascope fails to reveal a single anatomical change or loss of structure. This marvelous machine detects no difference between the eye with or without sight. On the first day you had 100 per cent of current. On the next day there was 10 per cent gone. On the third day 20 per cent gone, he can only see with 80 per cent, and it keeps dropping 10 per cent daily until at the end of the tenth day he has no currents to see with, consequently he is blind, blindNESS being 100 per cent of material eye minus immaterial currents.

Take hearing as a given example. Today you hear perfectly every sound taking place—you are working with 100 per cent of current through 100 per cent of matter. But tomorrow you hear only through 90 per cent of current passing through 100 per cent of matter still. The next day only 80 per cent and the next day 70 per cent, until the quantity of current is decreased so that your hearing is given. Your "hering is given" so far as you have no currents with which to transport or carry the with which to transport or carry the impressions from one place to another. This "telephone is dead" so far as there is no current with which to carry my words. The "telephone" as a material thing is not dead nor live, it is the duty of that "telephone" that is understood to have life or death. We are prone to speak of the wire, telephone, etc., as being "dead." It is the absence of the carrying transmission that makes it "dead." If I have 100 per cent of current going through this 100 per cent telephone it will carry everything I say. If I hear distinctly at this end and they hear indistinctly at the other, it is because the wires have not the electricity to carry the vibration.

The Scientific American (October, 1909,) contains a lengthy notice of the death of Professor Lombroso. "Prof. Lombroso was one of the world's noted psychologists—his labors were devoted to the value of the mind in controlling the body. He recognized the value of both working together. The trend of the human mind today is immaterialistic and we have always had the extremists on that side. Today scientists and psychologists are working to immaterialities. The balance has, for years, been leaning heavy to physics, but I now know it will be phychics that will weigh heaviest in the majority of minds. This is the freakishness of human minds—they cannot be rational—they swing to one or the other extreme. Consequently the thinkers, the students, have reached the midway conculsion—union of immaterialities and materialities:—that the brain of man is but a dynamo; that is the place where intellectual currents are being created, generated, or absorbed, and sent to every tissue cell in a body. They conclude as I have done. We conclude as truth makes us, that our brain is a working machine wherein currents are being concentrated. Neurologists (more or less) conclude our nervous system is but a means of transmission, a very complicated nervous (wire) system wherein one place is talking to another because of the peculiar characteristics of the brain to manufacture (which the tissue cells cannot do), the same as our dynamo is a manufacturing thing and the motor only an expressor. The motor is not a dynamo when hooked up as it is.

To carry the practical application of this summation of currental ideas about man, I shall place a circle at the top of this sheet of paper, letting that represent the brain. At a lower elevation, I place another circle, which can represent the tissue cell—in an arm, for instance.

Cut the dynamo from the motor—what occurs? Death of motor.

Cut the head from the body—what occurs? Death of body and head.

Cut the motor from the dynamo—what occurs? Death of dynamo and motor.

Cut the body from the head—what occurs? Death of head and body.

Cut a man's head off and what is he? A dead man. Cut the head off at the base of the skull and what have you done? Separated the motor from the dynamo. Cut the body from the head and the man is dead. Why? Because you have cut the motor from the dynamo or the dynamo from the motor. Take it either way, the conclusion is the same. The condition that would exist would be as per the illustration—the brain (and skull) in one place and the body in another. Thus, without a connection, one could not expect to transmit to the other.

Mind

We have the terms "mind," "subconscious mind," "spirit," "soul," "intuition" and "Innate Intelligence." These express a characteristic human intellectual electricity. You think a thought (in your brain) to "raise the right arm." The right arm moves. You thought in one place and acted in another four feet away. This proves direct connection by and through some direct channel—logic shows the necessity of connecting the brain with the arm—(the dynamo with the motor). To follow reason is to place a nerve at one end and run it to the other. We will do this by drawing a line from the superior circle to the lower, placing an arrow upon the same, to indicate direction in which its current thoughts will pass.. Supposing the thought, "Raise the arm," was equivalent to 100 per cent of current—mental impulses. To have that arm act that thought the logical conclusion is, there would have to be 100 per cent of "raise the arm" thought going from 100 per cent brain to the 100 per cent tissue cell. There is no way to get 100 per cent of action manufactured in the brain to do 100 per cent of action in that motor if only 50 per cent of current gets through to do it with. Consequently, when we think of 100 per cent of thought the tissue cell must get 100 per cent of current mental impulses. But, supposing only 50 per cent of impulses reach that 100 per cent arm what occurs? The arm only halfway moves, only halfway performs its duty. The conclusion is, it is only getting half the current to do it with. It has 50 per cent of current trying to move 100 per cent of material in a given space of time. In other words, no current, no expression, or as termed in physiology, no "function."

A while ago I asked Edison "what was electricity?" and Edison told me he didn't know, and I asked you the question "What is life?" You can do no more than Edison by saying, "I don't know," and in the last analysis we don't know. We don't know what intelligence is, but, because we don't know is no reason why we can't say that life—intelligence—does exist. Life is unknowable, yet like electricity, unknowable as it is, does exist. Every day of our lives we are utilizing both kinds of these currents. We perhaps can reason logically why and how each does things, but what are they? Edison logically says, "Electricity is a constant flow of force." I could say that "life is a constant flow of intelligence," but that isn't answering the question. That explanation begs explanation. This reminds me of the joke told on an old soldier who lost a leg during the war. People used to offer sympathy and ask so many questions that finally he said to each person that asked questions, "If you will promise to ask no more I will tell you how I lost that leg. It was bit off." So Edison says, as an excuse, "electricity is a constant flow of force," but what force is we do not know. Unknowable? Yes. Yet it exists.

Give us a current of mental impulses plus a body and we have a living body. Give me 100 per cent of current plus 100 per cent of body and I will give you a "healthy" man or woman. But, supposing we wish to make the illustration carry exactly as it would be, then give me 100 per cent of brain cells and 100 per cent of current and I will give you a healthy brain, healthy in thought and in function simultaneous—for which comes first I know not. Give me 100 per cent of efferent nerves and 100 per cent of current going through them and I will give you a perfect efferent system. Have 100 per cent of current and 100 per cent tissue cell and it issues normal function in every particular. Have 100 per cent of efferent nerves and 100 per cent of current working through them and it equals a perfect working efferent system. With these four phases you can see we have a perfectly normal acting man or woman, bird, fish, fowl, reptile, or vegetable. The principle is the same and is universally applied.

If it takes 100 per cent of current to go down to that tissue cell through that efferent nerve for that arm to raise, then how much would the arm raise if it got only 50 per cent of current? Only one-half as much.

In the absence of current—current is needed. Drugs do not communicate current from the outside to the inside—but they arouse what little current there is.

In electrical therapeutics, if there is constipated bowels (not enough action), and electricity be used, a light current will be thrown on to stimulate the action of those bowels. If diarrhoea (too much action), they will throw in a heavy current to deaden the action. This is also true in Chiropractic. If by slight subluxation a light pressure occurs and current is stimulated, it would stimulate the action and if we had a heavy pressure and little current it would deaden.

Man Like Building

Let us again presume that man is like this twenty-five story building—separate in its floors. He is made of twenty-five sections, distinct layers. The same as beasts of burden are in these days, man was once made of sections which made him run on all fours. His rear legs were separated in a rear and forward halves and his forward portion was built so that the front legs split in anterior and a posterior portion. Later, as animals evolved—man's form—instead of walking on all fours, he crawled up and walked on hind legs. Standing as he then did, instead of these sections running perpendicularly they run horizontically as in men today. Thus started your Meric system or the facts of evolution, material and immaterial.

Each section is a floor in which are the offices composed of tissue cells which are likened to electric globes, each of which must get current. Each must burn, light, move constantly, incessantly, all the time, and whether it runs up to normal or not, depends upon the amount of current it receives to run with. We can readily see that each cell has its nerves which go to and from each. In the last analysis an organ in man is but a room. You have your heart with four partitions in that; your lungs are but two large rooms. Your stomach is a reception hall and your bowels a system of hallways. Each room must act on things, consequently rooms to perform various functions must have various currents to heat, to act upon, to light, to cool, etc. Currents of mental impulses become a fundamental essentiality of this working, thinking, intellectually acting man. The room in a floor of man that is without light is a dead room, conditions we don't care for. When we have 100 per cent of current going to a room it is acting normally. With 50 per cent current, that room is only half acting, half living, half warm. Consequently, I say a man's stomach is half dead, although you express how much he is dead by turning to Symptomatology and diagnosing the effects as "Indigestion." If the current is off in the bronchial tubes, he has "Bronchitis"—or lungs, "Tuberculosis"—brain, "Melancholy"—legs, "Rheumatism," arms—"Paralysis," etc. Those are but beautiful empty, meaningless words—telling nothing in the last anaylsis, because, after all, you must reach the minus or excess quantities of currents to grasp comprehension. The same as, in the last analysis, you might name the absence of light as "lightitis," and the absence of motor action as "motoralis," etc,, without end. But, solve it to its last analysis, and it is the absence or excess of current.

With electricity we can but add something (a rheostat to reduce, or a "booster" transformer to step up) to the wires, to make the current abnormal. In man we don't add anything. Accidently something, that was already there, in an organized form, becomes disorganized and we get human interference producing the same results. This disarrangement does to mental impulse currents what the rheostate or transformer does to electricity.

Consider and study the average human spinal columns. They are but dust organized by intelligence. Purchase one, if possible, because I want to demonstrate a practical illustration. This "string of bones" is a spinal column—vertebral column—spine, etc., known by various names. It is your backbone—a string of bones in your back. If you men will reach under your coats and vests you will feel, in the center of your back, a rough irregular series of bumps—that is the outer portion of this "string of bones" you are feeling. Each person has a spine more or less like this—perhaps larger or smaller, longer or shorter. Please hold that spine with the small bone on top and the largest one at the bottom. Notice those long handles on one portion—that is what you feel when you examine your back. That is the portion that is to the rear of your body. Have that smooth, broad, surface facing from your body. Place this spine in that relation to yourself. I have another spine like the one you have. Please follow me in every movement. Take a pencil from your pocket, drop it through that large hole that starts at the top of this "string of bones" and ends at and in the last large one—that opening called the spinal foramen and carries the spinal cord that leaves the base of the skull and runs throughout its entire length. To carry this idea more thoroughly, I have a rubber bag filled with water, from that is passing downward a hose, which is passing through that large opening. On second look you will see that, midway from the top to the bottom of this column, this hose has an exit. Now turn the entire spine to one side, and you will notice that this hose has an exit through another hole, although smaller than the former. This opening becomes the most vital issue to the study of mechanical man. Take any two of these bones together and you will find each bone forms one-half of this circular opening on the side. The superior half is made by the half circle on the inferior surface of the bone below.

Place both of those bones exactly together, one just on top of the other in its normal position and you have a picture of a continuous unbroken oval-shaped opening existing between two bones. It is through this opening that nerves have their normal exit. Notice the illustrations in this connection. In the normal man these two bones will always be one on top of the other—this window will always be open.

The Animal

Animals are content to get what they need to eat, are pleased with sufficient sleep, do not demand a world with a frame around it, hence are not as sick a race as man. Man commands and demands that the world give him all he desires and when he don't get it, he forces it. No man is content to lift a monkey wrench when he can wrestle with a threshing machine. None of us are content with an easy capability. We are straining and wrenching ourselves, working to do two men's two weeks' work in one day. While it is true every person is trying to do more to get ahead and is doing it intentionally, yet many of the wrenches we get are purely accidental—those which the most careful person could not have avoided. "Accidents happen in the best of regulated families," and also to the most perfect or physical beings—therefore, no person, be he willful or careful, but what receives many internal miniature volcanoes and earthquakes to his internal mechanism. Man as a machine is subject to the rules of mechanics, which had all their experiments within him first, then to external machines. These mechanical volcanoes and earthquakes always strike at the foundation of things, and the only foundation man has is his backbone. His arms move around it and so do his legs. His ribs and hips articulate upon it, everything is attached to or supported by it—it is the framework and lineshaft of his entire makeup. All concussional forces land at that foundation, hence it is that you feel "something give," "something slip," whenever a man receives a jolt, a fall or a railroad train gets on top of him through an accident.

Whenever persons get mixed up into a scrimmage it is near positive to assert that 90 per cent will come out with more or less of vertebral subluxations.

The word "subluxation" is but a term to show that one bone instead of being on top of the other as it should, is a bit crooked, twisted to one side. Consequently the nerve that before nicely filled the open window is now compressed, closed, crowded and squeezed into a proportionate space to the degree of subluxation. Bones are the hardest substance in the body, irregular bones (to which class the vertebrae belong) are even harder than any other and nerves are the softest substance in the body. Could you expect the same amount of current to go through those nerves, under pressure, as they would with bones in their proper places? No. That is what I illustrate with this hose. Watch, I am permitting the water to flow through freely, from the bag above to the end of the hose below. I am supposing, of course, that you are comparing the stream of water with the currents of man. When this hole is open, the size of the opening inside of the hose is normal and a full stream of water runs forth as you see. I will now produce a subluxation, i. e., wrench one of the vertebrae, and by so doing, make this opening smaller. That, as you see, shuts off a part of the flow of water; the more pressure the less water; the less pressure, the more water. The larger the opening, the more the flow—the less the opening, the less the flow.

When the water does not run, what have I done? I have produced pressure upon that hose. Supposing a plant or bed of flowers depended upon the nourishment of that water. You know what would become of that bed of flowers if that water was shut off permanently. They would die. When the currents are permanently cut off in man, his portions die also to the extent of the degree of currents that have accidentally been cut off. You have shut off the current from going where the expression takes place in those flowers or man.

What is an electrician? He is a man who understands the creation, transmission and expression of electricity. What is a Chiropractor? He is also, but a man who understands the creation, transmission and expression of mental currents in man. Simplifies matter, doesn't it? The Chiropractor, instead of being a "wonderful person" doing "uncanny things," is but a common man understanding a common principle. The Chiropractor, with his idea of spines, made up of sections, is but an electrician dealing with intellectual currents. When you tell him your "stomach room is dark" he knows just what button in this lineshaft is wrong, and he knows how to turn on that button. When that button is in position, then the window is open, the currents flow forward to the organ connected at the other end, and the stomach lights up (function is restored.) It may take him two or three weeks, or even longer, to fully turn on the button, for in the human family those vertebrae sometimes become distorted and much misshapen and it takes time to rebuild them to normal before we dare to open the window, or if we did, to put them into place, because of that monstrous shape they would not stay into place until rebuilded. It may take time to get the button into shape, but first, last and all the time, that is all the Chiropractor has to do with your body—turn on the button—anything more than that is not a Chiropractor. You tell him the basement (bowels) is dark. He finds the button, and in a jiffy, a second of time, he has given that little Chiropractic twist of the wrist and the button is on. Your basement is lighted. You tell him you have a few rooms to rent in your garret. (He sees that without telling.) He knows exactly where your "garret button" is, and adjustment is given (that is, the abnormally placed bone is adjusted to its normal position) the current flows freely from that on and your garret is lighted with clear, beautiful picture thoughts as a result. Can't you see the effectiveness of the Chiropractor? He knows every room in your body, and he knows where each button is that turns on the current to that room, even though it be at some distance from that room. Tell him you have a growth on the shin, or constipation, he knows where the buttons are. I think God made these buttons for the usage of the Chiropractor.

Sometimes this turning on of buttons gets very quick results. I well remember one patient who entered our Open Evening Clinic, who stated that he had been constipated for 20 years. A lumbar vertebra ("button") was "turned on" (adjusted)—his report next evening was, "I did not know whether I would get here tonight or not. It cost me twenty cents street car fare from the time I left home."

I recited this fact to a physician once and his argument reminded me of the grandfather and grandson, which was as follows: The grandfather was old and lived a quiet, subdued country life. He was not posted on recent improvements. One day his grandson was telling about how, down town, they screwed two wires on the wall, put a glass ball on the end, that dropped from the ceiling and through these wires ran electricity—when the button was turned on it gave great light," all of which the grandfather could not understand. His reply was, "My son, I am 89 years old, we have always used oil and a wick, those two must be together to make light. Does one of these wires contain a wick and the other the oil?" The answer being in the negative, then the grandfather said, "if it is not so then your light is a myth and a falsity." He could not be convinced to the contrary any more than the physician would admit that a button could be turned on, the human electrical current would flow and function would follow—the bowels would move. He still saw the impossibility to move the bowels without the caster oil.

Uncle Julius was the factotum of an old Virginia home near Lynchburg. Senator Daniel described the establishment of an electric light plant in the old home, and how carefully the young master of the estate explained everything about it to the old servant, and then asked:

"Now, Uncle Julius, do you understand all about it?"

"Yes, Marsa Chollie, I understand all about it now, all 'ceptin what makes de kerosene slip through sech little wiahs."

Disease

We use the term "disease." "Disease" implies the unequalness of quantity of current, per time, through a given amount of matter. The Chiropractor turns on the button and restores that "dis-ease" to "ease" by restoring the currents to all portions. For instance, you have appendicitis. He knows specifically which. when, how much and where to turn the button on to restore the conditions of "health." It isn't necessary to go to Chicago for a surgeon, to Africa for the horn of a rhinocerous to be ground into powder, to the skies for its elements, to gather the growth upon its surface, nor to dig down miles to get the substances from Mother Earth, to enable a man to turn on buttons. Go to any specific, pure and unadulterated Chiropractor (defined according to a former definition) and have him turn on your buttons—don't permit him to do anything else—"more" is unnecessary and a waste of yours and his time.

To study man, observe men. Don't reach conclusions from a dead man what a live man would do. If you want to study death don't study a live man. Always study his counterpart, if you want to conclude as to what he is. Naturally, Chiropractors, in their dealings with man, are giving to men more life. We are taking men almost dead and bringing them back to life; we are adjusting the man half dead and half alive, yet not dead—midway between. That is the state we bring him out of. The ideal man does not exist clinically. We assume the ideal man in a normal state, so that we may have a standard toward which to work. The Chiropractor is not dealing with dead bodies. We don't like death in any form. We abhor retrogression. We hold degeneration with contempt. Anything which tends toward death we work from. We desire to live and be alive, study what life is, where it is, where it comes from, how it gets here, how it works, where it works, how it gets to places that need it, to study what places need it, and ways and means of getting it from the place where it comes from to the place where it must go. We raise our questions around life, not death. Where death comes from is immaterial. If we know where life comes from, that is all sufficient.

The Study of Life

Chiropractic is the study of life. Physicians dissect bodies. He studies symptomatology, degeneration, decomposition, decay, pus, paralysis, cancers—the forms of things that are dead. He studies the appendix as he cuts it out and studies it when dead. Death is the goal and object of their study. Naturally, then, he can reach but one conclusion when he gets through with his patient—death.

Who feeds you? Who gives you water to drink? who lives for you? You are doing these things for yourself, then you ask yourself who will get you well? It is conceded that every seven years you grow a new body. How old then are you? You grow a finger nail every 11 months—then how old is your finger nail? Is it not true that a baby is grown from gestation to maturity in nine months? Then how long does it take to grow an entire new body? It is this regrowing process that continues from birth to death—faster at birth and slower at maturity and slowest at "old age" that Chiropractors utilize when permitting the normal current to flow unmolested. No person ever got "well" in a minute where it necessitated a reconstruction of tissue. It takes time to grow tumors, to grow rheumatism, or any other "chronic" inco-ordination. Where it is "acute" then it is subject to be quickly changed. As it takes time to form a chronic condition, so it takes time to re-grow it back to normal.

Electricity is one science, and art, which is, in a measure, a counterpart of some of the things of man.

It is only a few years ago that Franklin flew a kite, struck a key to his string, and had electricity. And even Franklin was reviled, ridiculed, scoffed and scorned, because he dared suggest that in those clouds was an untapped reservoir which could be brought to earth and utilized, and it lay almost dormant until Thomas A. Edison made it what it is. And also, is B. J. Palmer being betrayed by fellow man because he dares assert that man can be his own electrician and in his brain is all the human electricity to take him from every step of superstition and ignorance into all the light necessary, to make him a full fledged manly being.

This world is thousands of years old. It has only been the last 100 years that anything theoretical has been known of electricity, and only the last fifty years that anything practical has been doing with it; only the last ten years that it is being applied to the uses of everyday home life. It seems peculiar that this world and man jogged along for thousands of years without this modern convenience. It has always been ready for man, but man was not ready for it, nor did the man that could adapt it appear until a few years ago.

So does man absorb his power from somewhere, and what this power is we don't know. What elements it is composed of; where this reservoir is that man taps for his own uses; how large the reservoir is, we don't know. We can simply presume and assume and perhaps reach a conclusion—to us and not conclusive to anyone. To express this reservoir in thoughts, in the comprehensive form, seems to be the impossible—nevertheless, man taps it. He is in contact, for no matter where man goes he gets it.

Why wasn't electricity discovered some six thousand years ago by some former resident? Why was it not discovered three thousand, or five hundred years ago? Why was it not brought to our attention three hundred years ago? I don't know why it had to wait for a Franklin or Thomas A. Edison; nor why man had to jog through this world thousands of years without knowing something about human electricity. I offer no excuse except that he was not intellectual enough to understand himself.

Today we are utilizing electricity in every home—not only for light, which was its first conception, but also ironing, cooking, soldering irons—every conceivable way. We are also dawning upon an age wherein every man will know about the intellectual currents in his own body, where he can turn on the cycles needed in an arm, turn on the current that is not doing its duty in the femur where it is broken, where he can utilize his own electricity. Man is just beginning to see the dawn of his own possibilities, that have Chiropractically been brought to his notice.

As we look back one hundred years, how did the people light their homes? Perhaps it was the tallow dip, the wax candle, a few years later it was the kerosene lamp, greasy, dirty, smelling thing, with the black chimney, that was a nuisance. There were the inconveniences, and even then there wasn't much light. Today, when we desire light, we step to the wall and snap a button on. Here is light as quick as a flash. It makes the room like sunlight. All because a man knew that up in the clouds was an untapped reservoir of tremendous light and power, and he studies how to tap and utilize it, and then to keep it working. It is the same with man. We are today tapping this reservoir, you and I: each of us have the same liberty. There is any amount of power there, it is a question of tapping it right. And when you tap it you study how to utilize it, and what to accomplish with it when you have it.

Great Progress

The progress of the world in the last fifty years, with the possibilities of electricity is more than in the one thousand years preceding it. We are merely stepping on the ragged edge of electricity, and yet we think we have accomplished wonders. Man has wiggled along for thousands of years, held far back, inhibited from a lack of use of human current. As soon as the Chiropractor gives it to the world it will go ahead in every commercial enterprise, art and science.

Man is on the border line of the possibilities that have been laying dormant until he could tap his reservoir and let the powers work. Chiropractic is the science of studying how this can be done. It is the art of doing it and the philosophy of why we should do it. If we could look ahead fifty or a hundred years we would find man taking a step straight ahead. The world will grow more in the possibilities of its men and women in the next fifty years than in the last three thousand, because it has the knowledge of internal electricity to do it with. We are working for the progress of the world the same as when Edison's ideas were practically appreciated and utilized and the world went ahead, and so it is with our ideas of the human electricity—when they are appreciated and utilized the inhabitants will grow.

I sometimes think it is such a wonderful revolution of human thought that none grasp its significance. It was only a few years ago—you older people remember—when oil lamps were the only thing used for illumination. Yet, today, the smallest villages have their complete electrical equipment. Medicine has been in vogue for thousands of years. "Take something; give something; do something from the outside when you have a disease; stimulate or inhibit it." Sixteen years ago a science was founded by man without college degrees, with common education, and they say, "Man is an electrical man. Turn on the buttons and you will make him well any place." It will wipe the slate of all treating effects, because this work goes back to cause. It is not wonderful to Chiropractors, not wonderful that today this work is understood. It should have been thousands of years ago; but it is wonderful to think that with their monster educations the medical profession has gone thousands of years without getting onto this little hint.

Today we are standing on the threshold of grasping one of the biggest revolutionary thoughts that has ever been presented by man to man. We are to replace all therapeutics with the simple knowledge, easily understood, of how to turn the button, adjust the keys, and make man well. We don't grasp it, we can't, we haven't minds large enough.

There is the keynote of Chiropractic. It is but a conception, an understanding, a knowledge that man is electrical; that his spine is the keyboard upon which the Chiropractor plays in adjusting the buttons which permits a liberated current to go to every portion of his anatomy, and by so doing he adjusts displaced buttons and restores impulse currents and permits the abnormal man to be a well man at your pleasure—sometimes while you wait. We can but consider it, understand it the best we can and work with it.

No medical school teaches these ideas. They don't believe them. They would be ashamed to admit these "theories" were a part of medicine. We would also be belittled to admit there was anything quite so good as a part of medicine or osteopathy. They are too practical to belong to either. No physician or osteopath in your city practices these ideas, he does not turn on your spinal buttons, because he has not been taught about such or how to do it. The studies necessary to clearly understand this fundamental is not taught in any medical school—they are only elucidated by The P. S. C. You patients have never had such work done to your body by any physician. The giving of medicines into your system, per mouth, rectum or by injection is not turning on buttons. The ripping open of your abdomen at so much per rip, the taking of your motors (organs), the unsexing of women, is certainly not turning on currents. The delivery of children for pregnant women is not done according to this practical science. Medical men professionally hoot at this principle, but they legally try to steal everything new and valuable. No osteopath has been taught to do this work—his basis is the same therapeutical "stimulate or inhibit the blood flow, etc., that the medical men believe in—hence, it would be most unjust to accuse any Chiropractor of practicing medicine, surgery, obstetrics or osteopathy when he was but snapping on spinal buttons which are unknown to those professions. Wouldn't it?

Basis Different

The fundamental basis of Chiropractic, restoration of currents by adjusting spinal buttons and opening windows, is entirely different from the so-called science (?) of medicine or osteopathy. No medical examining board in any state have a knowledge of the art, science or philosophy of Chiropractic, therefore, even if we did apply for a state examination in Chiropractic, they could not give it, because they cannot examine upon things they do not know, and to state that they could or would do so would be bigotry. No Chiropractor uses any instruments, tables, medicines or other apparatus, etc., anything like medical or osteopathic man uses. Any attempt to classify him under that heading is to try to get rid of him from their cornered field.

There are laws to govern the practicing (and it is "practicing" on the "dear people") of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and osteopathy, and I say the more strict these laws are for those practices, the better off will be the people. The trouble today is, these laws are too lax. The Chiropractor need never trespass upon their ground to make good. If the M. D. or D. O. now wishes to call us "brothers," it is legally—not professionally. Legally we are told that we are infringing, but professionally those men are ashamed to acknowledge a single principle we so ardently advocate.

Medical and ostheopathic men have a law to protect their science. Chiropractors have no law—their science being just, we have nothing to fear by competition. The Chiropractic science being different than those now practiced, can it be said that we are practicing contrary to their law? No. The Chiropractor has no law to violate, no statutes have been made to protect Chiropractic, hence we have no law to answer to, nor cross the path. Chiropractic is the philosophy and art of the law of things natural. Murder is not a statutory crime until each state forms a law which so specifically states. Anyone who snaps on vertebral "buttons" is a wrong thing to do—then we could not have a "button" criminal until somebody snapped on buttons without permission of the state so to do—and no state would put such restrictions upon doing good.

"Why doesn't the Chiropractor buy a license?" License issued by an examing board is not for sale—at least to we "irregulars"—although it is strange (?) how some men with no practices, receiving a medical state board salary of $1,000 a year, can run around in $5,000 automobiles. Chiropractors, who have written various boards for an opportunity to be examined in Chiropractic are invariably referred to the fact that the board examines applicants only on the subjects embraced in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, or osteopathy. There is absolutely no show for us unless we are a medical man out and out. This we refuse to be to get protection. If it was but the buying of a license no one could or would object, least of all would we desire to appear stubborn. M. D.'s of D. O.'s try to misstate the facts about this examining board business to make it appear that we are lawbreakers. Chiropractors cannot be examined upon Chiropractic until Chiropractors are placed onto a Chiropractic examining board; this has so far been impossible, and if it were possible it is contrary to our principles of liberty to ask for such unjust discrimination against other men below us or who are to come later with their science—laws of this restrictive character check future progression. The mistakes of justice in our courts would make an angel of the devil blush with shame.

This Chiropractic idea is simple—isn't it? It is extremely practical. We have no dead languages to talk. We use every day up-to-the-minute thoughts; we are executing up-to-the minute sciences; up-to-the-minute arts and accumulating up-to-the-minute results. We have no superstitious theories, Chiropractic is a matter of fact. We have no bugs to look at; no knives to sharpen; no dopes to dig from the bowels of the earth to inject and to get paid for doing both. Everything has been placed before you. You have within your own shells everything you need, the same as within the egg of the chicken is everything that makes the chick. We have no mistakes to be buried, no accidents to shun from the eyes of the public, no misdemeanors to account for to our God. When we face Him we can look him square in the eye and say, "We have done our best, injuring no one, and delivering only good with the mistakes eliminated."

I ask you frankly as American citizens—facing a vivid and most momentious question, "Have our defendants in any of The U. C. A. trials ever injured or hurt anyone? Has he done harm? Has he crippled, maimed, unsexed or left worse, anybody by turning on those buttons in their spines? If so, where are his accusers? Let them stand and register the wrongs committed." Is there anyone here who can say anything disparaging against actual delivery of the work done by the Chiropractor? I have heard of no harm he has done, as yet. Could any medical man's work stand such an open and sweeping investigation before as large and intelligent an audience? If I were to ask, "How many of you have been patients of some doctor?" all would stand, with the exception of perhaps a few. You could each recall whereby you have been unsexed, where the membranes have been ruined by strong medicines, whereby you did not have a well day since your visits to your "family physician," etc., without end. I do not care to dwell upon this subject, for its recallance is vivid enough to you without my stimulating it. I am not unjust. I simply demand a comparison of facts. I ask you again, 'Has the Chiropractor done good?" Yes, because I have seen it, but what do you say to the evidence before you? If you have said "No," where did you get your reason? If you are favorable it is because you have talked with some of the Chiropractor's patients—you have seen or heard the results of snapping on buttons.

Justice

If your local physicians wanted this Chiropractor to leave town, wanted to put we Chiropractors out of business, the way to do it is for them to cure their patients. If they do this we have nothing to work upon. We exist because of a necessity—correcting their failures. If there has been no failures on their part there would have been no success upon ours. Our success is based upon their mistakes. No fires—no fire insurance, no deaths—no life insurance. No death—no undertakers. No sickness — no doctors. More fires—more fire insurance. Fore deaths — more life insurance. More medical failures—more non-medical practitioners. No vertebral buttons to adjust—no Chiropractic adjusters. More buttons unadjusted by the aforesaid practitioner—the more capable Chiropractors who can adjust them. All provisions are born of necessity.

A man does harm to another man. Is this justice? No.

A man does good to another man. Is that justice? Yes.

A physician does good to another man. Is this justice? Yes.

A physician does harm to another man. Is this justice? No.

A surgeon does harm to another man. Is this justice? It is not.

A surgeon does good to another man. Is this justice? It is.

Justice! What does the word mean in our line of work? We talk so much about the courts and the medical laws being unjust, and I will grant they are harmful on the common ground that they won't let every man have the doctor of his choice. The state legislature presumes to take upon itself the absolute right to say what is right and wrong in science for the patient and the doctor.

An analysis of the issue demands an interpretation of good and harm. Justice in the last analysis depends upon whether mankind is being helped or not to progress mentally or physically, or both. The man who can do the most good in the least time at the least cost to the patient with the least expenditure of force upon his part, is the person delivering the greatest amount of justice to mankind.

The question arises whether the physician or surgeon, in treating effects as a physician, or in operating on effects as a surgeon, is doing mankind good or harm. I can realize the word "good" to mean the restoration to the affected part that which it once had, but that which it now has not; "harm," the taking away of the affected part or the destroying of the affected part so that that which was present cannot again be restored.

Does a license from a State Board of Medical Examiners make what any man does right or wrong? Does the license make a harm good? Does the license make a good a harm? The license is the bone of contention in the State Medical laws that we fight. Man can do "good" without a license, and it "is a crime"—harm. He can do good with a license and it is good. The man could do harm without a license and it would be harm. The man could do harm with a license and it would be good. It is the license which swerves the bad to good and the absence of the license which swerves the good to bad. The presence of the license makes a harm a good and the absence of a license makes a good a harm. The license being the pivot upon which it turns. The question further arises whether a piece of paper which has written upon it a few appropriate words and the signatures of the proper persons does modify the universal law of good and bad; whether a statute made by man modifies the law of nature throughout the world. Now you see one of the villainies of the situation.

Another point: Do dollars modify the unwritten law? In a great many of the United States the state laws are so worded that you can do all the harm you could not help as a man, physician or surgeon. You can prescribe any drug, use any surgeon's knife on any kind of a case, under any circumstances, and it is perfectly right, even without a license, providing you don't charge a fee for it. This is another feature that makes a good a harm and harm a good. Supposing the man does harm to another and does not charge for it, that is "good;" that is not a "harm" in the eyes of the state law. Supposing a man does good to another man and charges for it, that is not "good" in the eyes of the law. Thus, the introduction of the license to protect the dollar consideration, from one man to another, modifies a universal law regardless of whether it benefits mankind or not.

According to Law

I will ask you as justice abiding Americans, facing as you are these charges against our men and to be tried shortly in your courts, are they to try this case purely, distinctly and relatively on its merits? No. It is your money that tries the case. Have you not a voicing on what cases it shall be spent. Do you permit your elected officers to fight cases which are for the common good, just to give vent to the petty jealousies of a few? Will you let one man enter your public pocket to get money to fight another man against whom he has a personal grudge? We do not fear the verdict of any jury, wherever we would be permitted to introduce the question of merit, but your courts are not to try this case upon merits. What are they to try it upon? "According to law." Isn't it? Yes. Who made this law? Who were the men in this city that got together and talked about how they could keep down this type of competition—was it you? What local association was it that sent their delegates to the state meeting wherein these things were talked over? What state association was it that pointed a "legislative committee" to wait upon the legislature with money to accomplish an end of putting down and out all fair and honorable competition? Was it your local business men's club—organized to boost your city's interests? Was it your local whist society? Was it the Christian Endeavor people of the church? Was it the saloon keepers' league? Was it the boosting spirit of your progressive city that aimed to stifle progression in this underhanded, quiet, unspoken and unprinted way? Hardly. All those societies are formed for the purpose of assisting competition, well realizing that in competition there is life of trades. Can you form an idea of what kind of an association could be formed in your city that would hold secret meetings where only the select few would enter? Did your farmers, at your county fair meets, discuss the way to put other farmers out of business, or did you all strive to see who could make the best butter, present the healthiest hogs and the sleekest cows? Was your watchword—"good, better, best", or "retrogression, downhill, kill competition?" Did your physician ask you if Chiropractors were an evil? Does his action voice the masses' opinion? This medical law is an unjust distribution of injustice. Medical equity is an insult to common sense.

Who was the person or persons that went to your local county attorney and squealed that somebody was standing on his toes? Who was the merchant that said that another was drawing his business from him, therefore he should be put out of business? Who was the man that howled because he could not hold up his own end of the game? Was it the butcher, barber, or grocery man that would thus complain? Not likely. Then who was it? Somebody had to complain—for the prosecutor cannot take action until a complaint has been registered against the man who was doing good. Only a man who had been doing wrong would thus bewail his loss, for be it remembered that one man's gain is always another's loss. Is it manly for the loser to cry? Wouldn't he be more of a man to stand it square the same as any other must do when he loses—why sic the law because he has it to sic? Is this honorable?

Who must answer these questions? YOU and YOU only. An answer there must be and is. Was your opinion asked as to whether this "law" should be or not? Were you asked to give away your liberty and let one restricted class say who shall and shall not be your doctor when sick? You are the man to say, not I. Who put the "law" on the statutes? Certainly you didn't. Your opinion wasn't asked. True, you sent representatives for you. If they did something unjust would that fact be binding against you if it inflicted or restricted unjust wrongs upon you or your family? Are you compelled to submit simply because you were too busy in your fields, stores or factories to watch the deeds of the selfish fellows? It was made by a medical trust. I say a "medical trust" because it is the biggest trust in the world. John D. Rockefeller has a monopoly on kerosene, gasoline and a few dollars, but these people have a monopoly upon the cemeteries, the children being born, the health of your family and the time when you shall die. John Doe died. He went to heaven—where his friends said he would go. St. Peter did not find his name on the register. After a long and extended search, induced by John (because he did not care to go any place else) his name was found, registered in the year 1940. St. Peter began thinking—finally the question was asked: "John, who was your surgeon below?"

They have a monopoly on the quality and quantity of your business, because the dope in your brain has a deadening effect upon the amount and purity of the business you turn out in a day. This medical trust then dominates the United States, because there is nothing you do but what is more or less stimulated, or deadened, by the drugs existing or continuously being injected into and from your bodies. I say it is a trust. Yes; because the American Medical association has its state branches, which has its county branches, and that has its city divisions, and each little town of a half dozen physicians has its meetings. Every man thereof is a serf to the county gatherings, and that is a servant to your county delegations, which answers to the command of your state association, and every state organization in these United States bows meekly to the demands made by the national society. I say organization. It is working as a system, from the president to each subordinate, and when your attorney takes action it is because your local man has complained and Frank Billings answers the complaint by giving forth orders which are complied with "according to law." It is the system I speak against, not your local man. He is permitting himself to be a medical servant whereas he could be a Chiropractic ruler—he is a product of superstitions and mistakes, whereas the Chiropractor is the outgrowth of building firmly on the ground of deeds and results.

Organization

A short time ago I had the pleasure of calling upon Frank Billings. I sent him my card. "Extremely busy." My card was returned. I got tired waiting. Stepped into his office. He was "extremely busy"—smoking cigarettes and reading a newspaper. But he and I had a half hour's tussle. I know what his opinions are. I know the injustice he intends doing the world. As the representative of the American medical profession, he listens to the multitudinous complaints that are daily filed, he reads the letters of many a physician that cannot stand without a "law" to bolster their practice. He knows better than you and I that it is the profession, not the public that wails. He sees the sick that are crowded to the wall, all eager to accept our new idea. He hears the protests from thousands of bedridden patients, the anguish that is now being uttered from millions of throats. He feels the constant brushing, against his broad-cloth, of the many cripples made by his empirical rule. He hears the hungry, sick wolves crowding him, and, in restitution, he, Czar-like, uses this dominant organization, because they have power—which is always the attitude of cowards. The only way we can protect ourselves is by organization against organization. I, here, am doing my little chore in making this organization felt in presenting the other side and in appealing to your intelligence. The way The U. C. A., meets the A. M. A., is to meet intelligence with ignorance, results with "successful operations." That is U. C. A., tactics; present an idea and let you think it over, knowing that within your mind rests a feeling against injustice, that somewhere, sometime, somebody will touch a match to the lethargic injustice which will burn and overthrow nations when ye olden ideas have been proven wrong.

I noticed today, one of your local newspaper ads—an osteopath who advertises that he is "a licensed osteopath." He seems to think it an honor to be "licensed." This makes me think of an incident that happened yesterday in front of The P. S. C. A street car stopped at the top of the hill. The motorman carries a small box of tools. He began by taking the floor up and looking down; they took out the monkey-wrench, screwdriver and hammer and got busy. Failing to find what was wrong, the conductor took a few looks and then came in to telephone. He asked for "John." John came. Meanwhile I said to the conductor: "Who is John?" "He is the expert electrician." "What do you mean by expert?" "He is the man who has studied electrical engineering in college for four years. He has a college diploma. He went before the State Board of Examiners and took a test to show his fitness to practice in the state, and when he passed they gave him (for $15) a license to practice in the state." John came. John was wise. John didn't go into the street car and look down. He knew the motorman had done this and rather than waste more time in the same way, he crawled under the car and looked up. He worked for fifteen minutes, but found nothing wrong. He had done his best. Finally who should walk down the street but a messenger boy.—"Sleepy Ike." He is half an idiot, yet he has the reputation of well using what little brains he has. He is only working with 50 per cent of his brain; only getting 50 per cent current. He stood on the sidewalk watching the men at the car. Foolish? Yes. Just foolish enough to keep his mouth shut, look and think. He watched. He used what little brain he did have to good advantage. Finally he said, "John, what's wrong with the car?" "I don't know." ""Jo-h-n, what are you doing there?" "Trying to find out what's wrong with the car." "Why don't you find out?" "That is just what we are trying to do, Ikey." "John, come over here. John, you want to know what is wrong with the car" "Why, of course, I do. That is what I have been out there working for." "You want me to tell you?" "Look here, Ikey, you are an idiot. You have no electrical education; you have no college training, nor do you hold a license—you have no state right to think. What do you know about this car?" "Come over here, John. Your trolley's off."

Ikey saw the "trolley was off." "Idiot" as he was, he stood to one side, took a perspective of the situation. He saw something that the "expert John," with all his diplomas and licenses could not see what he was right on top of. Ikey saw the trolley was off and Ikey knew that the car had to have current from that overhead wire down through the motor to the underground circuit. He knew when the trolley was off the current was not going through the car. You say the "expert electrician" could have observed the same thing, but, he didn't do it. When "expert John put the trolley on the car run down the hill and left Ikey there alone, and he had to walk down the hill to the Western Union office, without a word of thanks. Such has ever been the price this world gives its benefactors. It is the price they pay for changing the old order of existing things.

Cause of Things

It takes "a fool" like that "Sleepy Ikey" to find the cause of things that have not been observed before. The progressive ideas in medicine have not been made by college professors, but by laymen—"the irregulars," who have thought for themselves. Necessity has ever been the cradle of genius. Men who were fools in therapeutical knowledge were the men that get out new ideas, worked out its problems and then forced the orthodox to come off its perch.

Judges and lawyers, "try cases according to law." That is what they are there for. They go to law schools to study statutes, not to study justice, right, nor merit. They study "law" the same as medical men go to medical schools "to study medicine," not health. They will try a Chiropractor according to "law," not according to right, justice nor merit in what the man has done. A Chiropractor should be tried according to whether Chiropractic was right or wrong and whether in its application this man was saving lives or burying bodies. But a jury is an arbitrary set of men. I know it is said that "you will bring in your verdict according to the evidence and the law in the case," when you swear yourselves in to do that, but certainly some justice must enter this consideration. When you go home at night to your children and there has been some dispute or discussion, what is it in you that rules; what is it that comes surging up, that makes you take your son on your knee and say, "Johnny, you have done wrong?" What was it that stirred the revolutionists? It is justice that surges forth that makes you say, "It must be this way and no other." In your business life, what is it that makes you continue to decide always one way—justice. What was it that made me close a contract on one printer's job at a higher figure than another offered for on the second bid, when the lower second bidder would not grant his nearest competitor a second bid also? Justice. Justice prompts your action in the home and in business; why not also in the court room? Where have you, as a juryman, any voicing on what is right or wrong? Where can you give vent to your feelings of what is right and wrong in this case, when you must abide by the advice and findings of the court? A jury is not asked to mete justice according to the merit of what the man has done. You are not asked to put a medical man in the penitentiary because it was proven he sewed a sponge in a man. No. He has a "license" to kill, but the Chiropractor is saving lives with Chiropractic contrary to medical law—"put him in the penitentiary." Make him pay $300 to $500 for his good ideas. It is your prerogative. I say, gentlemen, I don't know whether there are future jurors here or not, but certainly justice should be your motive and there is one thing you can't get away from, and that is your own soul. Any man who decides according to state class statutes and contrary to conscience and lives according to statutes and against conscience, if wrong, is a criminal, and that makes the greater criminal of him than the man who digressses with the "law" to do good and is on trial. You are the criminal. There is one man you deal eternally with and that is yourself. Therefore keep your soul clean, so that no man can say you have given an unjust decision against any man. . .

In every state the laws are getting more stringent. Everywhere the medical trust is buying legislatures to remodel their laws to make them more and more impossible for the "interlopers" to crawl either under or over. What are the people saying about this? Everywhere you can sense that feeling of dissatisfaction; that feeling of ill health getting more prominent and the people getting more restless. With the "laws" more stringent and the people more dissatisfied, what is the result? The two will come together with one mighty crash. I want you to help clash with that statute. You are just, they unjust, and it is for you to make "law" just. You can do it.

As an example, let me read the Montana osteopathic law today. It provides that anyone shall be considered practicing osteopathy who shall—"(b) Profess publicity to, or who shall, either in his own behalf, in his own name, or in his trade name, or in behalf of any other person, corporation, association, partnership, either as manager, bookkeeper, practitioner, or agent, treat, cure alleviate or relieve any ailment or disease of either mind or body, or cure or relieve any fracture or misplacement of abnormal condition or bodily injury or deformity, any treatment or manipulation or method of manipulating a human body or any of its limbs, muscles, or parts, by the use of the hands or mechanical appliances, in an effort or attempt to relieve any pressure, obstruction, misplacement or defect, in any bone, muscle, ligament, nerve, vessel, organ, or part of the body after having received or with the intent or expectation of receiving therefor, whether directly or indirectly, any bonus, gift, or compensation whatsoever; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict or restrain any legally licensed physician or surgeon in the practice of his profession.

We had the satisfaction of making public laughing stock of the osteopaths of that state on that law a few years ago. They had a Chiropractor arrested for practicing osteopathy, which was contrary to this "law." I advised the Chiropractor to get and file information against every masseur, masseuse, barber (face massage), bath house attendant, champooer, manicurist, physical culturist, magnetic healer, herbalist, etc., for "practicing osteopathy also without a license." Information was filed against eighty practitioners. The preponderance of the strength of the defendant was at once visible. 1st, if they prosecuted one they must prosecute all—this the county taxpayers would not stand for. 2d, the osteopaths had to omit that all of what this 80 was practicing was osteopathy and if they went to trial and convicted them, then, according to law, all that rig-a-ma-role would be osteoapthy. This was the most unkindest cut of all. Rather than to have such legal and scientific record be known, they withdrew their charges against the one. To weaken their law, to make it possible to convict this man now, would be an acknowledgement, hence they are cornered by their own admissions. Their greatest weakness was in their greatest strength. Our greatest strength laid in the complete enforcement of their law.

The Saturday Evening Post (November 13, 1909), speaks more truth than fiction when it says:

"Wit or Wisdom in the Court"

"Neither do the spirits damned lose all their virtue, was Puritan Milton's opinion. Of the several thousand public prosecutors in the United States, how many would feel justified in professionally adopting so tolerant and lax a view. To describe a gaping, flange-eared blockhead in the dock as a pleasing compound of the Miltonic figures of Sin and Death is more consonant with their traditions—while the cocoanut-headed one's own lawyer paints him as a model of virtuous intelligence.

"'Gentlemen of the jury, in my professional career I have never before been engaged in a case which so powerfully roused my'—indignation or resentment—according to which side one is speaking on. So runs the patter.

"No better method of trying criminal cases than our contentious Anglo-Saxon one has yet been discovered, although that method does often hang the issue upon a duel of wits that is no more pertinent to justice than the old trial by battle was. The trouble arises from a low sense of social responsibility all around. The object of the trial should be, not to have one side or the other win, but to discover truth. The National Bar Association recognized this in the new code of ethics which it promulgated a year or so ago; but in actual practice its recognition is not very extensive."

What more could this law want? It takes in everything. It makes it impossible for the mother to give a glass of water to her feverish child, for the barber to give a massage, for anybody to do anything without a license. Imagine an automobile riding through the country. An accident occurs. People thrown out and injured. The inmates lie there crying "Oh, my God! Set those bones. I'm dying." You stand by the roadside and listen. You don't dare do anything to anybody. You have to drive eight miles and get a "licensed physician." You don't dare take water and pour on their feverish face or bleeding wounds. You can't do anything. Those women lying pinioned under that automobile—you don't dare touch them. It would be "against the law" to do something to their injured bodies. Unreasonable? No; just the statute that is unjust. That is "the law" of Montana today. That will be "the law" in your state if you will permit it.

Take this home. If you had been under that automobile—if you, your wife and your children had been there, how would you feel if you had been the ones with the broken bones? A man in a buggy wants to help you, but he happens to be posted about the law; he says, "I know the law, I am too wise. I don't dare do anything, for my liberty is at stake. I have to leave you alone. I have not got one thousand dollars to put into a court defense trial for helping you." He drives on. What would you think of that "law" then.

Take it further. You have now a Chiropractor arraigned for doing these very things, not upon the injured people on the wayside, but when sick people following the accidents of medical surgeons, having similar or even worse conditions, are coming to you for health. What is he to do?

Look in your home. Your daughter of twenty-two is coming into the bloom of life. You are glad to entertain her girl friends with a tea party. How glad your wife is to open her home. Accidentally she receives a slip on one of the rugs, her spine is subluxated, the current is cut off from a portion of her body, effects become prominent. The physician calls three times a day. At the end of ten days he diagnoses the effects, "typhoid fever." A few weeks later, "Nothing I can do, all will soon be over." Then your heart swells. "My daughter; think of it; twenty-two; it is the end of her life. I don't mind the money I spent on her education, but she is the idol of my heart; she is the jewel of my eye, and this now is to end it. I can't have another daughter, we are too old. My future is ruined. Think of that mother—what it means to her, carrying that girl twenty-two years ago. Think what that means to that mother." That loss means much to that family. All the man's got to live for when forty or fifty is his child or children. He will secrifice all for them, and here comes the sacrifice. And then someone tells you that " a Chiropractor can save this girl's life, that he knows just where the button is, he knows how to adjust it and all is well. To him it is a simple matter to save the lives the other gives up." The physician says "nothing can do her any good." Can anyone blame you for sending for him? He comes. "That is easy. I shall turn on the right button." He locates the hot button, asks her to lie on his Suit Case Adjusting Table, adjusts that button in right position, and in two or three days she is up and around as happy and cheerful as anyone. Aren't you happy? Of course. Disease, instead of being one of dread and worry, now becomes but a matter of snapping a button. You take sickness lightly. But no sooner has the Chiropractor done this than, unbeknown to you, the man who failed has already called at the court house and filed a complaint against the man who saved your daughter's life. The sheriff reads a formidable paper to him and your Chiropractor now stands "under the majesty of the law as a criminal." Your opinion, as the father, was not asked, and if you desire to tell on the witness stand what he did for you, why he is here now, they will tell you, "this court is a court of record where we deal in facts not meritorious ideas." If the judge is reasonable, he may let you tell, but it is unlikely. "The Chiropractor's place is behind the bars. Pay the state a $500 fine or we will put you there." What would you do? What can you do? Where is your feeling of judicial independence? Where is your liberty as a man? How about you as a juryman? Is that man guilty? Guilty! yes, according to medical statute, but NOT GUILTY according to justice.

To Jail He Goes

Your life, wife, daughter, son may be the very person I am speaking of. Your Chiropractor is convicted in the courts. Being a humanitarian it is probable that he has no money, but he has a fine of $500 over his head. He must be committed to jail until that is paid. To jail he goes. He sleeps on a bench night times and breaks rock day times—for what? Doing good, saving lives. He breaks rock where he might be using that energy saving lives. For every rock he breaks he could be saving ten lives or making other lives happier and longer. You, by your silence, you didn't acquit that man, but you, by your silence, permitted a wrong to be done, not only to the Chiropractor, but to the science, the population at large, and to your daughter and your wife, and that's where the selfishness touches your home. It is for every one in this country to take an active participation in the verdict to be handed out by those twelve men. Plead with every one the justice of the situation. It would be hopelessly useless to change the tactics of the complainer for he is another Judas that would continue to do just what he has always done—betray many a human life to satisfy his jealous promptings.

Tolstoy is not an anarchist, a revolutionist, or even a socialist, but he believes in justice and evolution, and he lives in the land of tyrannical Russia, where he absolutely dictated freedom policies to the Czar. He is the only man who dared do it, and yet the price stands over his head and the Czar don't dare touch a single hair of his body. Why? Because the principle for which Tolstoy stands would spread faster with Tolstoy dead than alive. The Czar fears one man in his country—Tolstoy. Tolstoy represents liberty and freedom—the Czar stands for everything despotic and shy of principle.

It is not unreasonable to presume that my writings lectures and ideas have had some weight in helping to hasten the advent of the clash mentioned. Only recently an editorial referred to my position on this question as "the man who is to American medicine what Tolstoy is to despotic Russia." Speaking of laws, and taking the attitude I do on this question now, because we are young and inexperienced in having laws to protect us the same as other sciences gone before,, it is but natural that you should ask, "Will you in time also get laws to protect your science?" I have already well defined my position at our 1909 national convention. I debated against the getting of laws. We have set our approval upon working for protection and tearing down the laws that now exist hindering any more being put on. Personally, these opinions have always been my views; that is why I am asking you for liberty rights, not to utilize it to get more power with later on. We do not propose to beg crumbs from your door step and in the stillness of the night steal your gold. This the osteopaths have done, and their very acts have helped to make our battles harder and easier to fight. When osteopathy was pleading for justice they got it, but no sooner did they get laws than they were even more tyrannical against all new things that have since sprung up—and this humanity has seen. Please don't liken us unto them, for we do not propose following a similar campaign. When once we get liberty we propose to keep it.

Think ahead. It pays. It will pay you to think ahead for the life of your daughter, and today—NOW—is the time to prepare for tomorrow. The man that don't plan ahead is lost.

"The law" in Iowa was put on the statute books in 1885, ten years before the birth of Chiropractic. Did the legislatures have in find the science of Chiropractic when they framed these words? If so, then they proposed to stifle progress. Is it possible in this year of 1909 to pass a law governing the actions of automobiles on public highways, and ten years later, when airships are frequent, make the automobile law apply to them? Are automobiles and airships the same, working under the same conditions? Hardly. No more alike than medicine, osteopathy, or Chiropractic. Legally, words can be put together that will forever put a stop to many things a man can and cannot do, and he will be forced to abide by them, until man arises in his wrath and puts a stop to that statute. This you have an opportunity to do at this time—it is for you, Mr Free Born Citizen, (?) to say and do.

I have before me the "Revised and Adopted" (Jan. 22, 1908,) "Circular of Information Containing the Rules and Regulations of the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners." On page 21, "Sec. 2579. Who Deemed Practitioner." It states that for gratuitous service no man shall be punished. In fact he can do all of the things enumerated so long as he makes no charges. It is when he does the things and charges the fee that makes the crime. In courts they do not aim to prove that he saved a life. They broaden the first and will not permit the second to be brought forth as evidence. You talk with physicians tomorrow and they will tell you: "We were compelled to make this law to protect the dear people from the criminal, the quack, the shark. It is for us to appoint ourselves as your guardian between this, that and the other thing. We made this law to protect you." I, you, or anyone, can practice medicine in all its branches. You can do surgery in any of its divisions and you can practice as an osteopath. You can perform operations for appendicitis and it don't make any difference how bungling you do it. You can sign death certificates, providing you give the patient a lingeirng, poisoning death, because the law says you can do all of this if you don't charge a fee. Give the same medicine in one dose that would have covered over a period of three months and your patient instead of dying a lingering three months' death will die in one day, and you will be prosecuted for murder. In one you can sign a death certificate, because "medical science" (?) says that is "proper under the circumstances," but accomplish the same deed in one day and that was not justifiable. It is because you charge money for doing it that makes it a criminal offense: Is that protecting your health? Think! Think, and think seriously.

History of Medicine

Review the history of medicine. First, we had Allopathy. When Allopathy started and for many years after there were no statutes, nor would there ever have been if it hadn't been for Hahnemann, who though independently—as a product we have Homeopathy. Allopathy having the strength of public opinion, lost no time in getting statutes—then fought Homeopathy. Homeopathy grew stronger, wrestled with and downed that medical statute. They made this a conjoint bill and then the two crawled into the same bed (that before one slept in) and went to sleep, and while sleeping, A. T. Still, with his independent osteopathy, was born. It grew fast, and when it was large enough its very lusty cries awoke Mr Allopath and Homeopathy. They took notice and fought him. David again downed the Goliath—the three made a composite alliance medical and osteopathic practice act and then three slept in the same bed, where before slept two. Then while the three slept, along came Miss Christian Science; she grew, and when Miss Christian Science was tall she grabbed the bed covers, pulled them off, and when Drs. Allo., Homeo. and Osteo's toes were suffering from the cold, they woke up from their stupefied lethargy and realized they had another rival for popular favors. Miss Christian Science was pleasant; she smiled (not frowned); she courted with the people high up; she won them. Seeing this attitude of the public, these three overgrown scientific men said, "Here is a girl standing at our bedside; no use our trying to court her favors, she has already been poisoned against us, but we can and will put her out of business," and then Christian Science grew and won millions of followers. Public opinion forced these men to make a general exception to this girl. With this "mutual understanding" (placed on the statute books) they again retired to dream the dreams of the number of spirts they had forced to flee to heaven. Now comes the last urchin—Chiropractic. We are young. We are growing, and while those three were sleeping in one bed and Miss Christian Science was napping in another, the little Chiropractic boy grew—and he grew a marvelous growth. In one night his size was so rapid that instead of pulling on the bed covers at the bedside, he jumped up on the bed; he pummeled all three with his feet. They awoke, began fighting the boy, and the boy grew and thrived also. The medical and osteopathic professions are just waking up. They have yet to learn that a crowd surrounds the bedside of those three, that any injustice made to that little boy will win the disapproval of the crowd, and woe is to those three when the mob revolts. Fair play and a square deal is what the public gives to its servants, but its masters don't know such divisions of spoils of the game. My contention is, that the Chiropractor does not need laws. Give us all liberty, now and forever; put us all in the race at the same time and the best man will come under the wire first. We claim and know that our results prove that we are the best man. We are willing to put ourselves on an equal footing and try out even though we are young and they old. Are they as anxious?

Twenty years ago a boy, known as Marconi, had some ideas. They laughed. "What did he know about electrical ideas." They discountenanced him. He worked for twenty years. Twenty years trying to get them, his friends, to acknowledge that he had something that the progressive world needed. For twenty years he begged for recognition for the ideas that he had stored up in his memory, but no recognition did he get. Finally he was adjudged insane and put in an insane asylum for six months, but, at last, as all things will, justice reigned. Marconi became a free man. Today he has made his millions by the very truth of his idea and the reasonable opportunity he got to present it and its acceptance by the American people. All he wanted was an opportunity and it came when Jack Brinn saved three hundred lives from a sinking boat. That act made Marconi famous.

Will Chiropractic some day get its opportunity Some day, the time is coming when you or I, when somebody is going to hold in their hands the match, and when we strike the flames of that bonfire it will overthrow this world on a few of its superstitious therapeutical and theological propositions.

We Will Do Things

I have reasons for believing we will do things. Our growth has been phenomenal, and yet not so when you know what we have. How many come to get what we have entirely upon what we have to give? If we have something new and good, something the people need and is not getting—then grow we will and must. If Chiropractic is right, then all the bad our enemies might say against it will not hold it down. If this fundamental principle, now rediscovered, is wrong, then all the good our friends might say for us will not uphold the idea. We definitely started teaching Chiropractic five years ago. In 1910 we enrolled 505 able bodied men and women—thinkers, independent reasoners, laymen, scientists, with or without college degrees, are today using their brains studying this new idea. There are but a few schools in the United States that have a one year's enrollment of three hundred—that is a big class. Very few can touch us on quantity, let alone quality; let alone that we are daily turning on the buttons in over 500 individual patients, in our open clinics—by far the largest open clinic in the world, and doing that cheerfully and gladly, because the people are getting well. Can't you see where we are and how you can do humanity good? That in itself tells its value. During 1910 we registered over 3,200 new clinic patients. Think of it. Think of that number of people getting well at one little institute, and we are doing it all in spite of the opposition that we get from the state law that don't want us to do so—"contrary to law." Certainly, we don't need any greater law to pay homage to than the law of health. Must we pay a tribute to jealousy to do that work? Are we fooling five hundred bright students for one entire year into thinking we have something when we have nothing. Are we pulling the wool over the eye of over five hundred patients every day? How could we get these people to come to us; how would they tell their friends to come, if we were? Reason, people—Reason. If we had the capital that a state institution has, instead of saying merely 3,200, I would say 100,000 people were getting well, and they can't say that at your state institutions, and you know it.

It is the same old story. Justice will bubble to the surface—but it's mighty tough on the bubblers. An incident recently occurred at a trial we had at a town in Missouri. Our Chiropractor was accused of practicing medicine without a license. This was "contrary to law," hence he was regarded as a "law breaker." The prosecuting attorney in making the ending of his opening address to the jury, took advantage of the fact that the town had been under the spell of evangelism for two weeks, hence religion was in the air and everybody was converted to look at things from a religious viewpoint. Mr Prosecutor did likewise. His argument was as follows: "I say it with all reverence as a Christian man: I say, if the Great Physician, the Great Healer Himself was again to return to the earth to heal the sick, restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, restore the leper, and raise the dead and make the lame walk, I say again, with all due reverence, that that man would submit himself to the customs of the day and appear before your Missouri State Board of Health, pass their examination in medicine, surgery and obstetrics to show his fitness to practice his healing or the 'laying on of hands' befor he would attempt to save a single human life!" At the court room, listening to the trial, were the two evangelists who were conducting the local meetings. It happened that we had the honor of dining as guests at the same home where they did. At the noon dinner table were the evangelists, the defendant, our U. C. A., national senior counsel, our host and hostess and myself. A slighting remark was made (by the evangelist) that the defendant was a "law breaker." Taking my cue (for naturally that statement cut,) I replied, "Did you hear the address given by the prosecuting attorney this morning?" "Yes." "Then (directing my question to the evangelist) was he right or wrong?" His head dropped—the air was silent—the situation was strained. Feeling this, the hostess remarked, "Dr. Palmer, Brother ——— is not an attorney, therefore cannot give a legal ruling." I said, "If I wanted a legal ruling, I would ask that question of Lieut. Gov. Morris, but I want a theological ruling, and no one is quite capable of giving it as Brother ———." Seeing again that all was quiet, I came back with "Brother ———, what is law?" Receiving no answer, I asked if "law is the common opinion of the common people upon a common subject?" He said, "Yes." "Then if so, was Jesus following the law of the times when he advocated what he did in his principles?" He said, "No," "Jesus, with a handful of disciples, believed in a certain philosophy and all the hordes and masses of the rabble did not agree with him, and because of the difference he was crucified—he dared to think something that wasn't the common opinion of the common people upon a common subject. That was why he was nailed to the cross. Then Jesus was a law breaker, because he dared to disagree. Brother ———, please don't infer again that the Chiropractor is 'a law breaker,' because today you are advocating to thousands the very principle for which Jesus was crucified then, and for which He was proud of the fact that He was a law breaker. You advocate those things in a tent and cast slurs upon a per-

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son today because he practices the same principle."

A new statute is based on the disagreement with the old of yesterday to take up the new of today. Statutes don't stand still. Statutory "law" grows as a result of the growth of beings, the same as you and I, but as we grow so did the law previously ordain itself accordingly. Before electricity was known there was a law to govern it, but nc statutes. Before airships are in general use there was a law to govern their flight—statutes come later. Today we have no statutes to govern airships, but tomorrow we will have. Before Chiropractic was known there was a law of Chiropractic. When medical statute was made Chiropractic was not educationally known, therefore the statute then could not be made to cover the new science of today, and we are fundamentally a new science. How is it consistent that you can make the statute of electricity hold good for the statute of flying through space? In the last analysis, the only law you have to regard is that of your conscience. That is the thing you must rule by and with. Conscience is what you and everyone of you are reckoning with every day, perhaps not analytically, but you are using it just the same. It is the law of conscience which rules in the consideration whether saving human lives is a crime, is just or not.

After Tomorrow

Before closing, let us review the title of this lecture and why it was chosen—"After Tomorrow—What?" Yesterday (speaking broadly) commercial electricity was not known. Today it is, we are applying it in multitudinous ways. The commercial world would be deaf, blind and paralyzed if it were taken away. What will we do tomorrow with it? The future of electricity can only be judged by the present uses and if this is a criterion then the commercial world of 100 years from now will be a marvel.

Yesterday we, as mankind, were groping in darkness of superstitious mires controlled by despots who aimed to hold us by physical or moral force. Today we are dawning upon a new era—that of HUMAN ELECTRICITY. "After Tomorrow—What?" when this idea is practically applied to each and every vertebrate, beast or human? Electricity has been known commercially, fifty years. Human electricity is just being applied in the last five. The human world of 100 years from now will be an historical myth—our actions will be saving, practical ones, and the world will have grown greater by its application. You and I can both learn to be human electricians—why not? Is there one condition which can be so easily doled out at so little effort and cost and accomplish so much good in so little space of time? If there is I know it not. Let us progress as a being as the world has progressed as a commercial enterprise.

And I say, if the business of men is to improve men, and we are hindered from so doing, we study ways and means, and be denied the further use of same; we solve problems that were unsolvable and are penalized for so doing; we aim to make man more of a man and establish a basis for so doing and are heavily fined for our kindness; we see a necessity for our labors and are hindered legally from filling that demand; we are not given a considerate and just hearing of the merit of our goods before the courts of our land; we are liberty-loving citizens behind jail bars; we suffer freedom with our minds shackled; where laws were formed against us before we were born; where jealousless of our opponents can pull on the public treasury for prosecution, and we cannot for defense—if all this is the spirit of America—if the American Medical Association can thus dominate and dictate to you what you shall do and how—then I say without a bit of hesitation that your acion is that of a typical tyrannical RUSSIA! RUSSIA!

Color Tests for Florists.

The counter of a florist's shop was such an unusual place to find a basket of woolen threads that the curious customer was impelled to ask what business they had there.

"They have just been used for training a young man's sense of color," said the florist. "He has been working in our green houses on Long Island. He wants a position in the Broadway shop, but before he could be transferred he had to undergo a color test. Every man in a florist's shop must have as keen a sense for the different colors as a ribbon or silk salesman. This man passed the examination all right, but lots of men who know a good deal about flowers fall down on the color test."

Dollar Bills in Weight.

"Dollar bills are worth almost their weight in gold," a bank president said the other day to a depositor.

"Yes, I suppose they come in handy for change and are easy to carry," the depositor replied absently.

"No, I was speaking literally," the bank president said. "We had an argument in the bank here the other day as to how much a dollar bill weighed. A $20 gold piece weighs 540 grains. We found that twenty-seven crisp, new one dollar bills weigh the same as a twenty dollar gold piece. We tested some bills that had been in use and found that it took but twenty-six of them to balance the gold piece. I suppose that twenty-six used bills gather an accumulation of dirt in passing from hand to hand that weighs about what one new bill does.—Kansas City Star.

INDEPENDENCE IS PROGRESSIVE

Has Best City Hall of Any Town of Its Size in Entire State of Wisconsin

TO INSTALL SEWER SYSTEM

Town to Begin Laying of a $9,000 Sewer System in the Near Future

The village of Independence, Wis., situated at the junction of the Trempealeau river and Elk creek, was first founded in 1874, the year after the coming of the Green Bay railroad through that part of the country. Previous to that time the site of the present village was farm land belonging to D. M. Kelley of Green Bay. On May 25, 1874, having previously plotted the land where the village is now situated into streets, comprising eighteen blocks, Mr. Kelley offered the land for sale, and a large part of the village site was disposed of immediately. The first lot in the town was purchased by David Garlick, who later moved upon his new property with his wife, the first white woman to enter the village.

The first stores erected in the village were a drug store on the corner of Main and Railroad streets, and a general store on Washington street. These were erected by Messrs. J. C. Taylor and Edward Elstad. The example of these men was infectious, and others were inspired to come to the village, so that within a year a town of considerable size had sprung up. The first white settler of the locality, who was well acquainted with the country long before the road was ever put through, still is a familiar figure on the streets of Independence. Hs name is John Markham, and he still is engaged in farming upon the land which he took up immediately upon his coming to the township in the spring of 1856.

It was during the year of 1874 that the first birth in the village occurred, when George Parsons, still a resident of the village, became the father of an infant daughter. The same year the first marriage, between Louis Benjamin and Susan Jenny, was celebrated.

Growth was Fast

So fast did the village grow that by the end of 1876 there were approximately 400 inhabitants, all of whom were crowded into forty buildings that had been erected. It therefore became necessary to make additions to the village, which was done the following year, 1877, by the addition of two subdivisions, with a total area of twenty acres. It was in this year also that the Independence Flouring mill, at that time the utmost in modern methods, was erected on Elk creek, at a cost of $22,000.

Since that year Independence has enjoyed the natural growth of a village situated in the heart of a splendid farming district, in a valley drained by two rivers. The population has steadily increased, until the village at the present time claims a population of 7,000 inhabitants. The town is built in a most modern and solid fashion, and the inhabitants are noted for the progressiveness of their views.

Splendid Public Buildings

The village of Independence boasts of a city hall, erected in 1902 at a cost of $20,000, which is claimed to be the best in the state for a city of its size. The building, which covers nearly half a block is on one of the main business streets of the town. It is constructed in an up-to-date and modern style, of good quality of red brick. It is two stories in height, with a clock tower with four dials reaching up into the air on the southeast corner of the building. It contains a large auditorium, capable of seating without difficulty, the entire population of the town, and equipped with a complete stage; a jail, with two strong steel cells, and a public library containing nearly 2,000 books. In the rear of the large city hall is the city municipal light and water plant, which supplies light and water to the citizens at a purely nominal cost. The water system consists of a pump which draws the water from Elk creek, and drives it into a reservoir on top of an adjoining bluff, from whence it is piped to the house in the village, with a uniform pressure of 75 pounds. The main fault of the water system seems to be the quality of the water, and a movement is already under way whereby it is expected in the near future to install a well system, thus obtaining water of the best quality.

As an example of the progressiveness of the village it might be well to state that the village has recently voted bonds to the amount of $9,000 for the installation of a complete sewer system throughout the town. It is expected that work will be begun on this about the first of August.

In the matter of churches the village is well supplied, one especially, the Polish Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul, costing, together with the parochial school buildings and the sisters' home, $100,000. There are in addition two other Protestant church buildings.

The present village officers are the following: A. Garthus, president; F. A. Hotchkiss, O. P. Hoff, William Steiner, L. D. Tubbs, Mike Melzarek and August Mish, trustees; clerk, Jacob Jackson; treasurer, A. W. Liver; supervisor, F. A. Hotchkiss; assessor, P. C. Skroch; marshall, Henry Weimer; village attorney, John F. Kulig.

CHASEBURG A GRAIN CENTER

Thousands of Bushels of Barley Shipped from This Village Every Year

Chaseburg, in Vernon county, is a hustling town on the La Crosse & Southeastern railroad, which acts as a commercial center for the surrounding country as its location in the midst of the many villages makes it a good place to act as a distributing point. It is an old town, it having been founded at about 1861, when the early settlers arrived and at present it has a population of between 300 and 400 people, but the place is progressive and is not going backwards. When the La Crosse & Southeastern railroad put its road through in 1905, Chaseburg was greatly benefited and at that time many people removed here thus helping to make the village grow.

Situated in a place which is surrounded by hills on all sides the village is pleasantly located, while some excellent farm land is to be found, tobacco, grain, dairy products and some apples and berries being the chief products. No grain is shipped away as only enough is raised for feed, but the other products, especially barley, are sold in large quantities. A large warehouse is used to store the barley in while many thousands of bushels of that article are sent away during the year.

A Good Market Place

Chaseburg is considered one of the best market places on this branch of the railroad for grain, cattle and hogs, as all are brought here from points within 10 or 12 miles around to be disposed of.

An exceptionally large business is done by the Co-operatice Creamery company which manufacturers great quantities of dairy products and which carries on much trade with outside places. Their supplies are brought in for many miles and they do a great deal of shipping as their produce is recognized to be of the best.

Among the oldest settlers in Chaseburg are C. H. Egstad, who has been here since 1866 and who ran a store here for over 20 years; Ole Emilson, John H. Stoker, Henry Netwig, who came in 1878; Ole Emilson, C. L. Finstad, Ole Limoseth and John Bluske. All of these men have been here since the early times when the country was wild and they have witnessed the stages of development through which the village has passed.

First Store Still Stands

J. W. Hoyt, who owned one of the first stores in Chaseburg, practically started the mercantile business here and the building in which he commenced in the 70's still stands, although it has undergone a few changes. R. B. Hoyt now runs the store begun by his father and which is at present the oldest in the village. The hotel built in 1865 still stands to remind one of the early times as few changes have been made in it. B. Rannetsburger, Chas. Ender, Dr. Fox and Mr. Aiken all own buildings which have been changed somewhat on account of their age.

Gates & Co. are the owners of a lumber yard where a big business is done as Chaseburg is well located for this purpose.

Although Chaseburg has no means of fire protection it has a large well which furnishes the power to run Rannetsburger's blacksmith shop, while Graf Bros. also use water power in their flour mill.

Business Institutions

There are now two general stores in the village, R. B. Hoyt and Wrobel & Krause, conducting them, two blacksmith shops owned by B. Rannetsberger and Lansom & Schlicht, while H. W. Schallert runs the furniture store. The village is supplied with two hotels, a restaurant, Graf Bros'. flour mill, a machinery store owned by G. B. Gardner, and a barber shop belonging to Henry Pierce. Dr. Fox is the only physician in Chaseburg.

The town hall, located some distance from the village, was built about 10 years ago and the town board is composed of William Capunk, chairman, and Andrew Johnson and William Schuster. Henry Pierce is the town marshal.

A new and modern school house was built a few years ago and a fine course has been put in. Although the German Lutheran is the only church in the village there are two Norwegian Lutheran churches about three miles in the country. Most of the residents are either German or Norwegian, about an equal number of each living here.

Elvira's Way.

The teacher (reading)—"Then the girl warrior faced the mocking foe and unsheathed her deadly weapon." What does that mean, children? Well, Elvira?

Elvira—Please, ma'am, I think it means she stuck out her tongue.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hard Lines.

"I could perfect my machine if I could get anybody to believe in me."

"Yet you are undoubtedly a genius."

"That's just the trouble. Everybody thinks it isn't safe to trust a genius with money."

RED HAIR WAS NEW TO THEM

Indians for a Long Time Insisted That White Man's Scalp Must Have Been Painted.

Forty years ago the Indians in Colorado knew but little of the white man, and nothing hardly of his ways or habits except from tradition. Among the people who went to settle in Colorado at that time was a man with very red hair. He and his party were thrown among the Indians, who thought at first that his hair was painted, just as they painted their own bodies and faces.

An old chief came up to him one day and looked at his hair very carefully.

"Ugh!" said he.

And then, turning to the interpreter who had the party in charge, he wanted him to ask the man where he got the kind of paint that would color, and yet not be greasy or look dabby. He was told that the man's hair was not painted, but he would not believe it. He once more walked up to the man and scrutinized his locks, running his hand through them and looking at his fingers.

The red-haired man became a little nervous, and half fancied that the chief was calculating how nice a red scalp would look hung to his belt. The interpreter, however, laughingly told the man what the chief had said.

Two or three more of the Indians then gathered around the party, and they and the interpreter had a powwow. Finally the interpreter asked the man if he would object to putting water on his hair.

He saw the Indians would not believe but that it was painted, until they saw that the water would not wash the color out. The man took some water, rubbed it on his hair, and then showed his hands to them. But it took four or five days of wondering examination to convince them that he had not found some peculiar paint, and got himself up in a bright red suit of hair.

It Rolled Off.

A young man called on a doctor, complaining of pains in his stomach. The doctor diagnosed the case as dyspepsia, and advised the patient to go home and try a pickle. If he could keep that on his stomach he was to report to the doctor in the morning. The next day the patient returned, and when the doctor asked him if he could keep the pickle on his stomach, he replied: "I could as long as I stayed awake, but when I fell asleep it rolled off."

In stealing kisses, young man, be careful that the girl's mother doesn't catch you with the goods.

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STORY OF AN ACTIVE CIVIC ORGANIZATION

The story of the La Crosse Retail Grocers association is a story of battles or rather a series of battles for the improvement of conditions in the city and in the community of La Crosse. Not only has it fought an uphill fight on issues for the benefit of the general public but it has gone through various struggles of internal origin and at one time a few years after its organization, in 1893, it faced utter dissolution. Only complete reorganization and the infusion of new blood saved the association from going out of existence.

Today the organization stands not only one of the strongest boosting bodies of men in the city but it is known for its work all over the state, and the results that have been accomplished are more than silent testimonials of its efficiency and purpose.

Harry Taggart, for the past three years, secretary of the Grocers' association.

Organized in 1893.

Under the leadership of Grant Talley, a prominent retail grocer, a movement was begun in 1893 for the formation of some sort of an organization which would work for home industry and patronage and the encouragement of home manufacturers and on January 25 of that year the movement resulted in the organization of what is now the Retail Grocers association and Mr. Talley was elected the first president. This association was the first of its kind in this part of the country. John Bergoust was elected treasurer and Fred Netzel was chosen secretary.

At first the people of the city and community looked upon the organization with suspicion and it was even hinted that its purpose was not so much the boosting of home industry as it was the boosting of prices. However the association went ahead on the work of reform where reform was most evidently needed and gradually the consumer began to see the improvement in the business methods of the merchants and that the city itself began to take on an air of hustle and industry that could come from no other source than the grocers association.

In 1895 Charles Solberg was elected president of the organization and held that position until 1897 when he moved to Chicago. John Mulder who is one of the most ardent workers today, followed him in office and remained until 1899 when James B. Murray was elected. David Fairbairn and Otto Bosshard were among the first secretaries and they were followed by Harry Taggart who is now in office.

Gets Into Difficulties.

Although great enthusiasm was shown at the time of the organization of the association and much of good was accomplished, during the years of 1906 and 1907 the association began to die out until the association was not only in debt but the membership had dwindled to a mere handful.

In dire straits and not knowing where to turn for assistance and still unwilling to quit, the association called a meeting to see if there was not some way out of the difficulty. At the meeting somebody suggested that what the association needed was an organizer and with that idea in mind began casting about for some man who could build up an organization which they felt was needed.

Harry Taggart was offered what appeared to be a thankless and hopeless job, but having received the assurance of every kind of support in their power, he consented to take the position. Mr. Taggart found the men, who sought his aid, true to their word and with able assistance and backing in every undertaking he has built the association to its present strength and power with a membership of about sixty and with a working surplus of capital.

Trading Stamp Fight.

The first important and one of the most persistent evils which the association attempted to correct was the trading stamp graft, and after a long struggle and many seeming defeats this was eliminated from the business of the city. But this was not accomplished without a hard fight, for many times after it was apparently weeded out it cropped up again.

Feeling that consumers were being cheated in the quality of the goods they were receiving through the trading stamp evil and that part of the merchants' legitimate profits were being grabbed by the stamp companies the association has fought it tooth and nail until it is now a thing of the past with little likelihood of ever again gaining tolerance in the city. Not only have the merchants raised a prayer of thanks for their deliverance from this, but the observing buyer has noticed the improvement in the quality and amount of goods he gets for his money.

JAMES B. MURRAY

President of the La Crosse Grocers' Association.

The next big civic improvement the association took up was the adequate lighting of the down-town business district. At this time the city was lighted with arc-lights placed at the corners of each block and after dark it was impossible to see the street clear through the block. Other cities had already solved the problem and the merchants of La Crosse resolved to better the conditions here. The Grocers association and the Merchants association joined hands in this campaign as they have in many other matters of civic improvement and after a long struggle the "Great White Way" of which the city is now so justly proud proves nightly the wisdom of this move.

Great White Way.

The White Way was installed at the expense of the property owners in the down town district and is maintained at the expense of the city. The system was installed the early part of last fall and was made the occasion of a great celebration. Speeches by the city officials and by men who had been instrumental in the installation, a great parade, music by bands and general rejoicing marked the turning on of the new lights for the first time and the visible step in the city's progress. Since that time citizens of La Crosse have been greatly satisfied and proud of this improvement in the city's appearance.

Nevertheless, this was not accomplished without hard work and the overcoming of strenuous opposition. Like all new things the scheme was feared and opposed by many men in the city. It was said that it would be a matter of great and useless expense to the city. Some of the property owners said that they were unwilling to stand their share of the expense. Others were dissatisfied with the style of lights that was decided upon. Many and various were the arguments put forth to show that it was a mistake, but these were all overcome and as a result the La Crosse down-town district is one of the best lighted in the country.

Cracker Company Success.

As an example of one result of the grocers campaign for the purpose for the patronage of home industries and manufacturers, the phenomenal growth and development of the La Crosse Cracker and Candy company stands out pre-eminent and is one of the prides of the city.

Several years ago the National Biscuit company, which is known as the "trust," had a branch house here and for years it did a flourishing business among the merchants of the city and the tributary towns of the community. At the same time there was a local factory making the same kind of goods but owing to the great strength of its rival, it was having difficulty in meeting the competition. After vainly trying to hold its own in the market it was forced to sell out to the "trust." When the deal was consummated the merchants immediately felt the difference in prices.

As a result the grocers decided to take matters in their own hands. The company was sold to La Crosse men who were given the assurance of the undivided support of the association. The organization stood back of the firm to the entire exclusion of the "trust" made goods. As a result the Cracker company has thrived and prospered and is now doing business on a scale that places it among the foremost industries in the country. The factory is worth the time of any visitor and is a marvel of sanitation and efficiency.

Insidentally it may be noted that the branch of the "trust" left La Crosse within six months after the grocers entered the fight. There are many other home industries that have profited and thrived in the same way and for the same reason.

N. Nustad, treasurer of the Grocers' Association.

The flour mills, canning factories, breweries and jobbers have all made known their appreciation of the helpful influence of this organization.

Among other things the association turned its attention to was the improvement of the streets of the city and the roads leading into it. It is only recently that they started the campaign for the oiling of the streets and roads. As a matter of sanitation alone this move speaks for itself. In spite of sprinkling streets with water it is impossible to prevent the wind from carrying dust and disease and especially is this true in dry weather.

Clean City Campaign.

In the campaign for a clean city the association felt that the only solution of this problem was the oiling of the highways and accordingly a movement was started to get the city council to vote this reform. After a long agitation and the presentation of the methods of other cities in handling this problem, the matter was decided favorably by the council and within a short time all unpaved streets of the city and the roads leading into it will be given a waterproof and dust-proof coat of oil.

In view of the fact that the good roads movement has gained such headway throughout the country and the oiling of highways is considered one of the best ways known to science of prolonging the life and raising the efficiency of roads, this step is considered one of the foremost in the progress of the city.

Free bridge Question.

The last and greatest fight taken up by the grocers was the freeing of the toll bridge which spans the Mississippi to the Minnesota side. In this fight the Merchants association joined forces with the grocers as they have in every movement for the benefit of La Crosse. As a matter of fact the two associations have been so close in their work that in effect they are really one organization.

For years there has been much agitation regarding the toll on this bridge and various attempts to raise it ended in a failure. It was said that it was an injustice to the farmers who did their trading in La Crosse to tax them to get into the city. The farmers themselves made many complaints regarding this and the merchants felt they were losing trade on account of it.

On the other hand the bridge was a source of revenue to the city and many did not wish to see the city lose this and so the battle raged with the result in doubt until a few months ago when the council voted to make the entry into the city free of charge.

Road To Be Improved.

But this was not made unconditionally. There was one thing that was thought as necessary as the free bridge and that was the improvement of the road leading to the bridge. This road proved the greatest stumbling block in the fight for the free bridge. It was in poor condition and at times almost impassable. Many meetings were held among the farmers of the Minnesota side some of which La Crosse men

(Continued on Page 50)

Progressive Grocers You Should Patronize:

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Staple and Fancy Groceries
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BOTH PHONES. 1400 BERLIN St.

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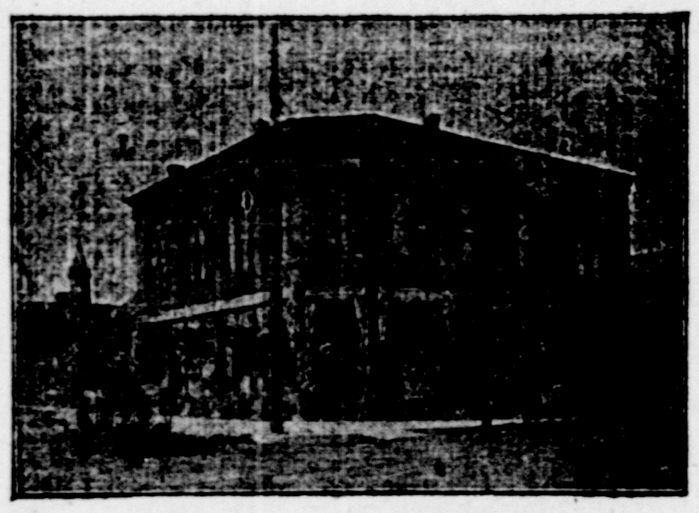
Staple and Fancy Groceries
La Crosse's Oldest Grocer. In Business Since 1868.
FOURTH AND DIVISION STREETS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The Best the Market Affords at the Lowest Possible Price.
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Fresh Butter and Eggs the Year round.—A full line of Shoes.
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A. J. Beutler
Dealer in
GROCERIES
If it comes from Beutler's it's good
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Martin Boma
Groceries and Provisions
TEAS and COFFEES A SPECIALTY
Both Phones. 1015 PINE STREET

A. J. Bruha
Staple and Fancy Groceries
FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS THE YEAR ROUND
Both Phones. 913 ADAMS STREET

STORY OF AN ACTIVE CIVIC ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page 49)

attended. It was evident that the farmers were very anxious to get a free bridge and it was just as evident that La Crosse wanted the road between the city and La Crescent leading to the bridge built up into a good highway. As a result of the meetings and widespread agitation a compromise was reached whereby both sides benefited.

Many Stormy Debates.

The farmers of the Minnesota side agreed to raise $10,000 for the improvement of the road if La Crosse would raise a like amount and free the bridge. This the grocers and merchants agreed to work for and the fight was carried to the city council. There were many stormy debates over the question and for a long time it looked as though the merchants and grocers were about to lost their greatest fight.

Charles Wenzel, member of the board of directors of the Grocers' Association.

Gathering all their strength they went to the council with all the arguments at their command. At last victory rewarded their efforts and the bridge was ordered free. All that now remains to be done in the matter at the present time is to raise a small part of the money pledged by the Minnesota farmers for the work on the La Crescent road. This is being rapidly signed up and it is almost certain that the bridge will be free of toll and the work on the road well begun before this fall.

La Crosse has had a powerful rival in bidding for the trade of the farmers on the Minnesota side in the City of Winona. That city done much in the way of road building to attract the farmers to its markets and of late has even procured state aid in the building up of its tributary highways. The La Crosse merchants feel that the freeing of the bridge and the building up of the La Crescent road will more than offset the activities of the Minnesota Gate City.

Some of the merchants and grocers who took prominent part in the fight for the free bridge are: James B. Murray, A. H. Englehart, N. Nustad, Harry Taggart, W. Grams, W. C. Riek, E. Mueller, A. Johnson, A. Anderson, M. J. Bezpaletz for the grocers and John Toeller, William Doerflinger, Joseph Felber, V. Tausche, Peter Newburg, and Fred Heil for the merchants.

W. C. Riek, member of the board of directors of the Grocers' Association.

Although the grocers together with their allies, the merchants, have accomplished much in the past for the betterment of business and living conditions in La Crosse, they have many plans for the future some of which are now well under way. Many of these are of far reaching importancee and of greater magnitude than anything attempted in the past.

Plans for the Future.

Among these are plans for the establishment of a general home market, the obtaining of better train service for the city and tributary towns and the building of electric lines out of the city to the surrounding territory and the elimination of the catalogue house from the business of the city.

The plan for the general market is one that has been agitated for several years and is intended as a revival of the market that flourished here many years ago. It is planned to hold market days at frequent intervals so that farmers, gardeners and others can bring their produce, cattle and goods to the city to be sold at public auction. The sales will be open to competition and it is intended to keep the prices up to those paid in other competing towns.

Henry M. Miller, member of the board of directors of the Grocers' Association.

There is a tentative plan for the formation of a company or syndicate whose purpose shall be to buy up such cattle and produce that does not find sale among the merchants and citizens of La Crosse for the purposes of shipment. In this way farmers will always find a ready market for their goods at good prices and will come to the city to do their trading. Not only will the farmer and merchant profit by this system but the citizens of La Crosse will have the privilege of going into the market and buying vegetables, produce, hay, meat and other necessities at market prices.

One of the longest fights that association has waged and one that up to the present has been without result, is the fight to obtain better train service to the city. The trains on the several roads running into the city come in and leave at unsatisfactory times for not only the business interests of the city but for the convenience of travelers and the association has brought the matter to the attention of the railroad companies many times without result, other than promises to see what could be done.

A. A. Johnson, member of the board of directors of the Grocers' Association.

But with the tenacity of purpose that has won other seemingly hopeless fights, the association has not become discouraged and will carry on the fight until it is settled one way or the other. It is more than probable that the matter can be brought up in the future in such a way that the railroads will see fit to change their schedules to accommodate a thriving and growing community.

This fight has led up to the agitation for trolley line service into the territory surrounding La Crosse and plans have already begun to assume shape whereby it is reasonable to suppose that in the near future the first work will be begun on what will one day become a network of electric lines connecting this city with those in this part of the state and Southern Minnesota.

Electric lines have beeen built in other communities of less brilliant prospects than this and have thrived and grown together with the communities they helped to build up.

A. J. Bezpaletz, member of the board of directors of the Grocers' Association.

With electric cars running right to the door of the farmer and into the surrounding towns, La Crosse will be drawn into much closer touch with its trade and in that way the manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and dealers will find that they are able to expand their business much more rapidly. The general cost of production and transportation will be materially reduced and all within radius of the electric reads will benefit accordingly.

The principle difficulty in interesting capital in a project of this kind in that for the first few years the returns on the investments may prove slow. However the association feels that in a community of established prosperity such as this, men can and will be found who will push the matter to a successful finish. With the city backing up the project it is pointed out that the lines could be made to pay for themselves nearly as rapidly as they are built.

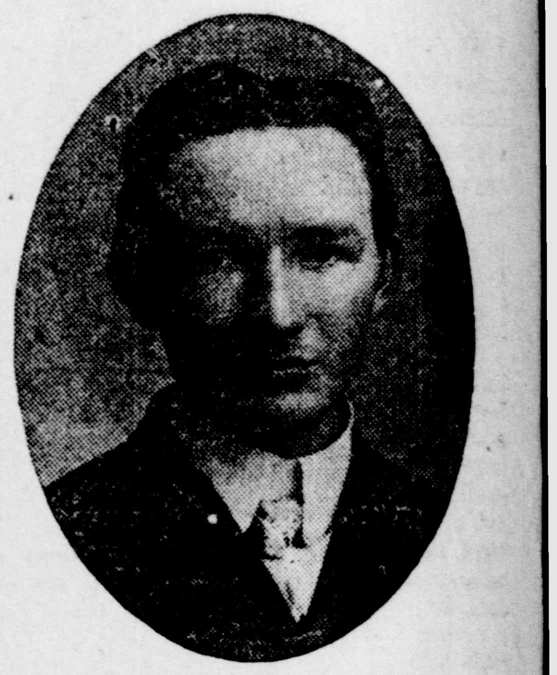
Much more could be said on this matter and much will be said in the near future but until the associations get the matter of market question off their hands, it is probable that the fight for electric lines will not begin in real earnest.

August Anderson, member of board of directors of the Grocers' Association.

With many things accomplished for the good of La Crosse and its tributary territory and with plans laid for the future the Grocers association has come to be recognized as one of the most potent factors of progress and development in the city and its influence is continually on the increase.

Since the reorganization of the association at which time it can be safely said the association began to be of real influence in the affairs of the city, the guiding hand and indomitable spirit of Harry Taggart has been the means of the winning of many hard campaigns and struggles. He is given credit by the association members and by the citizens at large of being the man at the helm and although ably backed by his associates, he has devoted nearly all of his time to the building up of the association and to the interests of the city. It was through his influence that many of fights were begun and through his tenacity of purpose that they were carried through to a successful ending.

The officers of the association are: James B. Murray, president; A. H. Englehart, vice-president; N. Nustad, treasurer; Harry Taggart, financial secretary; and Charles Wenzel, recording secretary. The board of directors are: W. Grams, W. C. Riek, E. Mueller, A. Johnson, A. Anderson, and M. J. Bezpaletz.



A. H. Englehard, member of the board of directors of the Grocers' Association.

Besides the business side of the association there has been established a congenial spirit of friendship among its members which was unknown before the association was formed. Every year the association has one or more steamboat excursions on the Mississippi river and during the winter it has become the custom to give a ball. The Grocers Ball is one of the great functions of the city and the crowds attend testify that out of business the grocers are fun lovers and capable of enjoying life in the community they have done so much to make enjoyable.

Progressive Grocers You Should Patronize:

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DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Flour and Feed
Old Phone 7594. 1115 Winnebago

Mueller and Weltrowske
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GROCERIES
We are here for Business.
New Phone 563. Old Phone 534
1307 MARKET STREET

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GROCER
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Old Phone Black 212
310 PEARL STREET

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GROCERIES
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Both Phones 248. 1644 George St.

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Fresh Butter and Eggs the year round
New Phone 24-C. Old Phone 5812
1232 CALEDONIA STREET

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Groceries, Provisions, Etc.
PROMPT DELIVERY
I have closed my saloon business and will devote my entire time to groceries.
Both Phones. 729 South Sixth St.

W. Grams
DEALER IN
GROCERIES
Flour and Feed
In business since 1875
Corner Third and Division Streets
Both Phones 222

The City Grocery Co.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"
504-506 MAIN STREET
Both Phones 77

W. C. Riek
Groceries, Provisions
Flour and Feed
Teas and Coffees a Specialty.
Fresh Butter and Eggs all the year round
Old Phone 2552. New Phone 478-A
1601 LOOMIS STREET

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GROCERIES, MEATS
HEALTH FOODS
Old Phone 3153. New Phone 781-C
1725 GEORGE STREET

Boston Grocery House
AUG. ANDERSON, Prop.
A FULL LINE OF
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Teas and Coffees a Specialty.
Both Phones. 733 ROSE STREET

J. Hahn
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Butter and Eggs the year round
Both Phones. 526 MILL STREET

J. B. Murray
Groceries, Provisions
Flour and Feed
Teas and Coffees a Specialty
Fresh Butter and Eggs always on hand
Corner Tenth and La Crosse Streets
Telephone No. 224

Geo. Will, Sr.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
FLOUR, ETC.
Grocery Business Exclusively.
No liquors sold
Old Phone Red 7592
New Phone 181-A
Corner Ninth and Market Streets

The Market
STEPHEN S. CYCMANIAK, Prop.
Meats and Groceries
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
NINTH AND MISSISSIPPI STS.
Both Phones

STORY OF AN ACTIVE CIVIC ORGANIZATION

JAMES B. MURRAY RESPECTED BY ALL

Head of Grocers' Association Has Spent Life in Working for City's Welfare

WAS ALDERMAN FOR YEARS

Fought Many Fights on the Floor of City Council Chamber; Firm in Beliefs

James B. Murray, who is at present the proprietor of a grocery store at 1001 La Crosse street, was in 1889 elected by the democrats to represent the First ward in the city council, in which capacity he served well for eight years, during which time he always worked for the welfare of the people, was an able orator and an important factor in every debate, and is said to have been one of the most capable men who ever held a seat in that body.

Mr. Murray was born inBrasher Falls, N. Y., in 1858, attended the Lawrenceville and Amsterdam academies and graduated from the latter in 1876. He afterwards studied law for some time, but he did not stay in this field long. In 1876 he moved to La Crosse, where he accepted a position as superintendent of construction for the C. B. & N. railroad, in which capacity he remained for one year, after which he held a like office for Willis & Rappa for four years. He started in the grocery business in this city in 1888, when he was a partner of C. J. Miller's, but in 1892 he went into a store of his own and he has been the proprietor thereof ever since.

It was during the administrations of John Dengler, F. A. Copeland and Dr. G. F. ("White Beaver") Powell, that Mr. Murray was in the council and at that time many questions of vital interest to the city were brought up. The alderman of the First ward had his own conscientious convictions on all of these subjects and as he had the interests of the citizens at heart, he was always in the thick of the fight stating his opinions and holding his ground to the last. He was an excellent debater who could lend much force to his arguments and although opposed by some worthy competitors of the other party he never gave up, was firm in his beliefs to the last, and he never asked for quarter.

Opposed Water System.

When he served in the council the water system was being put in, the pumps were installed and the situation brought forth a great deal of argument. Mr. Murray was opposed to the measure as he thought at that time as he still does, that the idea was wrong and he fought a long and bitter battle against it, while he favored and advocated a system whereby reservoirs should furnish the water. He believed and still maintains that such reservoirs located on the bluff at a height of 400 feet would bring about an ideal condition of water supply, as he asserts that enough pressure could be had without causing any trouble with the pipes, to furnish the city with enough water for all purposes. The water question came up every year Mr. Murray was in the council and although a great deal of money was expended in experimenting the system never proved satisfactory.

W. Grams, one of the early directors of the Grocers' Association.

Mr. Murray was president of the council for a time and he appointed the first fire commission this city ever had, J. J. Hogan, John Dengler, J. W. Losey and I. H. Moulton being the men chosen to compose that body. As Mayor Powell was at that time out of the city and during the time he was away he had also appointed a commission for this purpose, the legality of the selections made by Mr. Murray, who was then acting mayor, was questioned, the matter was taken into court and the appointments made by the acting executive were held to be the legal ones.

At the same time that Mr. Murray was in the council there was another man there who brought up questions of every description and many were the debates between these two, as the former opposed him in every instance, but as he was a better orator he defeated his plans at every turn.

Aid to "White Beaver."

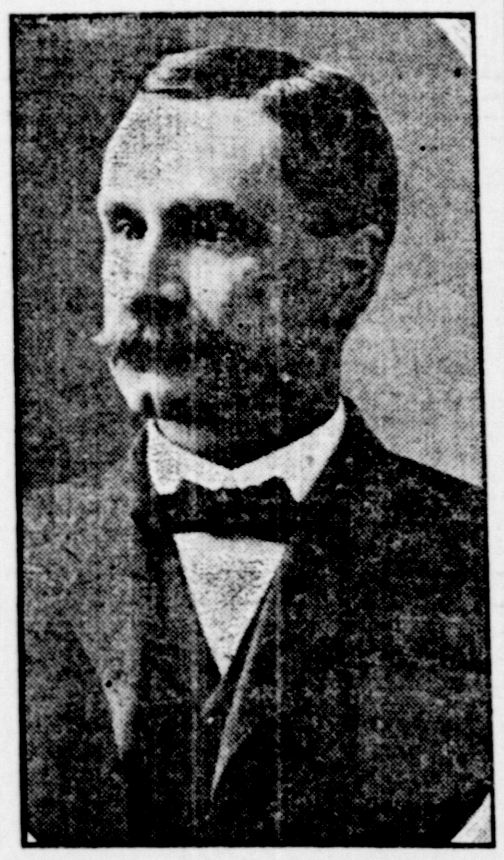
During his term as a member of the council, Mr. Murray did a great deal for the welfare of the city, as he was actively engaged in public beliefs in what he thught to be right. He was a big aid to "White Beaver" Powell in getting a paid fire department to take the place of the volunteers, as this step was necessary because of the fact that La Crosse was growing and fire fighters who were always ready and who made a business of this line were needed. With Mr. Murray's assistance Mayor Powell was enabled to start a uniform police system, and he also helped to put the great trunk sewer in, so it can readily be seen that the city owes him a great deal for the manner in which he looked after the public affairs of La Crosse.

Dr. George Powell pays a great tribute to him, for he asserts that the city never had a better man than Mr. Murray in the council, nor one who carried out his convictions more honestly. He says that when he once asked "White Beaver" why he allowed the alderman from the First ward to argue all the time without trying to suppress him that the mayor replied that Mr. Murray was one of the most effective and useful men in the council and that he was irrepressible. Even if he made him sit down four times in a minute that he would get up as many more times for recognition. This demonstrates the esteem and respect which his contemporaries had for him as well as showing that they appreciated his ability and his willingness to do the right thing.

In spite of the fact that he had some worthy opponents and men of ability in G. H. Gordon, John Brindley and J. M. Holley on the other side, his energy never wavered and nobody had time to tarry when Mr. Murray was on the floor. He had the energy of a locomotive when he was doing his best for the city, so that his political opponents were forced to respect his ability and conscientiousness in whatever he did. He fought all his battles with a smile, never got angry in a debate and he knew and used his rights.

Defeated for Mayor,

Mr. Murray ran for mayor in 1897, but he was defeated by Jas. McCord. Dr. Powell asserts that he would have been elected had White Beaver not also been forced against his will to enter the field against him, as he received 800 votes which Mr. Murray would have gotten had the former not been his opponent. Had it not been for this uniting against him, Dr. Powell thinks that the alderman from the First ward would have been elected mayor by a majority of 800 votes, and he is positive that he would have been an honor and a credit to the city as executive just as he had been as president of the council.



J. G. Jaekel, the first treasurer of the Grocers' Association.

Since twelve years ago Mr. Murray has not been actively engaged in politics, although he takes a keen interest in affairs of this kind and never fails to consider public matters carefully. He turned his attention to his grocery business when he quit the council and has conducted his store ever since.

Head of Grocers.

Mr. Murray has been a member of the La Crosse Retail Grocers' association, which has been in existence for sixteen years, for twelve years and at present he is its president, he being the fourth person to hold this office. He was chosen to head the State Grocers' and General Merchants' association, but resigned after one year in office because of other business. The local association is in reality the parent organization of its kind in the city, as others have copied its methods, which have proven most sucessful. The association is interested in the welfare of the city and at the time the free bridge question was being discussed they met with the retail merchants to discuss the matter. For a long time the grocers have been desirous of creating a situation in which the different organizations in La Crosse should hold a joint meeting at times to talk over matters of interest to the entire city, but as yet they have not been able to bring about this condtion of affairs.

Turning the Tables

The bridegroom and his bride were starting on their honeymoon. Just as they had taken their seats in the train one of the bridegroom's chums came hastily along to bid him goodbye.

As the young husband extended his hand the friend snapped a handcuff on his wrist. The bridegroom had been expecting a trick of some kind, and before the practical joker could play a similar trick on the bride he found the other handcuff snapped round his own wrist. He was chained to the happy bridegroom himself.

"That's a good one against me, Harry," he said with a sickly smile, "but I shall have to ask you to come to the door with me and get the key for these things. A man on the platform has it."

Just then the guard's whistle sounded, and the train started off, and it made no stop for the next fifty miles. Before that, however, the guard, with the aid of a file, succeeded in separating the prisoners.

The joker meanwhile had to pay full fare both ways.—London Express.

FLOUR PREMIUMS PROVE POPULAR

Listman Mill Advertising Plan Proves Value; Stock Is Fastly Increased

Almost any article imaginable can be procured through the premium system which has been instituted by the Listman Mill company, for in the stock of premiums given to users of Marvel flour, is just about everything that one could want. These articles can be obtained by saving the coupons, one of which is to be found in each sack of flour.

The system of giving premiums for coupons was first started by the Listman Mill office in Chicago three years ago but the large and ever growing popularity of the plan made the place too small and the stock was moved here about a year ago. Since then more and more articles have been added to the list as the demand kept on growing until at present one large room is used exclusively for this stock but as this is not large enough for the purpose the basement is also used for the remainder of the articles.

Articles on the List.

The new catalogue which is just being issued shows that many new and useful things are being included in the stock which is being made larger continually. A great many jewelry novelties have been added. All kinds of sporting and athletic goods, kitchen articles, silverware, clocks and watches of all descriptions, handbags, cut glass, jewelry, dolls and other things form a partial list of what can be had. According to the last inventory, which was taken a short time ago, the total stock was valued at about $6,000 but additions are constantly being made until the line is as large as that carried by many a big department store. About 500 different articles can be obtained by saving coupons and the system is meeting with approval on all sides. Hand bags and pipes are in the greatest demand as is shown by the fact that more requests for these than for anything else have been received.

There are five employees who devote their entire attention to the work of the premium department and all are kept busy filling the orders of those who are entitled to the articles. That many requests for premiums are received can be seen when the size of the shipments made is considered. A fair example of the vast business done can be taken from the shipments made about a month ago when in a period of about ten days eighteen express wagon loads of dolls were given out while the other premiums were also in great demand.

On account of the shipping rates to the Pacific coast there is no Marvel flour sent west of the Dakotas, all of the business being carried on with points east of there, so the requests for premiums are all received from the east and middle west.

System is Praised.

Testimonials indorsing and praising the premium system are daily received from cities all over the territory where the flour is sold and where articles have been gotten through coupons. People residing in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and New York have written the company stating their satisfaction with the premiums received by them and the system in use.

During the last year $20,000 worth of premiums have been sent upon receipt of the necessary coupons so that an idea of the popularity with which the system is regarded may be formed while in view of the growing demand for the articles included in the list it is probable that an even larger stock will be necessary in the future.

Did His Best

A Toleoo darky was charged with the non-support of his wife. "What have you to say for yourself, Rastus?" asked the judge.

"Well, jedge," replied the defendant, "I done got her more washings a week than any other cullud lady in the block."—Toledo Blade.

Decided He'd Keep Sal

A Missourian from the Ozarks recently went to the city to see the sights, the Saturday Evening Post relates. He had never been in a big city before. He walked down the street, looking in the windows and enjoying himself hugely. At one place he saw a sign reading: Woman's Exchange:"

The mountainer hurried into the store, which was filled with various specimens of feminine handicraft.

"Is this the Woman's exchange?" he asked.

"It is," answered a tall, gaunt and spinsterlike person behind the counter.

"Be you the woman?" and he eyed her keenly.

"I guess I am."

"Wall, I guess I'll keep Sal," he said apologetically, hurrying out.

Progressive Grocers You Should Patronize:

Engaas' Cash Grocery
A FULL LINE OF
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Trade where your money buys most
1202 WEST AVENUE SOUTH
Both Phones

R. F. Hickisch *and* Son
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
NOTHING BUT THE BEST
Both Phones. 828 VINE STREET

Wenzel F. Lapitz
Imported and Domestic
GROCERIES
Try our Tea and Coffee
Both Phones. 1035 TYLER ST.

Jacob Newburg
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Butter and Eggs a Specialty
Both Phones. 814 South Third St.

Wm. Streitz
THE BEST TO BE HAD IN
GROCERIES
CHOICE TEAS AND COFFEES
906 SOUTH FIFTEENTH ST.

Hammes Bros.
GROCERIES
Fresh Butter and Eggs
always on hand
Both Phones. 901 ADAMS STREET

R. H. Hoefle
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Teas and Coffees a Specialty
729 DIVISION STREET

Henry M. Miller
The Choicest Line of
GROCERIES
IN THE CITY
WE INVITE A TRIAL
706 SOUTH SIXTEENTH ST.

Herman E. Schlicht
GROCERIES
We invite the trade of particular people
1608 SOUTH SEVENTH St.
Both Phones

Wenzel Bros.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Butter and Eggs
the year round
1315 REDFIELD STREET

Hettinger *and* Young
GROCERS
Fruits and Vegetables in season
A Fine Line of Tea and Coffee
1101 SOUTH THIRD STREET

I. G. Ikert
Staple and Fancy Grocer
Everyhing that's Good to Eat
2206 MORMON COULEE ROAD

J. F. Narosky & Son
DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS
GROCERIES
If it's on the market we have it
Both Phones. 314 South Fourth St.

Chas. J. Spettel
YOUR OWN GOOD
GROCER
FRESH GOODS
PROMPT DELIVERY
COURTEOUS TREATMENT
Both Phones. 329 North Fourth St.

John N. Wiggert
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
Both Phones. 1114 South Third St.

MAIN OFFICES 111 NORTH FIFTH STREET

C. L. COLMAN
LUMBER
COMPANY

YARDS COR. SECOND ST. AND CAMERON AVE.

WHEAT PRINCIPAL FOOD OF MANKIND

Milled Product Feeds More People Than All Other Cereals Combined

ORIGIN IS LOST IN AGES

Listman Mills Most Up-to-Minute Grinders in the World Today

Taken the world over, wheat in one form or other provides the principal food of man. It is much more widely distributed than any other cereal and the quantity of wheat milled is greater than that of all other cereals combined.

During the middle ages, rye and oats furnished the bread of the great body of people in Europe. Wheat, then, was expensive and little grown. England opened the way as a wheat eating nation, and was followed by France and other Latin countries. In Germany, rye is still extensively used, but wheat is gradually taking its place and Russia is steadily increasing its consumption of wheat flour.

The ease with which wheat may be cultivated; its wide adaption to different climates and soils; its quick and rich returns and its great intrinsic food value all combine to make it the dominating food of civilized man.

To accurately classify the numerous varieties of wheat is an impossible task, but the classifications, most commonly used in designating the wheats with which we are most familiar are spring and winter (based on time of sowing); hard and soft (according to firmness of grain); red and white (derived from the color of the seed).

Wheat Sections Classified.

For general purposes, the wheat growing sections of the United States may be classified in the following divisions: Hard spring wheat in the northern states, embracing Minnesota and North and South Dakota; soft winter wheats in the southern states of the middle latitudes; durum or macaroni wheats in the southern states. About two-thirds of the wheat grown in the United States is of the winter variety. Of the wheats grown in the United States the varieties most unievrsally raised are the Fife and Blue Stem (hard spring); Turkey Red (Hard winter); Kubanka (durum); and Fultz (soft winter).

The kernel, or wheat berry, as it is generally known, is a dry, indehiscent, unilocular, caryopsis; oval in shape and has the appearance of being folded from two sides, a crease in the center uniting the two folds. Opposite the crease and at the base of the berry is found the germ of the wheat. The starchy endosperm, which surrounds the embryo or germ, is completely enclosed by a single layer of gluten cells, the weight of which is about eight per cent of the whole kernel. The next covering is a single layer of collapsed cells, which again is surrounded by a third envelope which contains the greater part of the coloring matter of the grain. This coloring matter varies from a palish yellow to an orange yellow, and the degree in which one or the other predominates determines whether the wheat is known as white, yellow or red. The three layers just described constitute the envelope of the seed proper, and these are in turn inclosed by the pericarp, also composed of three layers, all colorless. The cuticle, or exterior of these three membranes is easily removed by rubbing. Next come two layers of cellular tissue—the epicarp and the endocarp.

Soil Has Varying Effect.

Mechanical and chemical differences in soil effect a varying influence in its growth regardless of cultivation. This effect is more apparent in the yield than in quality.

The soil, therefore, has been the prime basis for determining the distribution of wheat culture. In the United States much of the wheat is grown upon glacial drift soil, of which there are two general types—the uplands and the lowlands—the former being of a light colored tenacious clay, producing the hard variety of wheat commonly known as spring wheat.

The cultivation of wheat finds its origin with the advent of agriculture itself; to no one race can be attributed the credit for its introduction. It would be of considerable interest to know how the nations of antiquity tilled, sowed and reaped, but the records which time has bequeathed to us are conspicuously silent on these homely topics.

Muscular energy of man was undoubtedly the first power utilized in ground cultivation and, in vast regions of the earth, it is still utilized to the exclusion of other forces, by reason of the abundance of labor and consequent cheapness. India offers probably the most conspicuous example of human labor in wheat raising. By reason of the low cost, usually 4 to 8 cents a day, India has been so successful in competing with more civilized nations using other forms of power as to assume fourth rank among the wheat raising nations.

Horseless Age is Near.

In our own country, the human motive force was long since supplanted by oxen and later by the horse, and we find now that the horseless age is rapidly invading the field of agriculture and steam and gasoline engines taking the place of the horse, while experiments with electricity for agricultural motive power have been made in recent years.

The first plow, history tells us, was but a sharpened piece of wood or the crotched limb of a tree, and was usually drawn by two men, while two others kept it in the ground. From this has been evolved, in succession, the iron-edged plow of the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians; the wedge-shaped iron and steel plow, of the seventeenth century; then the cast-iron turn-over plow, with interchangeable parts, and the modern steam gang plow capable of turning 40 acres of land a day.

Fall Plowing Increases Yield.

In the spring wheat area of the United States, fall plowing slightly increases the yield, destroys weeds and insects and is the most economical in farm operation. For winter wheat, the ground is plowed as soon after harvest as practicable.

In both the spring and winter wheat districts of the Mississippi valley it is a general practice to sow without plowing on land that has produced corn the year before.

There are three common methods of sowing wheat: broad casting, which scatters the seed evenly over the ground; drilling, which places it in rows; the dibbling, by which a number of seeds are dropped in each hill with a dibbling iron.

The latter method is now almost extinct in modern agriculture, while drilling is now considered the most advantageous of the three, by reason of the increased yield made possible by this method.

Evolution of Methods.

The evolution of methods of seeding is somewhat as follows: Sowing by hand; the broadcast seeder, with the plow of the seed depending upon gravity; the force feed broadcast feeder; the force feed drill, and the latest and best we now have, the press drill.

The amount of wheat seed required per acre varies with the time and method of seeding, as well as the soil and climate and the varieties of seed used. One variety may have but half as many grains to a bushel as another. Less seed is required if the time is early, if the soil is fertile, if the seed bed is well prepared, the rainfall light and if the grain is drilled. Under average conditions, one and one half bushels are required to the acre for spring wheat and slightly less for winter wheat.

After seeding the ground is usually harrowed or dragged, to kill weeds and grass, cover the seed and level the surface. From the primitive method of harrowing with the limb of a tree have been developed many forms until we now have the rake harrow, constructed in adjustable sections, capable of harrowing 60 to 75 acres per day in the hands of one man and drawn by four horses.

Knowledge Decreases Risk.

The growing of wheat, from the time the seed is sown until it is harvested, is attended with a large element of risk, and, while this is naturally diminished by increased control due to knowledge acquired with the experience of each succeeding crop year, there are nevertheless many factors that tend to cause a partial or complete crop failure. Extreme heat or cold; excessive rainfall or drouth; destructive hail or wind storms; floods; parasitic plants, such as smut and rust; predatory insects, birds and rodents all have in them elements of destruction and may defeat all means to success.

The risk involved usually reaches its maximum at harvest period. Usually wheat must be promptly harvested when it is ripe. The ripening grain must be carefully watched, for the determining change in the heads may occur between one day and the next and the field must usually be harvested within two weeks.

Wheat harvesting, in the United States, usually begins in earnest in June, beginning in Oklahoma and gradually working northward through Kansas and Nebraska and finally into the Red river valley of the north, where the last click of the reaper is heard in September.

Rush to Harvest Fields.

It has been estimated that, for every 1,000 acres of wheat, there are fifteen men migrating annually to the harvest fields. The men typical of this class rarely pay railroad fare. To many the "blind baggage" is the harvest hand "Special," while perhaps the majority are content to move on the freight trains, it being not uncommon in the rush to harvest to find as many as hundred on a single train.

With the development of agriculture and the increasing difficulty each year in securing harvest hands in sufficient number at the time most needed, economic improvements in mechanical form equipment have been evolved from the ancient sickle to the modern steam harvester, which has a cutting bar from 24 to 42 feet long, requires eight men to operate it and is capable of harvesting from 75 tp 125 acres per day, at a cost of 30 to 50 cents per acre, barely the cost of the mere twine used in tying the sheaves when wheat is harvested with a binder.

The average cost of one of these harvesting monsters is about $7,500 and the outfit usually consists of a traction engine, auxiliary engine, thresher, header, water-tank, wagon and cook-house. By reason of their great capacity and expense these machines are naturally only suitable for the large bonanza farms containing from 2,000 to 20,000 acres.

Threshing Machine Used.

Great Britain was first to bring the threshing machine into general use, and during the early years of their introduction they were the object of popular attack; in fact, in many districts farmers were obliged to abandon such as they had erected.

In the United States practically all threshing is now done by steam. While some extensive farmers own their own machines, threshing is generally done by the itinerant outfit at a stated price per bushel, the threshing crew traveling from farm to farm with the outfit. Thus the farmer simply takes care of his grain as threshed. The average days work with the thresher on the smaller farms yields from 500 to 1,000 bushels.

On the larger farms whether the grain is bound or headed, threshing usually follows the last of harvesting. If bound, the grain is not stacked as on the smaller farms, but is threshed from the field. Threshing is usually considered essential after the wheat has been cured in the shock for about 10 days. When wheat is stacked, it begins to "sweat" about three days after stacking and continues for three or four weeks. It is claimed that this sweating process is beneficial in that the wheat is thus fed from the straw and that the berries become plumper and heavier and also acquire a better color. Northwestern wheat growers claim that, if this sweating did not take place in the stack before threshing, the wheat would sweat in the bin. When it is dried by seasonable cutting and threshing, however, it is questionable if the wheat can sweat or heat in the bin.

The modern threshing machine has a self-feeder, band cutter and an automatic straw-stacker. The grain is pitched upon the self-feeder and the machine performs all the other operations automatically. The cleaned grain is delivered from the machine through a spout while the straw is stacked.

Goes to Milling Centers.

A complete threshing outfit consists of a traction engine, a separator, a straw or coal wagon, a water wagon and a cook house and sleeping tent. The cook house is a small house on wheels which serves a a kitchen and dining room. Usually about 30 men are employed with each of these threshing outfits and in a days work they thresh and haul away 2,000 to 3,000 bushels. On the large bonanza farms, the grain is usually run from the thresher into grain tanks holding probably 150 bushels and it is then hauled to the elevators or the railroads for shipment to the milling centers.

The granaries upon the farm are usually so constructed as to most readily facilitate the handling of grain between the field and the market, and bins are constructed generally with smooth, oiled or painted walls, to prevent lodgement of insects. With a properly constructed granary there is practically no loss of weight through storage.

On the largest wheat farms, such as we find in the Red River valley the grain is stored in elevators, which spot the wheat raising country at every station in groups of from two to as many as ten and twelve. Here, in the northwest, where the main feature of farming is growing grain for the market, it is estimated that 75 per cent of the grain is put upon the market before the close of the year.

The modern elevator is an important factor in our wheat industry, for storing, cleaning, drying and gathering. Ordinarily speaking there are three types of elevators found in the local markets: those owned and controlled by the farmers; those operated by grain dealers, and those controlled by large grain buyers in the primary markets. These latter include hundreds and hundreds of elevators extending along the railroads and into the grain territory and which are controlled by what are called line elevator companies and also by milling companies.

Grading System.

The value of wheat for market or milling varies with its quality and the purpose for which it is to be used. Competitive conditions have made it essential that manufacturers of cereal products should know the relative values of different lots of wheat, and experience and science have determined the particular kinds of wheat best adapted for various purposes, and methods have been devised for distinguishing them. Thus we have the commercial grading of wheat.

This system consists in examining various lots of wheat to determine their character as to quality and uniformity and then assigning them to their proper grades. In the fixing of grades the following characteristics are taken as a basis: Weight per bushel; plumpness, soundness, color and freedom from smut; foreign seeds and other matter, and from mixture with different types of wheat.

Formerly wheat was sold almost entirely by sample and particular lots of wheat in storage had to be kept separate, to be turned over to the proper owner when called for. The increasing enormity of grain movement from year to year, however, has made this practice impracticable, and now we find that grain going to the large primary markets is stored in bulk according to grade, but without preserving the identity of any particular lots.

Trade Organizations.

Trade organizations, such as boards of trade, chambers of commerce, etc., have been effected in the large grain markets and milling points and established grades of grain from part of their regulations. Different states and trade organizations established their grades quite independently of each other and there is a consequent lack of uniformity in grades for the interstate and international grain trade.

With the introduction of grades came the establishing of houses for cleaning grains and bringing them up to the standard, going even farther and adopting a system of "doctoring" which consisted of mixing the higher grades with the lower so as to "bring the whole up so it would pass muster, according to the rules of the respective inspection departments for which the mixture might have been made." Grades were thus artificially produced. As an example in New York there were classifications of grades one for delivery on the New York Produce Exchange and one for export, but both under the same name. The mixing houses, being private enterprises and under no inspection, naturally increased their profits and lowered the grades of wheat. So important has this branch of the wheat trade become that practically all the terminal elevators in the large centers have their own mixing plants, enabling them to mix a lower grade with the high quality wheat and still enable them to make the mixture pass contract grade.

Advantages in Mixing.

There are, of course, advantages in the mixing of wheat, just as there are disadvantages, but the miller seeking to uphold his reputation for quality rather prefers to do his own mixing, if done at all.

"The first miller plucked the berry from the stalks, and using his teeth for mill stones, ground grist for a customer who would not be denied, his stomach." All succeeding millers have made use of various forms of apparatus to make the grinding process easier and more effective. Three distinct types mark the method of milling from the time of the original pioneer, and all other forms are but variations of one type of the other. The mortar and pestle probably mark the origin of mechanical milling, for after several variations of this type, we find the introduction of the millstone and arrangement of two flat stones with roughened surfaces, one above the other and between which the grain was crushed or cut through the motion of one or both of the surfaces. Then came the roller system of milling, a process of gradual reduction and granulation by which the grain is separated into particles and successfully reduced to fineness by passing between steel rolls, first corrugated and then smooth, each successive series of which has an increased approximation of surfaces.

Mammoth Mills Evolved.

From this latter type we have seen evolved the mammoth mills of our modern times, probably the most notable example of which is the magnificent plant of the Listman Mill company. To illustrate the various processes of the reduction of wheat into flour, there is not a mill anywhere that will afford a better demonstration of the up-to-the-minute methods of flour manufacture than the Listman mill, and a mind picture of a trip through this model plant cannot fail of interest.

Our trip first takes us to the grain receiving department where we find that all the handling and weighing of grain from the time it leaves the car until it is reduced to the various products and by-products is done automatically. The wheat is carried about the mill on immense belts which stretch like great ribbons and travel at a rate so great as to prevent the spilling of a particle of the grain from their smooth surfaces. The main belt which is used for unloading conveys the grain through the mill at the rate of six to seven thousand bushels an hour.

After a thorough inspection the wheat is placed upon the immense automatic scales and after being officially weighed the car is unloaded and the wheat sent upon its way to the cleaning department. This section of the Listman mill is the most elaborate in used in any mill today. The process is pursued longer and the cleaning more thorough than any in existence. That this cleaning is essential is sustained by experiment which shows that there accumulates in the convolutions of the wheat berry a rank sort of dirt the complete removal of which is necessary in order that the flour may be wholesome. This cleaning department occupies seven floors, the machinery consisting of, wheat scourers, milling separators, dust collectors, and by-product machines, as well as machinery for tempering the wheat, which is essential to good milling.

Cleaning is Necessary.

It is needless to say that the necessity for thoroughly cleaning all wheat is apparent, when it is known that all manner of dirt and foreign particles may be among the grain as received for milling. When thoroughly cleaned the wheat is tempered to put it in proper condition for milling. The coats of the berry must be so tough that the bran will flake out in fine large pieces in the grinding, and the interior of the grain must be in condition to give the largest possible yield of flour.

Being properly tempered, the wheat is now ready for the rolls. In the process the wheat berry is passed between corrugated steel rollers each of which moves at a different speed than that of its mate. The berry is not crushed but ruptured and flattened out, so that its interior may be separated from the bran or outer coating. All the inner particles thus separated from the bran coating are sifted out, and what is left is again passed through another set of rolls for still further separation, and that is what is generally termed gradual reduction.

The interior of the wheat separated from the berry is known as "middlings," and this material goes to the middlings purifier, which removes all further trace of bran particles. After being purified the middlings are again reground and purified, and these operations are repeated until the material is of such fineness that it will pass through the minute meshes of the finest silk bolting cloth. At every stage of the process the material is examined and tested.

Grinding Equipment.

The grinding equipment of Mill A consists of six ranks of 9x30 rolls and Mill B has four ranks, making five reductions or breaks on wheat and sixteen reductions on middlings.

The last stage in the process carries the product to the packing floor by means of chutes and here it is automatically weighed and sacked in packages ranging in size from a three-pound sample to the large 200 and 280-pound sacks used for export shipping, and it would probably astonish the average reader to know the vast volume of export business being done by the Lisman Mill, as carload upon carload of these large sacks of Marvel Flour may be seen going regularly to England, Scotland and other European countries, the Philippines, Hawaii, China and even to Argentina, that wonderful wheat producing republic of South America.

It is remarkable to note that in the production of Marvel flour from the sowing of the wheat to the loading of cars with the finished product, the whole process with possibly one exception, is done automatically.

A brief statement of statistics may better serve to illustrate the immensity of our local milling institution when it is known that, scattered throughout the United States there are over 20,000 mills devoted to or equipped for the manufacture of flour.

The Listman mill ranks, among these twenty odd thousand as the largest all-steam operated mill in the world. Its annual capacity is 2,000,000 barrels of flour and 120,000 tons of feed. The gross value of its annual output exceeds $12,500,000, while it takes in approximately 9,000,000 bushels of wheat annually and pays the farmers therefore, directly and indirectly, upwards of $10,000,000.

Advertising Plan.

An interesting feature of the Listman Mill company business is their profit-sharing plan of advertising, through which they distributed last year in premium rewards over $20,000 to users of Marvel flour.

To properly care for this work a complete premium department has been established in which is carried a most complete line of premium rewards from a doll or baseball to a piano and each and every article represents the highest possible quality in keeping with the well konwn standard of its product. "Save your coupons" is their slogan to all users of Marvel flour.

It should stir the home pride of every reader of this article to know that right here in their midst we have what is conceded in this country and Europe to be one of the finest and best equipped flour mills in existence and one which exerts a powerful influence among the critical flour trade of the world.

Good healthy development and progress in any community demands an unfaltering loyalty to community interests and upon this depends the fullest realization of home pride and the joy of living.

Loyalty Begins at Home.

Loyalty should begin at home. It is that sympathetic desire for mutual good will toward the home and the community which makes for ideal citizenship.

The City of La Crosse with its thirty odd thousand people, each and all capable of the spirit of loyalty, has interests in many branches of industrial and mercantile endeavor which have gained a world wide fame and all of which should inspire the civic pride of every home lover and receive the fullest encouragement and support. Probably the most notable among these local institutions is the Listman mill, which through the world-wide distributions of its product has made international the name and fame of the best and biggest little city in the land—La Crosse.

Smart Youth.

"Tommy, what did you do with that penny I gave you for taking your medicine?"

"I bought a bun with one halfpenny, ma, and I gave Jimmy the other half to drink the medicine for me."

Price of Success.

No worthy enterprise can be done by us without continual plodding and wearisomeness to our abilities.—Milton.

Success doesn't know much about the siesta!

DOG'S EYE GRAFTED ON MAN'S

American Oculist Restores Lost Sight by Performing Wonderful Operation.

That a person totally blind from ophthalmia, even from birth, can be made to see by having a portion of a dog's eye grafted on his own was the startling communication made by Doctor Borsch, an American oculist at present in Paris, in a paper read before the meeting of the French Ophthalmia society a few days ago.

Doctor Borsch explained that as a result of blindness from ophthalmia, as also from some other causes, the cornea, which is the transparent membrane in front of the eye, becomes opaque and in such a case the only chance of restoring sight is to replace the defective cornea by a healthy one.

To perform this feat, Dr. Borsch first operates on a dog and lays back from its eye the conjunctivea or skin of the eyeball surrounding the cornea. He removes a portion of the latter and places it aside in blood serum. He then performs the same operation on the patient's eye, removing part of the front of the eye of the same size as the cornea, taken from the animal.

The dog's cornea is now placed in position on the human eye and secured with stitches of the finest possible silk, the surrounding skin, which had been laid back, being brought into place over the edge of the cornea and also sewn.

The new graft unites with the eye in a few days, aided by a temporary glass cover to keep it in shape and injections of serum to stimulate vitality.

Ancient Rain Guage.

The credit of inventing the rain guage has always been given to Castelli, a contemporary of Galileo, who made one in 1639, but the director of the Corean Meteorological Observatory, Dr. V. Wada, has shown that it is due to a Corean king. The latter, King Sejo, in the year 1442 caused an instrument of bronze to be constructed to measure the rain, and it is set out in the historical records of Corea that this was a vase fifteen inches deep and seven inches in diameter, placed upon a pillar. An example of this was placed in the observatory, and each time the rain fell the officials were instructed to measure the height and to make it known to the king. Other instruments were distributed to the provinces and cantons and the results of the observations made were sent to court.

Great Drawback.

"I do hope the people who are trying to make flying possible will never succeed." "Why? It seems to me it would be a great thing for the human race." "It might be, but the costumes people have to wear to go aeroplaning are so hideous."

In Society.

Men could not long live in society unless they were dupes of one another.—La Rochefoucauld.

PILES, FISTULA, And all the other Rectal and Intestinal Diseases cured without Pain or the Knife.

FRANK R. WESTON, M. D.,
La Crosse's Celebrated Specialist in Rectal and Intestinal Diseases, who treats patients personally.

FISTULA.

Fistula is the most baffling of Rectal Diseases. It burrows and grows from week to week, eating away the tissue and wearing away life. Fistulas are breeding places for the germs of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cancer and other fatal diseases. Hundreds of thousands are filling consumptives' graves as a result of neglected or unskillfully treated Fistulas. The ablest general practitioner almost invariably fails to cure Fistula, or even to locate its source and channel. Its treatment requires the attention of a skilled specialist, one who has devoted years of study to Rectal and Intestinal Diseases.

PILES.

I cure permanently and absolutely **Fistula, Hemorrhoids (Piles) Itching Piles, Fissures, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Proctitis,** and all other Rectal and Intestinal Diseases without pain or the knife.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Twenty years of my life have been devoted exclusively to the study and treatment of Rectal and Intestinal Diseases, **Fistula, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Fissures, Proctitis, Itching Piles, Dyspepsia,** and the numerous other diseases of the Rectum and Intestines.

MY OFFICE

is thoroughly equipped with every appliance for the treatment of these diseases, many of them of my own invention, and used only by me.

I have a department for women with a woman attendant. My office affords perfect privacy.

I GET THE WORST CASES.

I am especially desirous of cases which other physicians have failed to cure. Physicians having obstinate cases under treatment are invited to consult me free of charge.

MY REFERENCES.

I have hundreds of letters from patients testifying to the success of my treatment. I do not publish any letter, however. My best testimonial is that I give a legal guarantee to cure, and my fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a complete cure.

I make no charge for consultation and examination.

Office Hours: From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sundays, by appointment.

If possible call on me for consultation. If not, **write today for my 47-page illustrated FREE BOOK.**

"Rectal and Intestinal Diseases—Their Cause and Cure," with testimonials.

FRANK R. WESTON, M. D.
DEPT. D. SUITE 7, BECK BLOCK, 331 MAIN STREET, LA CROSSE, WIS.

CITY'S LOCATION AIDS INDUSTRIES

Many Advantages in the Freight Rates for Jobbers and Manufacturers

THREE BIG TRUNK LINES

Ramifications of Railroads Extend Into Far Northwest; River has Possibilities

(By C. W. Dickinson.)

There are many elements centering in La Crosse which make it highly favorable as a point in which to do a manufacturing and jobbing business because of its very favorable facilities and the freight rates from La Crosse into the territory for the marketing of goods. It is true that in the making of freight rates, joint rates are established so that it is not always a matter of so much concern that a shipping point is not on the same railroad as the point of destination. But it is always an advantage that the shipment is handled by the same road from the point of origin to the point of destination, because a single road can handle a shipment with much more rapidity than where the consignment is to be transferred from one road to another.

In this respect La Crosse is very highly favored in that there passes through it three of the great trunk lines of the west originating in Chicago and terminating on the Pacific coast, with branches radiating to almost every point in the northwest, and with independent and direct lines reaching to the great distributing centers of the south and southwest.

The C. B. & Q. and the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern roads connecting at Minneapolis and St. Paul may, for shipping purposes, be considered as one line of road, and on its own tracks this line carries freight from La Crosse to the Twin Cities and all of the territory in the great northwestern states, of Minnesota, North Dakota, a portion of South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. This line is direct to Chicago, to St. Louis, and by way of Galesburg to Kansas City. It also has a direct line to Winnipeg which is a great distributing center for the Canadian northwest, connecting immediately with the great Canadian lines through the Canadian northwest. It also has its own line reaching up into the southwestern portion of British Columbia. The C. B. & Q. dominates western Illinois, southern Iowa, southern Nebraska and reaches many points in Northwestern Kansas.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line reaches from Chicago and Milwaukee to the Pacific coast with numerous branches and trunk lines covering northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. Its direct line from La Crosse reaches the Black Hills and the intermediate country. By way of Sabula it has a direct line to Kansas City. La Crosse is on the direct main trunk line between Chicago and Seattle. It has numerous branches and is planning more to reach many points in the more western states.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway is another great line in the northwest, one of its main branches passing directly through La Crosse to the Black Hills and tapping its numerous north and south lines in Minnesota and South Dakota. By way of Mankato and its allied line, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, it reaches Sioux City, Omaha, and northern portion of Nebraska, and the Black Hills country, with a line extending deeply into Wyoming. It is tacitly understood that the Wyoming line will ultimately be extended to reach the Pacific coast. Its ramifications in northern Illinois, in Wisconsin, and in Iowa reach nearly all portions of those states.

Shipping Facilities Fine.

In fact these three trunk lines no completely dominate the territory that can be more advantageously reached by La Crosse that it would be unnecessarily tedious to go further into detail in recounting the territory that can be reached by La Crosse shippers over one line of road. In this respect there are none but the great cities that are more liberally supplied with great trunk line shipping facilities and these trunk lines insure La Crosse getting practically as favorable freight rates as might in the main be reasonably asked for. Undoubtedly from time to time La Crosse will discover some rates that seem to discriminate somewhat in favor of competing points, but that is a feature of the rate case that is up to its shippers to other points to see that equitable rates are given. That problem will never be one that will be true of La Crosse alone. The complications of rate making for the railroads are constantly shifting; but no matter how much the complications may arise and shift, the fact that these three great trunk lines of the country pass directly through La Crosse is enough to insure for all time such favorable freight rates as will permit La Crosse to do business advantageously.

In considering La Crosse as a shipping point, on account of its freight rates, of course, it must be borne in mind that other points have advantages as well as La Crosse and there would be business La Crosse would not hope to reach. For instance, it would be folly for a jobber to expect to buy Illinois coal, ship it to La Crosse and find a market in Ohio, and the manufacturers and jobbers expecting to do business in La Crosse must, as he would at any other point, consider his market with relation to his ability to assemble his raw material. But with a reasonable regard to such inherent conditions, it may be fairly said that the city of La Crosse is unusually favored with respect to its general freight rates.

Direct Line to Coal Fields.

In this connection it should also be borne in mind that each one of these three great trunk lines has its own direct line into the Illinois coal fields so that each line is able, over its own rails and at favorable rates o freight, to land coal at La Crosse that would make it possible to do very successful manufacturing business in a very large variety of products.

In addition to these three great trunk lines with all of their ramifications, the Green Bay and Western stretches by way of Marshland direct across the state to Green Bay and crosses all of the northern and southern lines, including the Soo line. The Green Bay & Western is not at the present of as much assistance to the shippers of La Crosse as it ought to be, still, it is no small factor in supplying raw material and the carrying out of finished product, and might be made a very much greatre factor than it is an element in the lake and rail lines to the east.

The La Crosse & Southeastern line is also a big factor in shortening time and, to some extent, lessening rates between La Crosse and Viroqua.

And then there is the Mississippi river, not much used at the present time except for shipments to local points a short ways up and down the river, but capable of a very great use in the development of manufacturing industries in La Crosse, when La Crosse produces the class of merchandise and uses the raw material that could be handled on the river to advantage. And it might be noted here that except for the advantages of the river and the nominal cost of transporting merchandise upon its waters, La Crosse would be almost a negligible quantity upon the river. La Crosse was eminently a saw mill town, and was so because of the extremely low cost for which logs could be transported down to the mill at La Crosse and its lumber floated further down to market. For the same reason that La Crosse grew because it could handle merchandise adapted to river transportation, so also must its further development from that source be along the lines of commodities that could be transported to advantage on the river.

Cotton Mills Would Pay.

A speaker from Pittsburg at the Marine congress in Washington in January stated that Pittsburg, in high water on the Ohio river, transports coal to New Orleans at a cost of 10 cents per ton. There is an immense quantity of cotton grown in the southern states on navigable streams tributary to the Mississippi so that transportation practically every foot of the way from the cotton field to cotton mills located in La Crosse could be by exceedingly cheap water rates, and the vastly expanding markets for cotton goods in the northwestern United States and the great and rapidly growing Canadian northwest could be reached as quickly, and as cheaply at least, as from any other point at which cotton is manufactured, and it would look reasonable to suppose that the combined cost of transportation by the river to La Crosse, manufacture at La Crosse, and delivery to the consumer in the west would be as low as a similar combination could be worked out for any other point.

The time was, when Michigan was rich in hardwood timber, that the furniture factories of that state could control the market.. But Michigan is already at a point where it has to import its lumber for manufacturing furniture which is distributed throughout the world.

There is growing in the south along streams tributary to the Mississippi, a vast acreage of first class timber adapted to the manufacture of furniture of all kinds that could be as readily landed at the doors of factories in La Crosse as at any other point, and manufactured furniture in La Crosse as at any other point, and manufactured furniture delivered along the lines of the great trunk railways alluded to at a combined cost of freight and manufacture that would put La Crosse factories on a basis to compete at least for trade in the vast territories of the United States and the Canadian northwest and probably have a very distinct advantage in reaching those markets

Field for Linen Mills.

Another line of manufacture for which La Crosse is especially adapted by reason of its near proximity to the source of raw material is in linen goods, and the newly devised method of converting flax into an alleged first class linen fibre within a day or two of time, makes the tremendous acreage of northwestern grown flax available for an immediate supply. Except for one small factory utilizing this process on the river, very little of the northwestern grown flax is utilized at all, and the flax mills of the country both for thread and woven goods are located in the extreme east. For the western market the freights must be paid to the east on the flax or flax fibre and freight on the manufactured goods paid back to the Mississippi river to buy, where a La Crosse located factory would be without the payment of such freight.

But perhaps more interesting than any other of the more unutilized advantages belonging to La Crosse from its freight situation, is the manufacture of copper, brass and bronze goods. There is no reason why La Crosse from its situation should not manufacture a great variety of this class of goods to be shipped practically to all parts of the world. Most of the great factories for the production of this class of goods is in the east; yet a very heavy percentage of the world's copper passes directly through La Crosse from the Montana mines and is transferred back to the western market from the eastern factories at high rates of freight.

There is in southwestern South Dakota a tin mine ready for production of tin for the market, and two direct through lines from La Crosse running very near to the mines and one of our trunk lines, the Burlington, passing within a stone's throw of the mines. Some of our La Crosse people have some knowledge of this tin mine and its possibilities. In the southwestern portion of Wisconsin and within 120 miles of La Crosse, and in Dubuque county, Iowa are large zinc deposits which have been mined for many years. One of the largest zinc regions in the world is in southwestern Missouri, and from that region the freights are no heavier than to some of the markets of the east where zinc is used and the manufactured product shipped into the west.

High Priced Labor.

In these three minerals are found the component parts of most of the bronzes and of brass, and from each of the independent ores is manufactured an independent class of merchandise, and all of which can apparently be manufactured at La Crosse, employing mostly high priced labor, at a cost of production that would compare favorably with the cost in other places where these are produced as stated above and at a very heavy saving in the freight transportation of the metals to the factory and of the finished product back as far as La Crosse, but also permitting the manufacture here and supplying eastern markets at favorable freight rates.

All of these lines of industries outlined above and not now utilized in La Crosse are open for exploitation and illustrate the very favorable situation of La Crosse from a freight standpoint for the magnification of the manufacturing and shipping industries of the city.

Firefly a Mystery.

The large West Indian firefly throws a light strong enough to enable a person to read newspaper print three inches away. The glow is without heat, and as yet the secret of the firefly is unexplained by science.

Should Walk Upright.

A man should be upright, not have to be kept straight.—Marcus Aurelius.

WESTBY MAKES MUCH PROGRESS

General Air of Prosperity in Thriving Village in Vernon County

Westby, in Vernon county, Wisconsin, was founded in 1879 when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway ran a line through there, but some pioneers settled to the east of the place as early as 1849 when the land was cleared and a small settlement started. From the first the town enjoyed rapid advancement as the early settlers did all in their power to give prominence to Westby and so make it of importance in the community.

The town derived its name from O. T. Westby, who arrived in 1868 and opened the first store which is still standing today. Mrs. Westby was the first postmistress, she acting that capacity for some time after the founding of the town.

Simon and Ole Syverson, who came to Westby in 1856, were among the first settlers, and in 1873 the latter built a house which stands today and which is one of the oldest in tow. Although a brick addition has been put on since that time the original building constructed in 1873 is still there and is one of the landmarks of the village. W. G. Bergum constructed a building in 1858 which has been added to but which still remains, while Nels Neprud built a house in 1852 which he later sold to Mr. Storswen, and which, though somewhat changed, is occupied today and by Olaf Storswen. These are the only early buildings which remain, most of the other houses and stores having been put up at some later time. The Syverson brothers, Pete, Simon and Anton, are among the oldest residents of Westby, they having been living there for many years, but W. G. Bergum has been there since 1854, and Nels Neprud, who lived about a mile from the site on which the town was built in 1848, was the first settler on the prairie.

At this time the town enjoyed a good deal of prosperity, people were moving there continually and a great deal of progress was made. Although many buildings were put up then Simon Syverson's house, O. T. Westby's store, W. G. Bergum's store and Nels Neprud's house are the only ones which are here to remind one of the early history of the town.

First School in 1886

The first school house in Westby was built in 1886, but as time wore on the building proved to be too small and two years ago it was found necessary to put up a new institution of learning which is modern in every respect and constructed at a cost of $25,000. Thorough courses have been installed and with the capable instructors who are in charge a high standard of work, which compares favorably with that of other towns of this size, is being done.

Westby was incorporated in 1895 and the last census showed that the population of the village is 902, but it is expected that the next time a count is taken the number will be even larger.

The village has a town hall which was built some time ago and the officers of Westby are: President, L. Grimsrud; Clerk, E. J. Swain; treasurer, T. Torwarswin; Village Board, T. O. Tielsen, O Oehlyson, B. Torson, O. A. Unseth and T. Larson; Assessor, Ole Lien. A good water supply is furnished by the water works and the hydrants located all over the town form ample protection against fire. Many new buildings have been constructed this summer thus adding much to the appearance of the village.

In 1905 the La Crosse & Southeastern railroad ran a line through Westby and this gave the town this road and the C. M. & St. P. on which to do its shipping. As many products are raised here and some manufacturing is done these railroads afforded excellent means of sending the articles to the outside places where they are to be sold.

Tobacco is the principal product of the farm country which is exceptionally good, and it is shipped in large quantities to outside points. Stock raising is another big item on the farms, but as grain is grown mostly for feed purposes, very little of the latter product is shipped. Dairy products are extensively manufactured and shipped from Westby as can be seen when it is noted that last year about $23,000 worth of butter was sent to other towns.

Westby is also progressing rapidly as a commercial town for there are stores there to supply the needs of the citizens and all are apparently doing well. The village has six general stores carrying complete stocks, two banks, the Westby State bank and the Bank of Westby, three hardware stores, two doctors, two drug stores, two butcher shops, three restaurants, one hotel, three millinery shops and two blacksmith shops. In addition to these there are five tobacco warehouses, two tobacco buyers, one feed store, three stock buyers, two lumber yards, a feed mill a co-operative creamery, a box factory, a sash and door factory, four dealers in farm implements and a printing office where the Westby Times, a weekly newspaper, is published. The Westby Telephone company furnishes an excellent means of communication and the electric light plant and the water works which supply the residents are owned by the village. Three churches, the Norwegian Lutheran, the Lutheran United and the Methodist, are located in Westby, and all of them have fine buildings as places of worship.

MURAL PAINTING IN COURT HOUSE, CORRUNA, MICH.

Court Houses.
Osceola Court House, Sibley, Iowa.
Brown County, Aberdeen, So. Dak.
Le Sueur County, Le Sueur Center, Minn.
Lake County, Two Harbors, Minn.
La Crosse County, La Crosse, Wis.
Langlade County, Antigo, Wis.
Shiawasse County, Corruna, Mich.
Cottonwood County, Windom, Minn.
Yankton County, Yankton, S. Dak.
Houston County, Caledonia, Minn.
Nobles County, Worthington, Minn.
Grant County, Elbow Lake, Minn.
Dodge County, Juneau, Wis.
Fond du Lac County, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Lawrence County, Deadwood, S. Dak.
Jackson County, Jackson, Minn.
McHenry County, Towner, N. Dak.
La Fayette County, Darlington, Wis.
Muscatine County, Muscatine, Iowa.
Koochiching County, International Falls, Minn.
LaMoure, North Dakota.
Forest County, Crandon, Wis.
And Others.

COURT HOUSE, CORRUNA, MICH.

"ART NEVER DIES! HER ANCIENT REIGN AS YEARS ROLL ON, REVIVES AGAIN."

Decorations,
Wall Papers,
Jap Leathers
and Fabrics

Our Aim in Decorating is to Produce
Correct, Exclusive, Individual Effects.

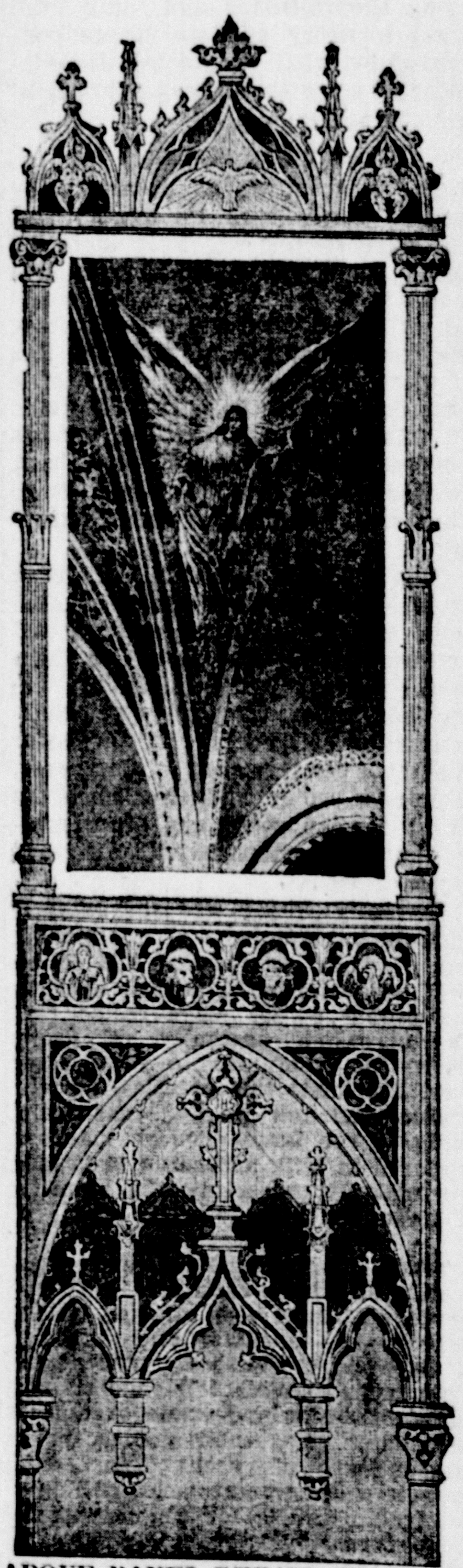
We believe, before making other arrangements in regard to your decoration, that you will find it to your advantage to allow us to present our samples and to furnish you with suggestions and estimates for your work.

Our work includes the decorating of homes, theaters churches, banks, court houses, etc., and we are prepared to go to any part of the country to present samples, make suggestions, furnish special designs, and execute work.

We also offer suggestions and furnish details for the alterating or remodeling of single rooms or entire residences.

A Visit to our Show Rooms or Your Correspondence will be Appreciated.

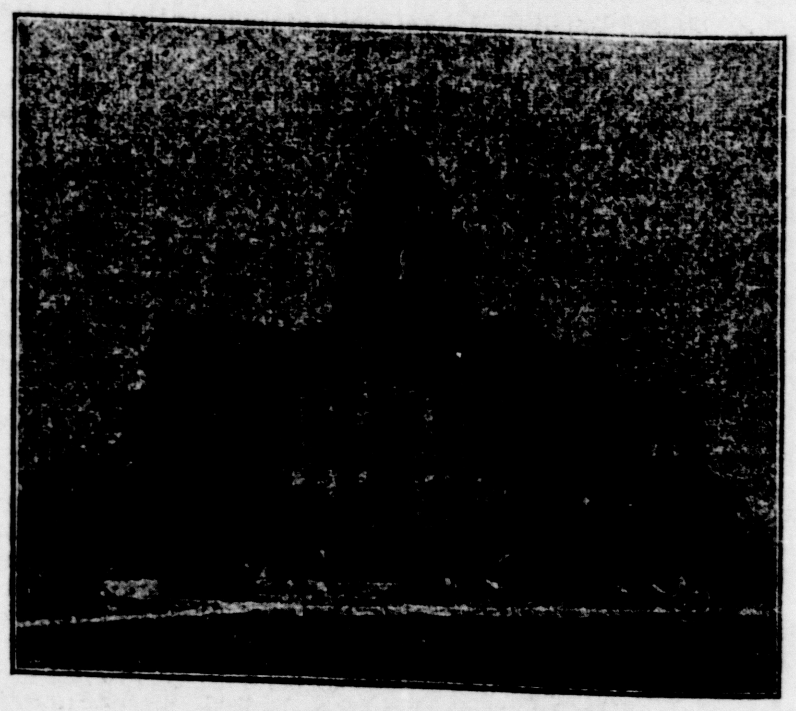
Respectfully,
ODIN J. OYEN,
114 South Fourth Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.
An Oft Heard Expression: "If You Want It Right, Have OYEN Do It."



ABOVE PANEL DETAIL FROM ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS.

CHURCHES.
St. Joseph's Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
St. Patrick's Church, Madison, Wis.
St. Theodore's Church, Albert Lea, Minn.
St. Mary's Church, La Crosse, Wis.
Congregational Church, La Crosse, Wis.
St. Joseph's Cathedral (Mural Paintings), La Crosse.
St. Patrick's Church, Elroy, Wis.
Methodist Episcopal, Cresco, Iowa.
Methodist Episcopal, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Lutheran Church, Eau Claire, Wis.
German Lutheran, La Crosse, Wis.
St. Mary's, Oregon, Wis.
St. Mary's, Tomahawk, Wis.
German M. E., La Crosse, Wis.
Guardian Angels, Crystal Falls, Mich.
St. Charles, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Assumption of the B. V. M., Cresco, Iowa.
St. Columbanus, Preston, Minn.
St. Patrick's, Billings, Mont.
St. Mary's, Quincy, Ill.
St. Joseph's, Rushford, Minn.
St. James' Cathedral, Rockford, Ill.
St. Patrick's, Butte, Mont.
Methodist Episcopal, Sparta, Wis.
Evangelical Lutheran, La Crosse, Wis.
Presbyterian, West Salem, Wis.
St. Peter's, Mondovi, Wis.
Evangelical Lutheran, Rushford, Minn.
St. Patrick's, Woodstock, Ill.
New M. E. Church, Aberdeen, S. D.
St. Joseph's Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
And Many Others.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Rainbow Hotel, Great Falls, Mont.
First National Bank, Miles City, Mont.
Citizens Trust Bank, Aberdeen, S. D.
National Bank, La Crosse.
Hotel Florence Lobby, Missoula, Mont.
Elks' Club, Billings, Mont.
Public Library, La Crosse.



COURT HOUSE, ANTIGO, WIS.

FOUNTAIN CITY SETTLED EARLY

First White Man to Come to Village Arrived in 1839; Town Named For Him

DR. BECHMANN FIRST MAYOR

Dr. Bechmann of La Crosse and John Utermoehl Are Prominent in Records of the Village

The village of Fountain City, which is at present one of the largest of the smaller towns on the upper Mississippi river, is situated, according to the statements of the older settlers, on ground that was at one time the scene of many fierce fights between the three tribes of Indians that originally inhabited the district. Some of the earliest recollections that can be obtained relate to a savage battle between the Chippewas and the Winnebagos. The Indians, however, were never unfriendly to the whites, and they gradually disappeared. The first white settler who lived in the district was a trapper by the name of Thomas A. Holmes, who is said to have been in the locality as early as 1839. He was an unsociable being, however, and when other settlers came, about 1841, he immediately moved out. The village, however, bore the name of Holmes Landing as late as 1854, in memory of him. The first permanent settler to build a residence here came in the summer of 1841. His name was Adam Weber, and he was hired by a steamboat captain to get out cordwood for his steamer at this point. He was pleased with the locality, and induced several of his friends from Galena to settle there with him.

Dr. C. R. Bechman, prominent La Crosse physician, first mayor of Fountain City.

These men built cabins along the river bank, and in due time the place became a trading point for the Indians, and well known on the upper river as a stopping place for travelers. One of these young men, Henry Georke, brought his wife here from Galena in 1845, and to her belongs the honor of being the first white woman in the locality. In 1854 the village ,having reached considerable proportions, was laid out in its present form in the main, and the name Holmes Landing was dropped, and for a few years the village was known as Waumandee, an Indian name. The inhabinants, however, did not care for this style of name, and soon changed it to the present title, after a series of springs to be found in the bluffs back of the town.

The first store was opened in the village before 1854, by one of the earlier settlers, Henry Georke. The year the village was laid out this business was purchased stock, good will and building for the sum of $28 by Henry Teckenburg. It was in this year also that the first school was organized, being taught by Mrs. J. R. Penney. The postoffice was also put in in 1854. In the early days Fountain City was the county seat of Buffalo county. In 1860, however, it was moved to Alma.

In 1889 the village was incorporated as a city, and Dr. Charles Bechmann, now a practicing physician in La Crosse, was elected its first mayor. Fountain City has also supplied another man to La Crosse, who has been prominent in public circles, both in the up river town and in the Gateway city. This is John Utermoehl, who was clerk of the village from 1889 to 1893, and mayor from 1893 to 1894. Mr. Utermoehl was also teacher and principal of the high school, and director of the singing society.

Fountain City of the present is a live little city, with several extensive manufacturing industries, and a population of 1,500 persons. The town is composed mainly of German people, with a small sprinkling of Americans. The town is one of the most orderly and quiet in the state, and harmony is the distinctive feature of the place. Like all German communities there are many societies, chief among which may be noted the Harmonia Singing society of which Prof. Ed Funke is director, and the Schuetzenverein Germania. The Harmonia Maennerchor was organized in 1858, and the Germania society in 1863.

Fountain City is possessed of two breweries, a large U. S. boatyard engaged in the building of barges for the government, of which the master carpenter is N. F. Titus, and an insurance company which has a large patronage among the farmers of the district.

In addition there is a newspaper, printed in German, known as the Buffalo County Republikaner. The publisher of this journal is Justin Landwehr, and the editor Peter Schoenhofen.

The city also boasts of a volunteer fire department with a membership of about sixty, which possesses an engine, hook and ladder, hand pump and chemical apparatus.

There are four churches, one a large Roman Catholic structure, erected at a cost of $7,000 in 1899, and three other protestant denominations.

The present mayor of the city is William Stoll, who has held the position since 1908, and the present city clerk, Christ Florin, has held the position for eighteen years.

LA CROSSE SETS TABLE OF WORLD

One of Foremost Cities in the Northwest in the Manufacture of Food Stuffs

MANY KINDS ARE MADE

Breadstuffs, Meats, Beverages, Canned Goods and Confections Among the Products

As a manufacturing city of food stuffs, La Crosse is one of the foremost cities of the northwest. Every day food products are expected from the Gateway City throughout the United States which, if itemed up, would amount to several thousands of dollars. Everytime we sit down to enjoy a good meal, we see before us a varied outlay, representative of the many concerns which have their home in La Crosse. Everything along the food line is shipped out of our city,from consomme to ice cream. Among the manufactories of good things to eat in La Crosse are the bakeries, cracker and candy factories, flour mills, packing houses, manufactories of beverages, ice cream and butter companies, and pickling works.

Citizens of La Crosse and vicinity need have no fears of getting anything but unadulterated food stuffs from the La Crosse concerns. Every factory has for its motto "Pure food is none too good." If they should happen to fall below this standard Dr. Furstman helps them to get up there again.

Probably the most extensive shipper of food supplies is the Listman Mill company. This is the fifth largest flour mill in the world. This fact may be new to some but nevertheless it is true. Different brands of flour from the Listman Milling company are shipped to all parts of the world. As many people are employed in making the famous Marvel flour as would take to populate a good sized village. If the yearly output of the Listman mills were put into barrels and loaded into wagons, the wagons, if hitched end to end, would form a procession that would reach quite across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Many hungry mouths await those nice porterhouse steaks from the Langdon& Boyd Packing houses. Not only the citizens of La Crosse and the northwest are benefited by the meat stuffs which the local house puts out, but farmers for miles around La Crosse look to the Langdon & Boyd Packers for their market for pork, beef, veal and mutton. And the one good thing about it all is that the Langdon & Boyd Packing company does not belong to the meat trust. The latter is eternally trying to put the local concern out of business, but to no avail. During the year enough lard was fried out of the healthy porkers, which roam the fields of Wisconsin farmers, to enable every woman in America to make a good batch of luscious doughnuts.

And then there are the bakeries of La Crosse. One modern baking establishment for every three thousand people is a good standard for any city, and this is what La Crosse has. Thousands of loaves of the staff of life are made daily by the local bakeries. But that is not all they turn out. While the snow-white bread is baking, all kinds of dainties imaginable from oyster paties to cream-puffs are being turned out by the men with the white box hats. It is said the La Crosse bakeries have a capacity great enough to feed Uncle Sam's standing army without feeling a bit strain.

Along with all these goodies for the inner-man, the latter must have something to wash them down; and here La Crosse is not lacking in any manner. The Gateway City has seven manufactories of beverages.

There are five breweries and two bottling works in the city. These employ one tenth of the population of La Crosse. The output of the local breweries annually amounts to millions of barrels yearly. The bottling works give to the public such non-alcoholic drinks as pop, ginger ale, iron brew, lithia waters and other beverages which appeal to a man's taste.

The farmers also look to the breweries as a market for their grains. Much barley and hops are used, and the farmers reap a good financial harvest on that account. La Crosse beers and beverages are known all over the country from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico and from coast to coast.

For the person who has a sweet tooth, La Crosse is not behind any either. There are two lirge candy factories in the city doing a heavy and profitable business. Funk's candy factory handles nothing but candies and bon-bons. while the La Crosse Cracker and Candy company make not only the toothsome chocolate cream, but many kinds of sweets in the form of cookies and crackers. The two concerns together employ somewhere in the neighborhood of half a thousand hands. Funke's chocolates are known the world over, while Montague's confections, made by the La Crosse Cracker and Candy Co., are familiar to the inhabitant of every civilized nation of the universe. After we have had our meats, bread stuffs, and beverages, a nice box of Funke's chocolates of Montagues Bitter Sweets will serve as a fine dessert.

Cracker Shipped Far.

The La Crosse cracker is shipped to every state in the union. This cracker is made in one of the most modern seven-story re-enforced concrete buildings in the country. Every process in the baking and shipping of the cracker is made as clean as possible. From the time the dough is put into the giant mixers to the time it is run through the rollers, cut into squares, put through the great revolving oven, and then packed ready for shipment, it comes in contact with nothing but clean machinery and clean hands.

During these intensively hot days, we cannot forget that La Crosse is up and doing when it comes to dishing out the velvety ice-cream and delicious freezes. The La Crosse Ice-Cream and Butter company is doing a thriving business along this line. But it is not the only concern reaping the harvest this time of the year. North La Crosse is also represented here by Gibson's ice-cream which has a market in all the surrounding country. The Ice-Cream and Butter company ships its products, butter, cheese and ice-cream, to all parts of the northwest. Cream is shipped here direct from Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin farms ready to be made into the purity brand of ices which have made the La Crosse firm so famous. In making their butter and cheese, none but the most modern machinery is used. Hundreds of pounds of dairy products are made throughout the middle west, the company keeps the whole city of La Crosse in butter and cheese, the year around. The La Crosse Brand Gold Medal butte and Pimento cheese are known universally for their purity and wholesomeness.

With all this variety of firms whose sole purpose it is to make sivilized man enjoy himself when he sits down to lunch, La Crosse is well represented in the food-stuff producing world. Just one mile out of La Crosse is the Onalaska Pickle Works. We mention this concern because no good meal would be complete without some relish, and also, because the Onalaska Pickle Works have done so much toward promoting the commercial welfare of both the city of La Crosse and La Crosse county. Three varieties of pickles are made by the Onalaska firm, the sour, the sweet and dill pickles. Among their canned goods we find canned corn, peas and sauer kraut. If you should visit the plant during the middle part of the month of July you would find them busy putting up peas. The pea season lasts about two weeks from the first to fifteenth of July during which time thousands of pounds of this product is canned. Farmers within a radius of seven or eight miles around La Crosse depend upon the Onalaska company for a market for their peas.

During the month of August and September cabbage is bought by the car-load from all the surrounding country, from the farmers of Iowa, and Minnesota. This cabbage is made into the famous Opacco brand sauer kraut, known the country over. The sauer kraut is put up in cans and also in bulk.

From the territory surrounding Onalaska, from La Crosse and Trempealeau counties, the Pickle works gets all its corn for canning purposes. Corn is put up during the two or three weeks following the 20th of August. The canning of corn also offers a splendid opportunity for the farmers of the surrounding counties to market their product.

Pickling Season Busy Time.

The pickling season is the busiest and most important for the Onalaska firm. From the middle of July to the time of the first frost, cucumbers from farms all over the state are gathered in at the different salting stations to be made into the Opacco Brand pickles. The pickles are put up in wooden packages which vary in size from 45 gallon kegs to the small size packages holding a gallon and a half. They are also put up in glass jars of 24 to 16 ounces. Salting stations for the purpose of collecting and salting cucumbers are situated at Stoddard, Galesville, Dodge, Independence, Whitehall, Blair, Taylor, Hixton, Warrens and Black River Falls. Farmers within the vicinity of each one of these towns make these their marketing places. The Onalaska Pickle works is doing a profitable and thriving business, having a commercial relation with all the large cities of the union. The busy season for the company lasts from the first of June to the latter part of September. If anyone is in doubt as to the best kind of canned goods and pickles to get, just tell them to insist upon the Opacco brand and they will be satisfied.

The different food-stuff producing concerns of La Crosse are of such great benefit to the city of La Crosse and the surrounding country because they buy from the farmers of this vicinity and thereby help to promote the welfare of the farming industry of La Crosse county and the counties adjacent. With the farmers and businessmen working hand in hand, conditions of affairs point to a rosy future.

PRESTON NAMED AFTER A MILLER

County Seat of Filmore County Center of Rich Agricultural Community

WILL BUILD A FINE LIBRARY

Fifteen Cars of Fine Apples Grown and Shipped from Town Last Last Year

Preston, Minn., the county seat of Fillmore county, since 1856, is located almost in the exact center of the county. Fillmore county is said to possess the richest soil in the state of Minnesota, Houston county being the only other county in the state situated in the same geological drift. The soil is a pure yellow clay without a trace of sand. The timber on the hilltops equals that of the splendid growth in the valleys.

While the surrounding country on all sides is very productive and is peopled with wealthy farmers almost without exception, it is rough in contour.

The land that this beautiful little city stands upon was first claimed by John Vail, a Pennsylvanian who came in 1853. In the fall of 1854 his right title and interest thereto was sold to two young men from Iowa by the name of John Kaercher and Theobold Schweitzer who became the founders of the town.

Preston received its name in a manner quite different from that of many places. Mr. Kaercher was very desirous of building a better mill than the one at Carimona which he had tried to buy but had failed. He therefore secured the assistance of a millwright by the name of Preston whom he believed to be capable of doing so and in order to secure from Mr. Preston his best efforts he agreed with him that if he would build him a good mill, a better one than he had tried to buy he would name the town after him. It seems that Mr. Preston must have been doubly successful because, not only was the town named after him but that mill is still doing business at the old stand, being capable of 150 barrels per day.

County Fairs Noted.

The population of Preston is 1,200. It has two flourishing mills, two banks, a gas engine factory, a brewery, four general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, one shoe store, two hotels, the county court house, six churches, an accredited high school and a well equipped volunteer fire company. The county fair grounds are situated nearby where the best county fairs of the state are held annually. In addition to the above mentioned buisinesses there is an extensive brick establishment.

Dr. G. A. Love is the present mayor who has been several times reelected. The city council is composed of five members who are E. T. Schoenbaum, Joe Drier, M. M. Blunt, Gust Gartner and Thomas S. Churchill. Mr. William Kruppenbacher is city clerk. The justices of the peace are Julius Johnson and Elias Lint. George Ibach is at the head of the police department.

Several civic societies are represented by prosperous lodges which are, a large lodge of A. F. and A. M., the R. A. M., chapter and Knights Templar's commandary. The I. O. O. F. has a large lodge and owns its own building. The Modern Woodmen of America the Ancient Order of United Workman and the Modern Samaritans are also represented.

Clubs and Lodges

Preston has an automobile club of fifteen members, a woman's club called the Browning club a lodge of the Eastern Star, a lodge of Rebeccas a Woman's Relief Corps and a G. A. R. post.

Nearly a mile of paved streets, a municipal lighting plant and water works with an elaborate sewer system in prospect of immediate erection testify to the civic pride and progressiveness of the city. The city water for a city of twice the size and is unexcelled for drinking purposes, the pressure for fire protection is secured by an elevated reservoir and amounts to ninety-six pounds per square inch.

The city has a large commodious opera house seating about seven hundred people and a moving picture show. The opera house is owned by Gus Gartner and the I. O. O. F.

Professional Men

The medical profession is represented by Drs. J. H. Phillips, G. A. Love and W. B. Grinnell. The three dentists are Drs. H. Jones, W. H. Harrington and Claud Kremer. The legal fraternity consist of Messrs. A. D. Gray, R. E. Thompson, H. S. Bassett, Ludvig Gullickson and John W. Hopp.

The principal business houses are Hard & Kuethe Co., general store, Gust Gartner, Wm. Picu and N. Lumelsky also general stores. The only exclusive grocery business of the town is owned and conducted by Read Bros.

The two drug stores are owned and operated by B. O. Kyseth and the Tibbetts Drug company. Ebert Bros. and M. M. Blunt do the hardware business, the lumber business belong to C. L. Colman, Lumber company.

The banking business of the community is conducted by the First National Bank of Preston and the Farmers' and Merchants' State bank. The officers of the First National bank are Thomas J. Miehen, president; Henry Nupson, vice president; C. M. Anderson, cashier, and E. T. Schoenbaum, assistant cashier. T. J. Miehen, Henry Nupson, A. D. Gray G. A. Love, H. S. Bassett, Peter Hutton and C. M. Anderson constitutes its board of directors. The officers of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank are Tollef Sanderson, president; S. A. Langum, first vice president; E. K. Blezrude, second vice president; T. I. Garrett, cashier, and L. J. Luhmann, assistant cashier.

The flour mills are conducted by David Hutton and Frank B. Wolf. The gas engine works is owned by Pople and Cummings, H. Schiborsky is the shoe man and the only hotel now in active operation is the Park hotel conducted by Wm. Smith.

Good High School.

The high school is one of the best in the state being on the Minnesota accredited list and is under the able supervision of Prof. L. U. Towle a graduate of the Wisconsin university.

Bonds to the extent of $12,000 have been voted with which to build a new city hall and an $8,000 Carnegie library has also been provided which will be built in the near future.

Fillmore county furnishes more than half of all the honey raised in the State of Minnesota and Mr. M. V. Facey owns and cares for personally the largest apiary in the state the same being located at Preston. The Preston Creamery company is an old and very prosperous institution. They not only make a large amount of very fine butter but they also make ice cream which is shipped to many neighboring towns. Seventy-eight carloads of apples have been shipped out of this county in a single year, fifteen of which were raised at Preston. The above facts make it possible to say that this is not only a "land of milk and honey" but it is more than that; it is the land of "big red apples, milk and honey."

Dark Smoke No Fun.

Funny thing about smoking! If a man were compelled to puff a good cigar with his eyes shut the operation would lose its zest. A man who had undergone a slight operation upon one of his eyes had to stay in a darkened room for a week with his optics bandaged. After a few days his doctor told him he could take a gentle smoke if he liked. He jumped at the chance and to his amazement found it afforded him not the slightest pleasure. To be sure, men often smoke in the dark, but there's always the rosy glow of the lighted end to be seen and the faint outline of the cloud of smoke in the air. There's no more fun in a sightless smoke than a saltless egg or a kiss upon your own hand. What's the psychology of it?

What He Wanted.

It was after the explosion, and Henderson sat on a rail fence gazing ruefully over the scene of ruin. One of his wheels was still rolling onward over the pike. Another hung from the limb of a tree. Other sections of the car were strewn about the highway, far and near.

"Ah me!" sighed Henderson. "To think that only last night I was inveighing against an assembled car! By Jove! I'd give $100 to anybody who'd come along at this very minute and assemble mine."—Harper's Weekly.

Perhaps we'd take more frequent inventories of ourselves if we weren't afraid of finding so much damaged stock!

TAKES BACK THE EMPTY PODS

Thaddeus Obediently Returns to Grocer, but Is Exceedingly Busy En Route.

Little Thaddeus is an East side boy who likes uncooked young green peas. These tid-bits he devours with relish direct from the pods, in whatever quantities are obtainable. His weakness for young green peas recently came near getting him into trouble, as it led him to petty larceny.

Passing a small grocery near his home, the youngster spied a basket of peas, and, seeing that no one was looking, he grabbed a fistfull and toddled hurriedly off. Reaching home with his plunder he was about to sit down and leisurely enjoy himself, when his mither discovered him with the goods on, and demanded to know where he got the peas.

"I taked 'em fum B'own's 'tore," explained the youngster, nibbling a pea appreciatively.

"Thaddeus," said the mother sternly, "you take those peas right back to Mr. Brown, and when you give them back to him you tell him you are a thief."

Thaddeus obediently got up and started back toward the store, but he must have been exceedingly busy en route, for it was a handful of empty pea hulls that he handed to the grocer.

"Hey, Misser B'own," he said, "take em. I'm a fief."

True Enlightenment.

"When we get enlightened we find that the way to attain harmony with God is by conforming ourselves to him, not by seeking to conform him to us. By and by we find that there is a God of infinite perfection in power, wisdom, justice, love and holiness; and then we find that God needs no instruction, for he is all wise, and before the beginning he knew all which would happen in the history of the human race. He needs no appeasing to alter his affection, for he is all love, and has an infinite desire to confer the highest possible or conceivable blessing on the whole human race, and on each individual thereof. When we come to this conclusion we take pains to bring ourselves into harmony with God. All sacrifice disappears; all mutilation of the flesh or spirit, all ceremonies which do not grow out of the natural wants of mankind."—Theodore Parker.

The New Victims.

Wife (with paper)—"Well, well! Here's another aeroplane accident and, as usual, a lot of the innocent bystanders hurt." Hub—"Bystanders? You mean the innocent understanders."

Telephones in Hotels.

Of the 7,500,000 telephones installed in the United States 500,000 are located in hotel bedrooms.—Popular Mechanics.

LA CROSSE PAPER BOX CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF PAPER BOXES

118-120 SOUTH FRONT STREET

D. U. MURPHY. LA CROSSE, WIS.

NORTH SIDE HAS OLDEST OFFICER

Alois Yehle Is Best Known Guardian of the Peace on the Local Force

HE CAPTURES A FIREBUG

His Shrewd Detective Work Leads to the Capture of Incendiary

Alois Yehle, the oldest policeman on the force of the La Crosse police department, has served as a guardian of the law for the last twenty-five years and is probably the best known man who has ever donned the uniform of the patrolman in La Crosse.

Yehle, who has spent the greater part of his time while in the service of the police department on the north side beat, has become so well known by the north side people that he seems to be a part of the city itself to such an extent that were he to resign he would probably be missed more than any other man in that part of the city.

In fast North La Crosse would not seem at all natural without its "Of'cer Yehle" as the small tots say when speaking of their part of the executive government.

Good Natured German.

Yehle is one of the best natured sons of Germany that ever trod the United States soil, always ready to give a kind word, always ready to see a joke whether he be the victim or somebody else and always carrying a pleasant smile whether things go right or wrong.

Yehle's kind and generous disposition has won for him a host of friends such as few men can boast of and wherever the veteran patrolman is known there is always a friend ready to speak a good word of him.

Although Yehle's life is apparently a round of pleasure and his pleasantness gives the impression that he has little worry or trouble this is not always the case and he is often forced to face criminals unflinchingly who may attempt to take his life at any moment.

During the twenty-five years that Officer Yehle has spent in protecting the citizens of North La Crosse against crime and the veteran policeman has encountered some of the worst criminals that have ever been captured in this city and has had several thrilling experiences in which his life has been imperilled.

Probably the most thrilling affair ever encountered by Patrolman Yehle was the capture of a firebug, known as "Frenchy," who had terrorized the north side for over a year and a half before he was finally taken.

The story of the capture of Frenchy as narrated by Yehle is as follows:

Many Suspicious Fires.

During the years of 1900 and 1901 several large fires broke out on the north side and increased with such rapidity that suspicions were soon aroused. Every effort was made to locate the party who was causing the fires but no trace of the incendiary could be found. The fires occurred oftener until the fire department and citizens were fairly frenzied over the matter but still no trace of the fire bug could be found although extra men were detailed to the north side and the strictest watch possible was kept.

Yehle thought, scratched his head, and thought again but without any solution of the problem. However he kept continually on the watch, always rushing to the scene of the fire as soon as the alarm was sent in. Finally, after several fires, Yehle noticed that no matter how soon he arrived at the scene of the fire, Frency was always there before him. At first Yehle became piqued at his inability to answer the call of duty as rapidly as did Frenchy but later he grew suspicious as Frenchy continued to reach the fires and later this grew to fixed conviction.

Camps on Trail.

However there was no evidence against him and it was useless to arrest him on suspicion. Yehle camped on his trail for several months but was unable to catch him in the act.

Finding that his uniform gave him a disadvantage, Yehle disguised himself as a woman and spent several nights near the home of Frenchy. On the first night, Frenchy, who was something of a musician played his flute until about one o'clock when the light was extinguished as though he were going to bed. Yehle continued to watch but saw nobody leaving the house and was about to give up in disgust when he was startled by the sound of fire bells. He immediately started on a run, stripping the woman's garb as he went, and arrived at the fire within a few minutes, when to his surprise and complete bewilderment he found Frenchy nonchalantly holding the horses of the truck.

Yehle then decided that he would keep a stricter lookout in the future and watched the house for several months during which time the first performance had been repeated several times without Yehle being able to discover how Frenchy left the house.

Finds Pile of Kindling.

One evening as Yehle was passing through an alley to reach the home of Frenchy in a roundabout way, he tripped over what proved to be a small pile of kindling piled against a barn. Yehle at once became suspicious and decided that it was the work of Frenchy and that the barn was the next building doomed for destruction. He then called up Patrolman L. Dugan then on one of the north side beats and told him of his find. Both men remained on the job keeping a continual watch of the barn. Between one and two o'clock a dark form was seen stealthily creeping on all fours, gradually nearing the small pile of kindling. Both Yehle and Dugan remained concealed, breathlessly awaiting the striking of the match which was the the signal for action.

Suddenly a light flared up and the wood was lighted. With one bound Yehle had reached his man and within a few seconds had his captive laying helpless on his back with a pair of handcuffs ornamenting his wrists.

Frenchy, whom the man proved to be, was sentenced to six years in the State prison. During the course of the trial it developed that Frenchy had caused 175 fires.

Alois Yehle was born at Baden, Germany, Nov. 9, 1847 and came to this country when nineteen years of age. He accepted his position on the police force on the fifteenth of November 1886 and has served as a patrolman since that time.

RAILROAD A BOON TO COON VALLEY

Great Advance in Business Followed Building of the La Crosse & Southeastern

Coon Valley was founded in 1859 and although there were a few settlers here before that time and the first house was built in about 1857, the town did not get its real start until two years after the latter date. Helge Guldbrandson, who died some time ago, was the first settler here, arriving at this place in 1849. A large monument in commemoration of him has since been erected. The growth of the town was not rapid at first and but few people lived here then, but when the La Crosse and Southeastern built their road through this section in 1905 there were a great many houses built and a great advance was made. In 1907 the village of Coon Valley was incorporated.

J. T. Anderson was the second settler here and he came in 1850 shortly after Mr. Guldbrandson arrived. William Lien is another of the pioneer residents, he having been a resident of Coon Valley since 1857, while Mr. Bice, who came in the 50's and Henry Johnson, who has been here about as long are others who have cast their lot in this village.

First Store in 1862

Henry Johnson was the proprietor of the first store in Coon Valley which he started in 1862 but prior to that in 1858 he ran the mill.

In 1861 the first school house was built with Peter O'Brien as teacher, but since that time the village has had three more of these institutions as one burned down while the remaining two proved to be of inadequate size.

The first church, the Norwegian Lutheran, was finished in 1863 but that one is not standing now and the present one was built in 1876. Some time ago a Catholic church was erected in the village as there are many people of that denomination living here.

One of the first buildings in the village was constructed in 1856 for a house, but a fire afterwards destroyed it almost entirely, the floor being the only part of it that was saved. However, this was again built up and the original floor was used up to two years ago. Other old buildings in the village are the ones erected by J. C. Sloan in about 1863 and Hansen's store which was put up some time before 1870. E. C. Anderson put up a building for a hotel and store in the 60's.

The life in Coon Valley was far different in the early days than it now it. At that time the country was wild and the settlers had to clear it out, break the ground, sow wheat or oats, and then repeat the operation the next year if they wished to get any crops. As money was very scarce in those days, it was necessary to have something to trade for flour or other manufactured articles, so it was almost imperative that the settler raise some produce that he could barter. Most of the pioneers owned several acres of land, a yoke of oxen and several cows and made a living by tilling the soil. As more people came the farms began to be from 40 to 80 acres in extent and from a tract of land like this a good livelihood could be derived. There were many deer in the woods and the creeks were full of fish thus furnishing an ample supply of meat, but flour bothered the settlers, because, although they could raise wheat enough they had to take it to Prairie du Chien or La Crosse to be ground and as both of these journeys were long and difficult to make on account of the fact that there were no roads, only trails, the pioneers were greatly inconvenienced.

Hard to Get Supplies

There was a trail leading to Mormon Coulee road and thence to La Crosse, but traveling to Prairie du Chien was not even that easy, it taking three days to make that trip. As most of the trading was done with these two places it can readily be seen how hard it was for the early settlers to get their supplies.

Oxen did most of the work in those days and after their labors were over they were allowed to run loose in the tall grass to feed. When they were wanted for the next day it was hard to locate them and the farmers were forced to go to the top of a hill and watch for a movement of the grass to let them know of the whereabouts of their beasts of burden.

At the time of the incorporation of Coon Valley as a village in 1907, the population was slightly larger than at present but there are now about 293 people residing here, the majority of whom are Norwegians. Edward Olson is president of the village, while K. C. Stoley, G. Dunnum, T. C. Anderson, P. Rooney, A. Nelson and T. Merline compose the board. E. B. Knuteson holds the office of village clerk, H. Bjornstad is treasurer, W. Lien is supervisor, M. Lather is assessor, Mr. Ferguson is police justice and J. Bjorge is marshal. Two years ago the town hall was built.

Good Farming Country

Good farming country is located around the village, tobacco being extensively raised while dairy products are manufactured and sent to many distant points and although grain is grown here there is only enough to serve as feed so little can be shipped.

Coon Valley has a large number of stores at which many articles can be secured, there being three general stores, two harness shops, a meat market, a furniture store, a restaurant and a photograph studio there. In addition to these are two blacksmith shops, a barber shop, a hardware store and a hotel while the Coon Valley State Bank and the Herald, a weekly paper.

A lumber yard, a flour and feed mill, the Co-operative creamery and a tobacco warehouse, complete the industries of the town and all of them have the necessary equipment to conduct a large amount of business.

A Double Triumph.

If we can, by a moral effort, pull ourselves up to the mesa, the highlands, where move such figures as Antonius and Lincoln and Jesus; if we can rise thus to the point where we can feed our enemy if he hunger and give him drink if he thirst, we have the double satisfaction of triumphing over him, which is pleasant, and over ourselves, which is an infinitely greater pleasure.—Crane.

Candle Wax for Traveling Bottles.

When you are traveling about a great deal carry a candle with you and use the melting wax to seal your various toilet bottles.

SCHOOL SYSTEM IN CASHTON GOOD

High Standard Maintained in All Courses; Town Has Fine Fire Department

The first settlers arrived in Cashton, Wis., in 1879, but the town was not really founded until the following year, 1880, while in 1881 William Cash laid the land out in lots, the village eventually deriving its name from him. From this time on the place grew rapidly and it was incorporated in 1891 with the result that since then much building has been done although during the last year little advancement along that line has been made. Germans, Norwegians and Americans were the first settlers and it was due in a great measure to their efforts that the town is what it is today.

W. M. Byer, proprietor of the Byer hotel, came there in 1879, and he was the first settler in Cashton as well as being the owner of the first building in town which he constructed in the year of his arrival. Henry Tate settled and built the same time as Mr. Byers did but he moved away after staying a short time. John Wagner, W. Newbury, John Cannan, John M. Hartley, Mr. Cremer and Mr. Hanson were the other pioneer residents, all of whom came shortly after the founding if the town.

Several buildings were put up in 1879, M. M. Byer constructing one in which he conducted a hotel for a long time, Coate's warehouse being moved here in the same year, Mr. Hanson's blacksmith shop being built then while J. M. Hartley erected a wagon and blacksmith shop. Other buildings put up at this same time were Mr. Cremer's store and a lumber yard and office owned by Wagner & Newbury.

First General Store

Henry Tate built and operated the first general store in 1880, but the next year a firm was formed and the business was conducted by Tate & Nelson, while in 1882 still another change was made, Campbell & Nelson then being the proprietors. The second general store, built shortly after the first one, was owned by Cash & Serdam.

In 1881 when William Cash laid the town out in lots and moved a store building there, Cashton was further improved by the addition to the village of Hutsinger's hotel, Kiessel's hardware store, Woodward's butcher shop and Herman Buffalo's blacksmith shop.

Henry Kroff started a shoe shop and store in 1881 while the next year, 1883, the first drug store in the village was built, William Brandt being the proprietor. Cremer & Nelson put up the third general store in the same year and Losch Bros. started a photograph gallery and Theodore Santz constructed a blacksmith shop at this time.

At present Cashton has a population of 700 and the village officers are: President, E. Taylor; clerk, P. Hegge; treasurer, M. Earle; D. Peterson, H. Clinton, W. M. Byer, E. Lord, F. Chipeaski, A. Marks, trustees; marshal, R. R. Luce.

John King was the first postmaster Cashton had and T. E. Nelson holds the office now.

High Standard in Schools.

The village has a fine educational system, thorough high and grade school courses being given the pupils. Seven teachers are employed to do the instructing and the results show that a high standard of work is being maintained.

Two years ago a new and modern brick town hall was built, as fire destroyed the former one and made necessary the construction of another one.

Cashton's water supply is procured from two wells, one of which is 227 feet deep while the other has a depth of 262 feet, and two 16 foot cisterns having a pressure of 75 barrels and 100 barrels respectively to the foot. Fire protection is thus assured for when necessary the mains are opened and the water flows from the tanks to the cisterns giving a heavy pressure. The village has a large fire engine which is so adjusted that it can be readily attached to the hydrants and the protection against conflagrations which is thus provided is far above that usually found in towns of this size.

Fires Easily Handled

Several dangerous looking blazes have been checked by the department which mans the pump although in some cases the fire had gained big headway before the arrival of the company.

The surrounding country is excellent for the raising of wheat, oats, corn, tobacco and sugar beets, all of them being grown in large quantities and forming the principal products of the farms.

Cremer's general store is the largest place of business in Cashton and a complete stock is carried in it. There are also three other general stores, two hardware stores, which carry machinery and engines, two meat markets, two millinery shops, two hotels, a flour, feed and grocery store, two restaurants, three grain elevators, three warehouses and four grain buyers. Other buildings of the town are two blacksmith shops, two livery stables, a lumber yard, a piano and automobile store and an opera house. A dray line operates in the city and coal and ice are sold in connection with it. The electric light and water power plants which furnish the electricity and water for the residents of Cashton are owned by the village.

The man in a rut has a foolish dread of getaway day!

"WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK"

JOHN DENGLER CIGAR & TOBACCO CO.

MANUFACTURER OF

HIGH GRADE HAND MADE CIGARS

COMPARE "WINNESHEIK" CIGARS

with other high price 10c Brands.

"DENGLER'S BEST" AND "TELULAH"

The Peer of All 5 Cent Cigars.

Sanitary Factory and Only Male Labor Employed.

"WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK" "WINNESHEIK"

BLACK RIVER FALLS HUSTLES

Little City Located on the Great Water Power Site Ambitious to Grow

BUSINESS HOUSES PROSPER

Citizens Take Great Pride in Fine Residences, Schools and Other Buildings

Situated in the center of a territory of vast natural resources, the city of Black River Falls has had a prominent place in the history of the western portion of the state ever since the arrival of the white man in this region. Older by some years than Eau Claire and other cities of importance in northern Wisconsin, it was the distributing point for an immense lumbering region back in the time before these other cities were thought of. Its history has been similar to that of other towns in the logging districts, but the sturdy character of its early settlers, and the wide scope of their business operations, gave it a prominence in the early history of the state shared by few towns of its size.

The first white settler to arrive at Black River Falls was a Frenchman named Rollette, who had gained some wealth and much pioneering experience as a trader at Prairie du Chien. On one of his numerous trips to the wilderness of northern Wisconsin he marked the water power advantages on the falls of Black river. As the time approached when the lumbering resources of this section were to be drawn upon, Rollette concluded to make use of the opportunity which he had discovered. In 1818 or 1819 he fitted out an expedition at Prairie du Chien and after a laborious trip landed with his men and supplies at the food of the falls. In a short time he had erected a saw-mill and was duly prepared to cut a fortune from the vast groves of white pine which covered the adjacent territory.

Mill Destroyed by Fire

Whatever may have been Rollette's acumen as a trader and businessman, and regardless of his knowledge of the lumbering business, he does not seem to have had a very diplomatic manner of meeting strange people or of making friends with natural enemies. Black River Falls was then, as it has since continued to be, the natural home for the Winnebago Indians. These Indians were not a war-like nation, nor were they inclined to hostilities except on provocation. What was the provocation has not been recorded. Some allege that it was the quantity of "fire water" which Rollette brought with him as a portion of his supplies. Others maintain that it was not the "quantity," but rather its "quality" which originated the disturbance, but more recent history of the life and time of the noble redman indicates that it might have been a matter of both "quantity" and "quality." Whether it was a barrel or a bottle, and whether "lemon 'stract" or corn juice, there was provocation of some kind in its fluid content and Rollette's sawmill was burned before it had sawed a log. Then to balance the provocation there was, the Indians drove Rollette and his crew from the premises. No lives were lost, but Rollette lost his mill, his opportunity and possibly his temper.

What "might have been," had Rollette been a William Penn sort of a man instead of a rough and ready frontiersman, it is difficult to say. With the more than twenty years gain of time which his venture would have made had it been successful, the history of Black River valley might have been greatly different, but "quantity and quality" of some kind prevented his success and Rollette was merely an incident rather than an influence in local history.

Second Expedition Succeeds

The next attempt to develop the water power advantages of Black River Falls in the opening up of the lumbering resources close at hand was made twenty years later. In 1839 Robert and Andrew Wood fitted out another expedition at Prairie du Chien and came north to accomplish what Rollette had failed to do. They brought with them twenty-one men, and supplies to last through the season. At a point where La Crosse is now located they built a keel boat, and loading men and supplies they made their way up Black river by poling. They arrived in due time and immediately commenced the construction of a sawmill on the site of the mill which the Indians had burned. By the following spring the sawmill was ready for operation. Then commenced the cutting of the millions of feet of white pine which covered the country.

In the spring of 1843 another element came to Black River Falls which also might have made local history read different had it not been for events which transpired elsewhere. At that time Joseph Smith and his band of Mormons were at Carthage, Illinois, preparing to build a temple at Nauvoo, and also a city wherein Mormonism might develop its strength and the woes of the citizens might be measured by the multiplicity of their wives. Hearing of the excellence of the timber and the opportunity for its manufacture at the Falls, Smith sent a delegation, which bought the mill. That it was a mill of no mean dimensions and capacity is evident from the purchase price, which was $20,000, a considerable sum for the moderate prosperity of that period.

Mormons "Last Quick"

The Mormons enlarged and improved the sawmill, built a warehouse, a store and several dwellings, and during the ensuing year turned out lumber for the Nauvoo temple and city. Tradition does not state that these Mormon pioneers were of that high grade of people now sought after by the advancement associations of enterprising cities. Whether their religion was too new to work properly, or they didn't have enough of it, is not alleged, but they didn't get along with their neighbors, either white or red. Some are said to have had a weak eye-sight which prevented them from properly distinguishing between their own and other people's property. Some, it is alleged, could not identify their own from other men's wives. They held their religious services with great regularity, and whatever was lacking in spirit or faith was made good by a close application of its form. They were refractory "saints" at best, and had they measured their lumber by the same rule which measured their morals, the Nauvoo temple would have been a curious structure.

The Mormons remained one year. when word was brought that Joseph Smith had been relegated by a mob to a place where he could verify his visions, they made greast haste to sell their holdings and get away. The mill was sold at a bargain in a few days the last keel boat of "saints" went down the river, never to return.

Their departure marked the real beginning of the development of the city and surrounding country. Possibly the advertising gained for the settlement by their coming and their departure might have been a part responsible for the large influx of new loggers and lumberman which ensued. The following year E. L. Brockway, Amos Elliott, and several other of the loggers who afterwards took a prominent place in the lumbering business, arrived.

Sawmills Increase in Number

The following ten years there were many sawmills built along Black river from ten miles below the city as far up as Neillsville. Many of them were temporary, small in capaciay, designed to handle the logs from a limited section. Some were erected as much in a spirit of adventure as anything else. Logging camps dotted the country in every direction and even with the slow method of that day a large amount of lumber was cut and floated in rafts down Black river and the Mississippi to Hannibal, St. Louis and other points.

For more than forty years the great business continued. Thousands of men were employed in the camps and mills, and fortunes were made in the sacrifice of the virgin timber. It seemed, and it was believed, that the supply was inexhaustible. That for a century to come lumber would be the great source of wealth was the common opinion held by the early settlers. As no country has passed through such an era of development as the west in the past half century, they had no guide to form other opinions. They reckoned without realizing the extent of the empire that was.

Agriculture Commenced

With the building of the Omaha railway in 1868, agricultural development was commenced on a larger scale in Jackson county, and as the logging industry declined the development of this basis of future prosperity gave assurance of the permanency of the city. In the years that have followed it has become evident that on this new basis Black River Falls will advance to a better position than even the lumber industry promised it. Thousands of acres of fertile land, a soil peculiarly adapted to varied crops and specialized farming, pure spring water in abundance for dairy herds, and many other advantages peculiar to its location are already giving some indication of a new and greater prosperity. Creameries have supplanted the sawmills and the profits of big dairy barns have outdone those of the logging camps. Modern farming methods, better facilities for marketinf, and gradual growth are doing a greater work for the Black River Falls of the future than ever was done for it by the pine tree and the woodman's ax.

Though agricultural resources may form the permanent basis on which the city will prosper in the future, it has untold resources in other forms. Its water power, now owned by the municipality, will attract factories looking for cheap poer. A new dam and power house have recently been completed by the city. There is 400-horse-power now available for factory purposes, a part of which is now used by local industries and for lighting the city. It can be increased to 2,000 horsepower at comparatively slight expense, afforded power for industries employing a large number of hands. The building of other dams farther up stream insures a steady flow of water at all seasons.

Believes in Municipal Ownership

In the matter of municipal ownership but few cities in the country have gone to the extent of Black River Falls. In addition to its fine water power and electric lighting and power plant, it also owns its own waterworks system, has its own plumbing shop and electric fixture supply house, owns buildings which it rents to industries, and its policy is to do its own work of a public nature without the aid of contractors.

Among other resources are immense deposits of iron ore, east of the city. In 1852 the first iron furnace was built to make use of these ores. After a couple of years it met with disaster. In 1885 a large modern blast furnace was bulit. For ten years it continued in operation, and when it was closed during the hard times of the "90s" and moved away. Many of these ores average high in iron content, but as they are not as easily available as the iron deposits of northern Minnesota, the centralized iron and steel industry of the present day prevents their development. It may be that years will elapse before these beds are used, but they will not escape in the meantime and they constitute a resource which may prove of great value to the future of the city.

Another mineral resource is Kaolin, numerous beds of which crop out for several miles up and down the river. This material has been tested for pottery purposes and found of good quality. The only use yet made of it has been in the manufacture of a superior quality of pressed brick at Halcyon. Lack of railroad facilities has prevented the full use of that particular deposit, even though the brick made is of a quality which would insure an extensive sale.

Summer Resort

The city is also attracting favorable notice as a summer resort and every year an increasing number of visitors enjoy an outing there. Boating, fishing and hunting are all contributing toward its popularity in this regard, while scenery and unsurpassed beauty and many points of interest add to its attractiveness.

Black River Falls of the present day is a hustling ambitious little city. It has its full share of the prevailing prosperity. Its bank deposits and resources are steadily increasing in volume. Its business houses are on a firm financial basis and their trade is rapidly growing. Its residence district is beautifully located and includes homes which compare favorably with those in towns of larger size. Its public schools are among the best and the citizens have full pride in them. Its churches are housed in substantial structures and are strong in their influence. It invites the attention of those good people looking for a fine residence city, those desiring to engage in business, and men who wish to establish industries. It extends an invitation equally as cordial to those who desire to only pay a short visit to enjoy the pleasures of the summer months in a place of rare beauty and uncommon points of interest.

Dry Roots.

Dry roots make an intensely hot fire with no smoke, so watch your drift pile, as they are sure to be there, as they are light as a cork and porous as a sponge.

A woman who puts the clothes to soak Sunday night is too anxious to get the washing out early.

KEEFE BUSINESS COLLEGE SUCCEEDS

La Crosse Commercial School Fills Responsible Positions with Its Graduates

In the list of commercial schools in the state of Wisconsin, there will be none found that have a higher standing among the employers of office help than the famous Keefe business college of La Crosse. Founded in the nineties, it has steadily gone forward, and has never faltered or hesitated in its progress toward its aim, successful graduates.

It is a matter of daily occurrence for graduates of this chool to receive well-paying positions with responsible and well-established business firms throughout the country, and even in other countries over the water. It is a matter of record that in practically every one of the more important cities through the country there is a representative of the alumni of this school holding a responsible and lucrative position.

The cause of this phenomenal success of its graduates is found in the through competency which is insisted upon before the candidate for graduation is allowed to receive his or her diploma.

This demand for competency has been a feature of the school ever since its organization.

Pioneer Institution.

The school is practically a pioneer of commercial education, having been one of the first to enter the field when the need of efficient and well-trained office assistants became apparent.

Starting with the first year, the attendance of the school has shown a really phenomenal growth, each year exceeding the other by a large margin in the number of students.

Every study necessary for business man or woman in every line is taught in the school, new courses having been added from time to time to bring about this feature of the instruction.

The courses at the present time embody thorough training in accounting, penmanship, commercial law, business arithmetic, letter writing, composition, punctuation, business and banking methods, shorthand, type writing, etc. It is estimated that were it not for the excellent training in these departments received at this school that hundreds now successful in business for themselves or holding good positions would still be employed in minor clerical and poorly paid positions, filled by those who lack proper training.

Not the least commendable thing abut the course of study at the Keefe college is the especial care which is taken to teach nothing that will not be of material advantage later, in coping with business problems, and to teach nothing that will later have to be forgotten in the office. The pupils graduate in less time, learn more in that time, and are better qualified to meet various business requirements than the graduate of many other schools which do not afford as great advantages for pupils as does the Keefe school.

The school takes particular pains to place its graduates in positions where advancement is certain, and in this line it has been particularly successful, as it enjoys a reputation second to none among the employers of office help. The students are representatives of the best classes in the towns and cities from which they come, and the school itself is possessed of everything which could be desired in the way of teachers, equipment, methods and reputation. It is estimated that the students of the Keefe school that have been placed in positions in La Crosse are now drawing salaries that combined are in excess of $100,000 per annum.

A Wrong Choice.

There is no act, nor option of act, possible, but the wrong deed or option has poison in it which will stay in your veins thereafter forever. Never more to all eternity can you be as you might have been had you not done that—chosen that. You have "formed your character," forsooth! No; if you have chosen ill, you have deformed it, and that forever!—Ruskin.

Already Used to It.

Manager—"That young woman whom I placed at this counter a year ago already knows more about the business than you do, and I find that I shall have to put her at the head of the department, though I fear it will be rather unpleasant for you to be under her orders." Clerk—"O, no; I am getting used to that. We were married last month."—Stray Stories.

Provided for by Nature.

Moles and the mole cricket have the same problem to negotiate in cutting caves in the ground, so here an insect and an animal both have the same shaped forelegs and shovel-like hands and claws.

Has Good Start in Life.

A chicken with four distinct legs has been born at Hensall, near Selby, England. The bird is quite healthy and lively, and certainly it seems well equipped to do some vigorous scratching.

De Wolf Hopper has said that in order to be popular a man should get rid of his tgotism; but good heavens! what would be left of him!

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JOHN C. BURNS FRUIT HOUSE

WAUKON A RAPIDLY GROWING IOWA CITY

The early history of a town is always interesting, but in this age of strenuous life, when men are striving, competing and making history for a future generation, a greater interest is attached to accomplishments of present times. However, to begin, we will give a short review of the little city of Waukon in its early days.

George C. Shattuck was the man who formed the pioneer settlement of Waukon. In July, 1849, Mr. Shattuck, then a man nearing 70 years of age, built his campfire on the site, but it was not until fall that he moved his family here and laid the foundation for the thriving town of today. From this time on immigration was very rapid and the surrounding country was quickly settled. In the winter of 1853 the legislature of Iowa appointed three commissioners to re-locate the county seat of Allamakee county, which was then located at Columbus.

At this time there were several splendid springs bubbling out of the prairie where Waukon now stands and Mr. Shattuck offered to give forty acres of his land if the county seat would be located thereon. When the commissioners were convinced that no other site possessed so many natural advantages, they drove their stakes on the land thus donated. The house built by Mr. Shattuck and in which he died still stands in a corner of the farm which is owned by his brother's widow, Mrs. Luhman Shattuck. The town was named from John Waukon, a Winnebago chieftain. Five men are still residing here who were here in its early village days, namely: W. C. Earle, J. F. Pitt, O. F. and M. C. Ferris and Leroy Bearce. Mrs. C. J. F. Newell, we believe, is the surviving pioneer mother of the town.

Town Grows Rapidly

Waukon increased rapidly in growth and business and soon gained the name that it bears today as the best business town for its size in northeastern Iowa.

Until the court house was built in 1860, the courts were held in a log house which was put up on what is now the H. S. Cooper farm two miles southeast of town, and was moved up by a "bee," the neighbors all taking a hand in the moving. In the fall of 1853 the postoffice was established with the founder of the town as postmaster. P. S. Narum is the present incumbent.

The first newspaper published was the Waukon Journal, established in 1857. In January, 1868, the first issue of the Waukon Standard came out, was published by R. L. Hayward & Co., who sold out to A. M. May of this city. For severay years E. M. Hancock was associated with Mr. May in 1901, when he retired from active business, his son, R. B. May, took charge of the standard and edited it until June, 1909, when he disposed of his interest to John H. DeWild, the present editor.

The Waukon Democrat was started in 1877 by Daniel O'Brien. In 1879 it passed into the hands of John W. Hincheon, who published it three years, and in June, 1882, sold out to T. C. Medary & Son. Upon the death of the senior editor, the son Edgar F. Medary, assumed charge of the paper and edited it until 1898, when it was purchased by Bock & Coffeen, who changed the name to the Waukon Republican. Later Mr. Bock bought out Mr. Coffeen's interest and is still its editor. In 1899, Wallace & Son of Postville moved the office fixtures of the Postville Graphic, which they had previously bought of Mr. E. F. Medary, to Waukon and started a democratic paper under the name of the Allamakee Democrat, but not making a success of the venture, disposed of it o Mr. Medary, who now publishes it under the name of the Democrat.

One page of the Allamakee Journal is edited here by Mr. T. F. Dunlevy, but published by his brother at Lansing.

Several Bad Fires

After several fires which nearly destroyed the town, the city voted a system of waterworks. Two wells were drilled, each over 500 feet deep and 22 feet apart, and a stand pipe over 180 feet high was erected from which the water, which is the purest to be found anywhere, is forced through pipes all over the city.

About this same time Pioneer Fire company No. 1 was organized by about thirty-five active business men who purchased apparatus and other necessary equipments. Old members, who have served the company faithfully and well, have dropped out and new members have been added until the company numbers but a few more than the original number. Sheriff Swebakken has been the efficient chief for several years, and the last report of the treasurer showed funds on hand to the amount of $1,455.

This is the age of electricity. For lighting, heating, power and numerous other purposes that wonderful force, the electric current, the constituency and elements of which no man has as yet been able to analyze, is rapidly supplanting all others. During the winter of '06 and '07 Curtis & Howard, then operating steam electric light and power plants in Decorah and Waukon, began the construction, upon the upper Iowa river near Decorah, of a large concrete dam which after many discouragements and much expensive experience was finally completed and fitted out with the latest improved hydraulic electric machinery at an outlay of $100,000 which now supplies Decorah, Postville and Waukon with light and power, with transmission lines being extended to Lansing, opening this city to same.

Dam Furnishes Power

Their power dam, located thirteen miles from Waukon on the upper Iowa river, resting on a solid rock bottom, is an immense structure 114 feet long and 36 feet high, of reinforced concrete, across the channel, abutting against a 60 foot solid cliff on one side, with the large concrete power house resting on a lower cliff of rock opposite, and provides for 1,400 horse power at low water.

The Waukon iron mines having been recently placed in operation necessitated the installation by the Upper Iowa Power company of an emergency power plant to insure constant hourly power nder all conditions such as possible wire trouble or low water in the river at an additional outlay, for steam machinery at Waukon, of $20,000. The iron mines require a constant supply of 250 to 300 horse power.

Waukon is fortunate in possessing one of the best electrical supply establishments in the country. The Upper Iowa Power company has been growing with remarkable progress for several years past; its business is still expanding and its future bright with greater possibilities.

The largest project done in the way of improvements and the one thing that placed Waukon on the map was the building of the branch railroad from here to the main line at Waukon Junction in 1874. The incorporators considered several leading business men of the time, C. D. Beeman and D. W. Adams, both deceased, being the principal instigators of the project. The first officers elected were D. W. Adams, president; C. D. Beeman, vice president; Martin Stone, secretary; L. W. Hersey, treasurer, and G. W. Stoddard, W. C. Earle, James Halohan, H. C. Grattan, H. H. Stilwell and Fred Hager, direstors.

The first depot was in a room in the building owned by Squire Pennington, now the C. S. Stilwell block, and in here the agent, Mr. E. B. Gibbs, made up his own supplies for several months. The present depot was built in 1877 by A. J. Rodgers and John Taggart, who hauled the lumber from Lansing with which it was built. Mr. Gibbs remained in the position for 33 years and upon his resignation two years ago, Mr. Fred Intlekofer was chosen. In the spring of 1880 the road passed into the hands of the C. M. & St. P. Co., who are still its owners.

Business. Institutions

Among the business - institutions which have proven a success is the flouring mill, located north of the railroad track near the stockyards. Messrs. Fasse & Kracht, an experienced firm of millers who came here from Jasper county, Iowa, started the enterprise. The mill is what is known as a 3-brake system, and has a full equipment of rolls, plain sifters, aspirators and a line of wheat cleaning machinery. In addition to this there is a "three-high" Milford feed mill. A 11x20 engine, developing 60 horse power, furnishes the power. The mill was started in the spring of 1902 and is up-to-date in every respect. A few years ago it was sold to H. F. Opfer, now deceased, who in time disposed of it to a stock company of 25 men, who are known as the Waukon Milling company. The present officers are J. H. Simons, president; Conrad Kruger, vice president; F. A. Ludeking, secretary; O. J. Hager, treasurer, and John Simmons, E. Dillenberg, F. A. Ludeking, Fred Becker and Conrad Kruger, directors.

Another late improvement is the cement walks of the town. For the last three years cement walks have taken the place of almost all the old board and stone walks.

With the three large new churches which were built in the recent past the city has the best church buildings of any town of its size.

Churches of Town

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in 1856 by Rev. J. C. Armstrong, a minister acting under the direction of the board of missions of that church. The first building was a frame structure and later the boards were removed from the outside and the building veneered with brick, and it was also placed upon a higher foundation and a basement with furnace room, kitchen and dining rooms added. In 1902 a new edifice was erected of red granite brick with stone trimmings and is a modern structure in all its appointments. The present pastor, Rev. R. L. Van Nice has served his people for the last twenty years.

John Webb, an itinerant Methodist preacher, was the first to have regular work and teach Methodism in these parts. The Waukon Methodist church was founded under his pastorate. Services were first held in the old court house. In 1859 a small frame church was erected at a cost of $800, where the E. D. Purdy residence now stands. The M. E. society worshiped in this first church for about ten years, when the growth of the town demanded a more central location and the little church was moved down the hill and placed upon the lot where the church now stands. But soon the increasing congregation required larger audience room and the present brick edifice was planned. The old church was sold to C. S. Stilwell, moved, and is his present residence. The church was built in 1872 at a cost of a number of thousand dollars. It has been remodeled since that time and various improvements added. The present pastor, Rev. Robinson, is very ably filling the position temporarily until a regular pastor is appointed next fall.

The First Baptist church is a beautiful structure of pressed brick and buff sandstone and is modern in every particular with dining hall, reading room and ladies parlor in the basement; auditorium, seating 400; study, library, prayer room and several individual robing rooms on the first floor, with organ, choir gallery and waiting rooms on the second floor. The cost of the church was between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars and was erected in 1904. The Baptist church was organized on Makee Ridge in 1854, and was composed of nine members. For many years after the church had been removed to Waukon the congregation worshiped in the brick structure which was built by the Congregationalists and sold to the Baptists, which stood on the present site. In 1904 the old structure was razed. Rev. Benfry, who came here from the east, is the pastor.

In 1855 Rev. Fr. Kinsella purchased 40 acres of land northwest of town and built a log church thereon, in which the people worshiped for many years. In 1868 the present St. Patrick's church, a large structure was erected. The congregation are planning to build within the coming year one of the finest Catholic churches in this part of the state. Rev. Fr. Walsh, the resident pastor, is spending the summer at his old home in Ireland and his charge is being presided over by Rev. Fr. O'Donnell, a student from the seminary at St. Paul.

The Seventh Day Advent church is a small building in West Waukon where services are held regularly.

In the early days there were many Episcopalian families in town and vicinity and a church was organized in 1859 by Rev. Bentley, who had charge of the parish for many years, but within the last few years the church has been remodeled into dwelling houses. For about ten years from 1868 A. M. May was pastor of this church, remaining in that capacity until services were discontinued.

The German Reformed Zion congregation was organized in 1885, by Rev. B. R. Huecker, about thirteen families constituting the first membership. The German Reformed church of Waukon was organized from the Presbyterian Zalmona membership and the German Reformed Ebenezer congregation. During the year 1885 a small, brick church was erected. Rev. J. Christ followed Rev. Huecker as pastor and later came Rev. Elliker, who had charge of the pastorate for ten years, and during his time the present beautiful edifice was erected. The auditorium and Sunday school room will seat 600 people and the cost was about $18,000.

There is also a Lutheran congregation here whose church was erected about twenty years ago.

Education has received the attention it deserves from the very earliest days of Waukon. A small log school house was the first building. In the fall of '59 Prof. Laughran erected a brick building known as the Waukon seminary. Later the property was sold to the district which became known as the Independent School District of Waukon in 1862, and a graded school was started. The present modern building is valued at $35,000 and the apparatus contained therein at $960. There are thirteen teachers employed—one male and twelve females. And this year a new teacher is to be added to the list, as a county high school is to be established in connection with the present high school. The newly elected superintendent is Prof. Pye, who comes highly recommended from his former positions at Forest City and Guttenberg, Iowa. Besides the public school a parochial school is maintained by the Catholic church.

Waukon is known far and wide as a literary center. It has seven well organized clubs whose members devote a portion of their time to study. The Women's Literary club was organized in February, 1884, through the efforts of Mrs. W. C. Earle, and is the second oldest club in Iowa. The club now numbers eighteen working and five honorary members, fifteen having passed to the world beyond. The officers for the current year are: Mrs. F. J. Robbins, president; Mrs. J. Smith, vice-president; Mrs. W. C. Earle, secretary, and Miss Townsend, treasurer.

The Nineteenth Century club has been organized about fifteen years and the officers are Mrs. John Lee, president; Mrs. Chas. Colsch, vice president; Mrs. P. M. Heiser, secretary, and Mrs. B. F. Dasher, treasurer.

The New Century club was organized in 1900 and its officers are Mrs. Ellison Orr, president; Miss Pratt, vice president; Miss Lewis, secretary; Miss Spaulding, treasurer.

The Browning club was first started like the W. L. C. as a purely social club, but later took up the study of Browning and so obtained its name. The officers are Miss Grimm, president; Mrs. M. J. Bartheld, vice-president; Miss Hall, secretary; Miss Gilchrist, treasurer.

The Daughters of Norway is a club composed entirely of Norwegian ladies, and they number 33 members. They are taking up the study of music, literature and language of their own country. Miss Mary Westby is the president; Mrs. J. H. Johnson, vice president; Mrs. B. O. Swebakken, secretary, and Mrs. Olaf Hanson, treasurer.

The officers of the youngest club, The Friends in Council, are: President, Mrs. R. I. Steel; vice president, Mrs. S. Jones; secretary, Mrs. H. Ludeking; treasurer, Mrs. B. Klinkle.

The Thursday club was organized about five years ago, and its officers consist of: president, Mrs. C. A. Beeman; vice president, Miss Leah Jones; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Goodykoontz; treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Hale.

The Redpath-Vawter System of Cedar Rapids, has put on a chautauqua here for the past three years, and our people liberally patronize a lecture course during the winter.

Banks Prosperous

The Waukon State Bank is the oldest bank in Waukon, having been first established in 1871 as a private bank by L. W. Hersey. In 1892 it was incorporated as a state bank with a capital of $40,000 and at the present time its surplus and undivided profits amount to over $22,000, with deposits of $350,000. The officers are L. A. Howe, president; M. W. Eaton, vice president; S. W. Ludeking, cashier; C. M. Stone, assistant cashier. Over forty years of safe conservative and successful banking have made this institution one of the foremost in the county.

Among the financial institutions of Allamakee county and northeastern Iowa the First National bank of Waukon stands far at the head of the list. The bank was organized in 1893. Capitalized at $50,000 the bank has accumulated a surplus fund of $60,000, in addition to paying dividends in amounts second to none in this part of the state. The deposits are $650,000. The success of this bank is largely due to O. J. Hager, its president, and A. T. Nierling, its cashier, who have been with the institution since its organization.

The Citizens' State bank was organized in 1892 with a capital of $25,000 by men of well known integrity and financial standing and although the ruthless hand of time has removed all except one of the first officers and directors, it has stood as a tower of strength through its 19 years of existence, performing the usual functions of banking, whether in panic or plethora. A year ago, in order to keep pace with its ever increasing business, the capital was increased to $50,000, and with a surplus almost equal in amount gives depositors the assurance of security that is due them. The officers are W. C. Earle, president; D. J. Murphy, vice president; W. H. Niehaus, cashier; C. H. Earle, assistant cashier.

Among the leading firms are Hale & Sons, whose business was established in 1869 by Adams & Hale, who put up the first brick store building in the village. As the business grew the store was enlarged until now this firm is possessed of a modern city store, containing dry goods, groceries, millinery and ladies' furnishing departments.

Captain John Hale, after the civil war, entered into business here with Doe & Burton. After their death Mr. Hale went in with A. H. Hersey, and in 1869 entered into partnership with D. W. Adams, who retired after a few years of business life, and the firm became Hale, Townsend & Jenkins, the latter two now being deceased. Mr. Townsend retired in 1878, and for over a quarter of a century the firm of Hale & Jenkins continued in business. Upon the death of Mr. Jenkins in 1905, the two sons of Mr. Hale, Charles and William, who had been brought up in the business, entered into partnership with their father. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hale, the founder of the business, has continued in its management for 41 years without changing its location.

Lee Bros. are a newer firm, having only been here about ten years. They bought the J. M. Murray store and after a number of changes now have a fine large department store.

R. J. Alexander, the leading clothier, has been in business 33 years. This firm was first known as the Chicago Clothing house and established by Armstrong & Alexander. A few years ago the former sold his share of the business to his partner, who is still in charge.

Meierkord & Bieber are a new firm who have only been in business about a year, but who carry a good and full line of clothing.

For over twenty years the leading milliner of the town has been Miss Cummings. There are two other millinery firms.

The oldest well established drug store is W. T. Gilchrist, formerly Nesmith & Gilchrist. The others are Grimm Bros., John Opfer and A. E. Pratt.

J. M. Collins is the oldest grocery establishment, having been first started in 1899. There are also six other firms who carry a full line.

C. D. Beeman, the originator of the Beeman Mercantile establishment, followed the pursuits of a farmer for over twenty years and in 1874 embarked in the mercantile business in Waukon, in the old Barnard block and it was known as the grange store. In 1879 he built the large department store in West Waukon and continued in business until 1897, when he retired and turned the business over to his three sons, C. A. Beeman, groceries; I. E. Beeman, hardware, and F. L. Beeman, dry goods and farniture, who still continue the business.

The upper floor of this building is occupied by a business college conducted by Prof. Smith.

The leading hardware firms are T. B. Stock & Co., and Klees & Klinkle, who have made a splendid success of their business.

Waukon possesses two large and up-to-date furniture stores, owned by H. Martin & Son and F. H. Molumby. They also make a specialty of the undertaking business.

There are two large elevators here owned by Nagel & Minert and Eaton & Jones, also a number of flourishing jewelry and china stores.

There are eight lawyers of whom Dayton & Dayton is the oldest firm. Henry Dayton, the senior member, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1836; he came to Iowa in 1859, but soon went to Arkansas, where he remained until July, 1861, when he returned to Iowa and in 1862 settled at Lansing, following surveying until 1871. He then removed to Waukon and since has followed law practice. Mr. Dayton has been county surveyor and for two terms was a member of the legislature.

The Eclipse Lumber company, with headquarters at Clinton, Iowa, operates 25 line yards and one of them is located here in Waukon. T. W. Miller has charge of the yard. The stockholders all belong to one family with the exception of the secretary, F. J. Ward, who was a former Waukon young man. G. W. Dulaney, who resides at Hannibal, Mo., is the president of the company, and G. W. Dulaney, Jr., vice president and treasurer.

Another lumber yard under the charge of George Chase is owned by the Central Lumber company of Dubuque. This company owns about 60 retail yards in different parts of the country. The yard here was the former C. O. Howard yard and was owned and operated by him for many years before his death.

The two exclusive shoe firms are Anderson & Straate and the Waukon Shoe company. The latter business is managed by Henry Carter, who has been connected with the boot and shoe business here since 1878.

Waukon has one hotel that deserves more than passing mention, as it is spoken of by its patrons as one of the best commercial hotels in northern Iowa. For its homelike atmosphere and bountiful table makes the Grand hotel liked by all.

There are two other hotels here that look to the wants of the traveler and a number of restaurants. Among the latter should be mentioned Max Willinger, who is Waukon's pioneer restaurant and bakery proprietor.

Implement Business

The implement business is well taken care of by three firms, J. H. Hager, Thos, Kaveny and Chas. Dravis. This year has been an exceptionally busy one with them all.

With the automobile fever came the erection of a large brick garage by Werham & Markley, who handle a number of different machines and do all kinds of repairing.

Waukon has every reason to be proud of her military company which was first mustered in by Capt. Bascom of Lansing, and was known as Company F, Fourth regiment, Iowa National guards. The officers were D. W. Reed, captain; J. W. Pratt, first lieutenant; T. C. Orr, second lieutenant. In July of that year the company was transferred to the Ninth regiment, becoming Company E, and Captain Reed was elected major of the regiment. Late in July, 1879, the company was retransferred to the Fourth regiment and became Company I, where it has since remained. Company I was called on during the Spanish-American war and responded, and at that time they were transferred to the Fifty-third regiment. The company has been under the instruction of a thorough drill master in the person of Capt. Colsch. Special attention has been given to target practice which has developed marksmen of state and national reputation, among them Lieutenants Carlson and King.

Iron Ore Found

In 1860, Charles Barnard, an expert miner from Virginia came to Allamakee county and discovered the vast deposit of iron ore that lies near Waukon. He endeavored to organize a company but was unsuccessful on account of a lack of local capital. Twenty years later, in 1880, a man came out from Chicago and endeavored to organize a company, but he also failed. It was not until 1899 that the first serious effort was made to develop the country around Iron Hill, which is 1360 feet above sea level and 720 feet above the Mississippi, thirteen miles away in an air line. This first iron mining organization was formulated by D. J. Murphy, a leading attorney, W. C. Earle, W. E. Beddow of Waukon, and Rev. Fr. Norton of Lycurgus, now a resident of Webster City, and a number of stockholders, all of whom were residents of Allamakee county. The company was known as the Waukon Iron company. A modern washing plant was installed and put into operation, and the ore beds were worked by the open pit method.

Experience soon taught the promoters that better transportation facilties were necessary to make the investment profitable, but the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company refused to consider the construction of a branch road from the Waukon branch to the mines, a distance of about three miles.

About two years ago the Waukon Iron company disposed of its interests to the Missouri Iron company, who were composed of St. Louis capitalists. They sent R. W. Erwin out to assume full charge of the development of the mines. This organization is headed by F. C. Coltra, a St. Louis millionaire, as president, and owned by St. Louis capital. When this company first took possession they began the erection of a reduction plant at Waukon Junction, but when the plant was completed and before the machinery was installed it was torn down and removed out to the mines. The new reduction plant involved an outlay of over $100,000. A track was also laid from the mines to the depot at Waukon. Much expensive machinery has been added and arrangements are about perfected for the removal of ore from the mines.

According to Prof. Calvin, the state geologist, the main body of ore covers an area of 240 acres. This body has a depth of from thirty to seventy feet and in some places 100 feet.

Three new buildings are in process of erection on Main street, the business houses are all occupied and dwelling houses are hard to obtain. We have hany beautiful residences. Waukon is noted for its hospitality, its bright men and women and its hustlers in the business line.

Not What He Was Looking For.

"Is this town closed on Sundays?" asked the traveling man.

"Well," replied the landlord, hedging diplomatically, as he thought, "everything is supposed to be closed here on Sundays, but we have means of catering to the wants of our guests."

"All right, then I'll go on over to Bingville. I understand that they strictly obey the closing law there. I'm an enthusiastic advocate of Sunday closing."

Its Practical Side.

She (enthusiastically)—What a splendid thing this speeding business is!

He (dubiously)—Well, if the special traffic officer happens to get a glimpse of it, it is apt to be quite a fine proceeding.

ADAM E. FORSCHLER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CIGARS
TOBACCOS
PIPES

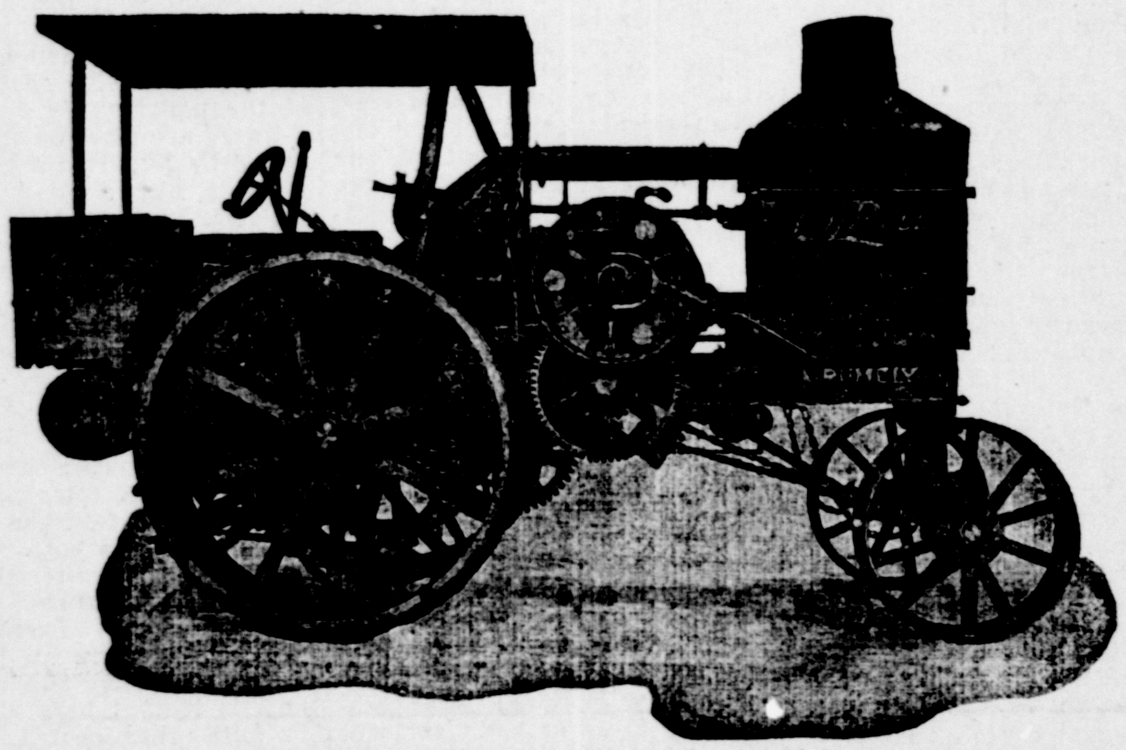
PIPE REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

323 MAIN STREET

Rumely Oil Pull Tractor

which uses as its daily bread kerosene for fuel. For many years it has been a great problem with the manufacture of combustion Engines to build a tractor that would burn commercial kerosene successfully.

M. Rumely Co. of La Porte, Ind., have solved this problem. It is cheaper even than coal, for where the steam Engine recovers five per cent of the energy in coal, the Rumely Oil Pull Tractor converts twelve to fifteen per cent of the heat units in kerosene into useful work, and the excessive labor of handling coal and water is eliminated. Fifty per cent of our crude oil refines into low grade kerosene, suitable for use in the Rumely Oil Pull Tractor.



Whenever Rumely Oil Pull Tractor goes the Standard Oil wagon follows to bring kerosene to your door at wholesale prices. The kerosene burning engine is the logical power of the future. The new form power, the Rumely Oil Pull Tractor, converts kerosene Oil, the cheapest, safest, the most abundant and widely distributed liquid fuel known, into Pull—pull for moving huge gangs of plows through the stubborn soil, threshing, hulling, shredding corn, road grading and sawing.

Fifteen years ago gasoline sold at wholesale at two cents per gallon while kerosene brought twelve cents. Today, in Indiana, the wholesale price of kerosene ranges from five to eight cents, while gasoline sells at twelve and thirteen, with a tendency to still further increase in price. Rumely Oil Pull Tractor is not an ordinary internal combustion engine that occasionally can burn a little kerosene when all conditions are particularly favorable. Kerosene and the cheaper fuel oils, which can be secured at the refineries at prices as low as one and one-half cents per gallon, are its bread—its daily food. It burns kerosene at maximum load as well as at no load. Temperature and atmosphere conditions do not affect its operation.

THESE TRACTORS ARE BUILT IN VARIOUS SIZES:

15 Tractive H. P. 30 Brake H. P. $1500 Cash
25 Tractive H. P. 45 Brake H. P. $2150 Cash
30 Tractive H. P. 60 Brake H. P. $2750 Cash

We have a 15-30 at our La Crosse office where we are in position to give demonstrations

"TOILING AND TILLING THE SOIL" MAILED ON APPLICATION

THE H. C. HART IMPLEMENT CO.

WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND TRANSFERING

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AGENCY BRUSH RUNABOUT and LIBERTY BRUSH for WESTERN WISCONSIN

LIME
CEMENT
FIRE BRICK
CUPOLA BLOCKS
PLASTER BOARDS
CLIMAX FIBRE PLASTER

103-105 N. Front Street,
La Crosse, Wisconsin.

STUCCO
BOILER TILE
CHIMNEY LINING
UNIVERSAL FINISH
SACKETT PLASTER BOARD

BOARD OF TRADE RECORD A YEAR OF PROGRESS

(By John L. Utermoehl.)

In last year's "End of the Decade" edition of The Tribune the writer in an article contributed by request, briefly reviewed the early history of the La Crosse Board of Trade, since its inception and organization forty-three years ago, recalling the names of some of its early officers and directors, its well laid foundation, its vigorous work from the start and its objects and accomplishments.

It will be recalled, however, by a great many of our citizens that up to about two years ago, and for a year or two previous to this time the organization had practically sunk into a state of "innocuous desuetude" a state of lethargy, in fact, it had almost ceased to be recognized as an active body. Then there came a change; new forces set to work, a re-organization and rejuvenation took place and soon two hundred business men had joined hands and set about doing things.

Many Accomplishments

The first year's accomplishments, briefly enumerated, were the following:

Inauguration of 6 o'clock dinners in connection with regular meetings of the board, which brought out large attendances.

Brief addresses on timely topics by men of local as well as national fame.

Going on record as favoring financial assistance for promising home industries.

Adoption of resolutions favoring the "Good Roads" movement.

Favoring six foot channel from St. Paul to St. Louis in the Mississippi river.

Urging plentiful supply of pure water.

Visiting neighboring towns.

Favoring professional baseball.

Lecture on municipal advancement by George Blackstone Irving of Chicago.

Arranging banquet, reception and program attendant upon dedicatory exercises of State Normal school.

Invitation to President Taft and entertaining the distinguished visitor on his trip west.

Advocating public playground between the high school and the new normal.

Entertaining a number of conventions.

Creation of the La Crosse Industrial association with a capital of $125,000, to be used in bringing new industries to the city and assisting those already here.

Membership Increases

The second year witnessed the increase of the membership of the board from 197 to 313. Through the channels of the industrial association two new industries, the National Gauge and Register company of Minneapolis, with a pay roll of twenty-five persons, and the Sta-Rite Engine company of Racine, Wis., employing one hundred men, were induced to locate in La Crosse. The former concern turns out automobile accessories while the latter manufactures gasoline engines.

Two large and promising local enterprises were extended financial aid, enabling them to increase their capacity and pay roll. The ornamental street lighting or "White Way" received its first impetus by the board and was carried to completion by the Retail Merchants' association.

WM. DOERFLINGER.
President La Crosse Board of Trade.

The sale of the plant of the Northern Leaf Tobacco company to M. H. Bekkedahl of Westby was negotiated by the committee on manufactures and the industry will employ many people.

The same committee assisted in placing most of an issue of $100,000 of preferred stock in one of the city's largest and most promising industries.

Fights White Plague

The committee on public health and sanitation caused a general tuberculosis committee to be organized, followed by a tuberculosis survey, a new health ordinance by the council, and a new board of health, and today La Crosse is the only city in the United States that has an expert health commissioner under non-partisan control.

The board urged the sale of the Second ward school building to the Governor's Guard association, which action will probably result in the erection of a new armory and auditorium.

Commission form of government was favored provided certain changes in the state law are made.

The first installment of advertising matter, consisting of 25,000 folders was prepared and distributed.

Boosts Base Ball.

Professional base ball again received the official endorsment of the board and the question of pure water supply for the city was further discussed and urged.

Assistance was rendered officials in taking the last census and the businessmen were urged to give the La Crosse and Wabasha Packet company loyal support.

The board adopted a new and up-to-date constitution and by-laws, sent delegates to the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association meeting at St. Paul, likewise to a general meeting in Milwaukee to consider the industrial insurance question from the employers standpoint, organized a double male quartette, favored the investigation of express votes by the interstate commerce commission and recorded preference for San Francisco as the Panama Exposition City. It recommended that the investigation of the electric light situation should be conducted with fairness towards both sides, urged adequate quarters for the Wisconsin Business university, and has taken care of several important conventions and gatherings.

University Extension Urged.

Negotiations were carried on to make La Crosse a still more important educational center through the establishment of a university extension center in the city, and recent developments seem to indicate that these efforts will be crowned with success. Other evidences of prosperity and growth of the city are found in the adding of another broom factory and a cheese factory to its industries the enlarging of several manufacturing plants, the erection of numerous new buildings and the splendid showing made by the banking institutions.

La Crosse has grown in population while other former lumbering towns have gone back.

For many years La Crosse, like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, "just growed," slowly, but lately the businessmen are beginning to realize more and more the value of the city's advantages. Its splendid shipping and transportation facilities, its beauty, its educational advantages, the rich territory directly tributary, its healthful atmosphere, and as a result a new spirit of civic activity has entered the life of our city. We are gradually deserting the Topsy method of "just growing." We are going to push La Crosse persistently forward. We are going to pick a factory here and there from some other town and plant it in our own.

City Making Science.

City making, modern municipal and industrial promotion is one of the new sciences of the Twentieth Century. It has been made so by the demands of those who are taxed, that their cities shall be as carefully and economically managed as they themselves manage their business affairs. The result has been that those who govern cities are studying administration problems more and more searchingly every year.

JOHN UTTERMOEHL.
Secretary La Crosse Board of Trade,

Probably more important in the development of a city than anything else is the necessity of eliminating factional feeling, petty jealousies and antagonisms between different sections of the city and wiping out of existence the knocker. In this regard good progress has been made. Let us optimists promulgate the doctrine and make all the other people in the community, not only agree with us, but work with us, physically and financially, let us continue to make conditions surrounding capital and labor for industrial purposes acceptable, advertise for desirable factories, get them and aid existing enterprises needing capital. For these are days of progression and aggression, profession and confession, invention and convention.

Spirit of Optimism.

To play the game hard and continuously, to love one's work mightily, to put one's self, heart and soul in the task before him, to laugh at Fate when things go wrong and work the harder for it, to fight for the right rather than hate the wrong, to have pity on his enemies; to share his knowledge with a knowledge hungry world—this demands a man of faith in himself, his work, his city and his country—a man of broad vision and open mind—an "Optimist."

The thought uppermost in our minds today should be—"What can we do to increase our city's excellence?" And it is doubtful if there is any city in the country where relatively more men and women are banded together in clubs, societies and organizations of one kind or another, which have as their object the industrial, intellectual, social and moral well-being of the people.

While La Crosse is today a splendid city in which to live, a city of excellent business opportunities, we are continually adding new features which will tend to aid in the development of the entire community.

Wonderful progress is being made in the enlargement and improvement of our system of parks and playgrounds, places where the poorer people and their children may obtain fresh air and recreation and while some few still question the advisability of spending large sums of money for park purposes, the larger and more progressive element regards beautification as a business asset and is firm in the opinion that no city is a good city for the man who must have good, steady help unless it has kept step with other cities and provided places for the help's sane and healthful recreation.

New Water Works.

With a new water works plant pumping a beverage that surpasses White Rock through the taps in every home, the splendid park system including the stadium completed, with dustless streets as a result of oiling, with inter-urban railroads not far distant, the revival of traffic on the Mississippi river practically assured, with all these and other splendid features added to the many the city already possesses, let us get together and sing the praises of one of the fairest cities God ever made for man to live in, for, after all, a city is as much in need of advertising, if it is to grow, as is a business firm doing either a wholesale or retail business.

TREMPEALEAU WAS LA CROSSE'S RIVAL

Village at One Time in Its History Bade Fair to Outstrip Gateway City

The town of Trempealeau, once a rival of La Crosse in importance, has been distanced in progress, and although it is still a prosperous snug little village in size, business and life it no longer compares with the Trempealeau of the past.

Trempealeau is a little town of about 500 inhabitants, composed mainly of retired farmers. The businesses of the town are those required by the needs of the citizens. It is a noted resort on the upper Mississippi river, famed for the beauty of its scenery, and a mecca of picnic parties from Winona and La Crosse. The citizens of the town declare that within the next decade the town will become a summer resort of the first water, and that the bluffs above the river and Trempealeau mountain will be dotted in the future by the cottages of the wealthy Winona and La Crosse people.

Town Settled Early

The first settlers to build houses on the Mississippi river at the present site of Trempealeau were two French woodsmen, who made Trempealeau the center of their operations.. These two Frenchmen, J. B. Douville and Joseph Reed, came to the place in the fall of 1838. They were followed two years later by a Kentucky soldier, James Reed. Reed built a house on the river bank, the first building other than a log hut to be constructed in the town. In 1844 Antoine Grignon, a French halfbreed from Prairie du Chien, likewise a soldier, settled in the village. Mr. Grignon is still living in Trempealeau, and although 83 years old, is apparently in full possession of all his faculties. He is a mine of information on any subject connected with the village, having taken a prominent place in all public affairs since the birth of the village.

Previous to 1870 Trempealeau was practically the only town in the county of the same name. Farmers for a radius of thirty miles brought their produce to the village, where it was loaded onto great barges and towed down the river. There were generally two or three steamboats and as many barges in the harbor, and the water front possessed an appearance of hustle and life that it lacks today.

The village in addition to being a good sized port for the upper river, was an outfitting place and headquarters for many lumber companies with camps in the interior.

Railroad Stops Progress

With the coming of the railroad through the district, and the consequent mushroom growth of little towns along its route, Trempealeau began to lose its place among the points that progress in the northwest was booming. A few years later the logging stopped, and the spread of the railroads caused traffic on the river to reach its lowest ebb. These industries, the foundation upon which was built the prosperity of Trempealeau, being withdrawn the heyday of the village youth passed, and it settled down to the life of a small country town in a farming district.

In many ways, however, Trempealeau is a really modern town, although it must be classed as a residence town and not as a manufacturing or business point. Its houses are for the most part trim and neat structures of modern design and construction, and its stores are mainly constructed of brick in a solid and substantial manner. The village has several miles of cement sidewalks, and a few of the streets are paved. The village is connected with two railways, and is the end of a short line running to Galesville. The present mayor of the village is W. A. Bright.

Robbers Had Ingenuity.

An unusual scheme for robbing a gold dump was discovered at Nome, Alaska, a few days ago, when inspection was made of a dump that was thrown up three years ago. It was found that robbers had sunk a hole through the top of the dump and sluiced out all the inside, leaving a hollow shell standing. It is estimated that in this manner the thieves had obtained $5,000.

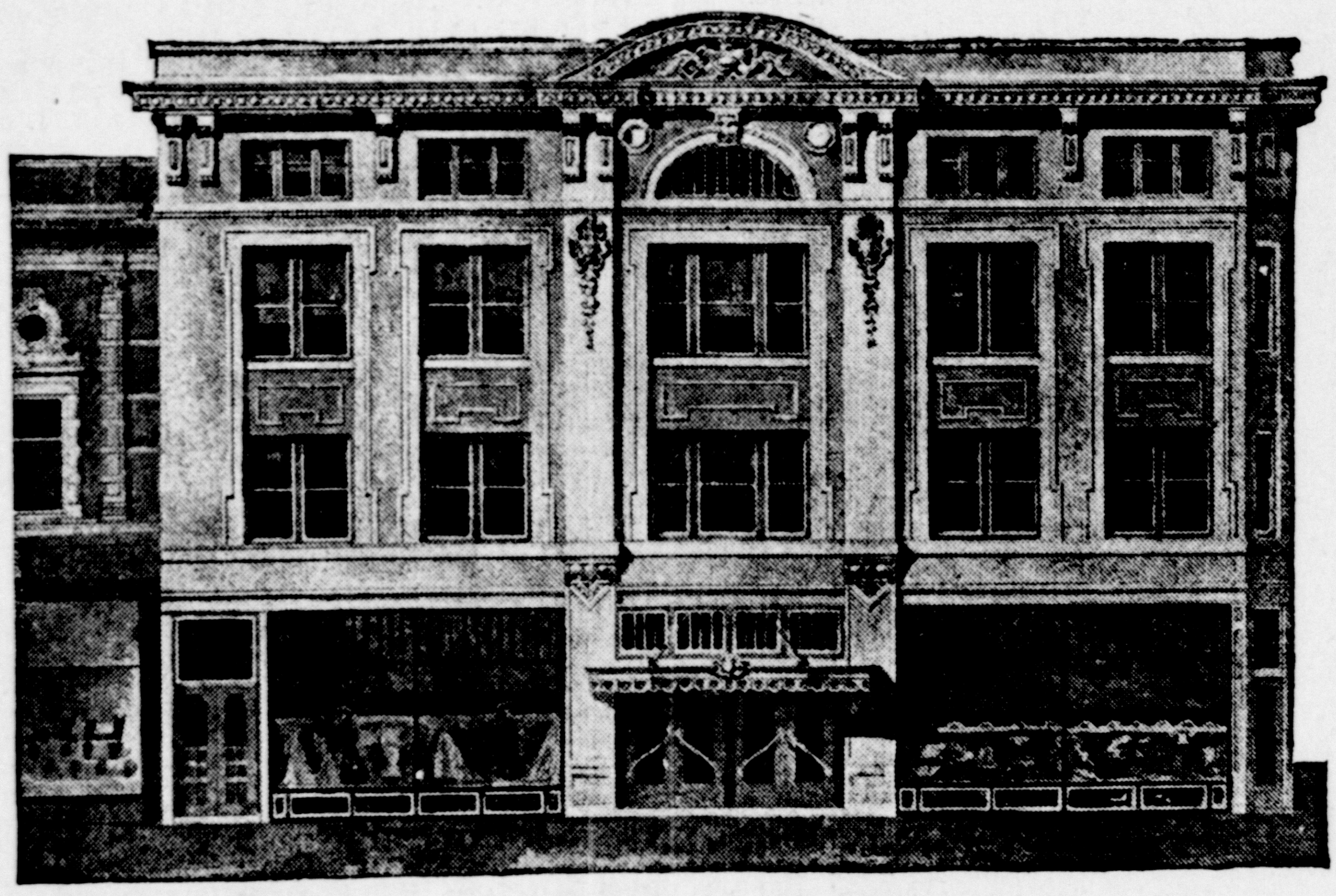
Hedging.

"Bad luck to you, Dugan," says Doyle. "Good luck to you, Doyle," says Dugan, "and may neither one of us be right."

The City's Most Popular Amusement House

Change of Policy

For the coming season there will be two entire changes of program each week. The shows will open Sunday matinee, instead of Monday matinee as formerly. First show to run Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. A complete change will be made Thursday matinee and continue the balance of the week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.



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THE MAJESTIC THEATRE

Attractions for the coming season will be bigger and better than our last season's efforts. We intend to give to the people of La Crosse and vicinity attractions equal to any of the metropolitan houses.

FRANK SMITH RESIDENCE.

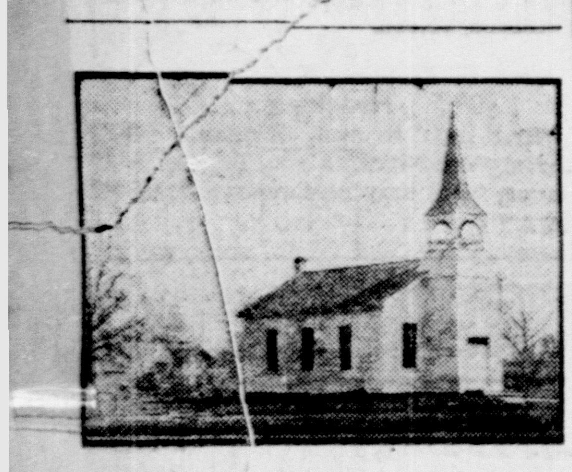
This Fine Colonial Home Was Re-Modeled From the Historic Old Daniel Cameron Home.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. WM. SMITH.

One of La Crescent's Substantial and Attractive Residences of the New Generation.

HOME OF MR. MARI SMITH.

With Its Surrounding Trees It Is One of the Most Picturesque of La Crescent's Residences.



FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

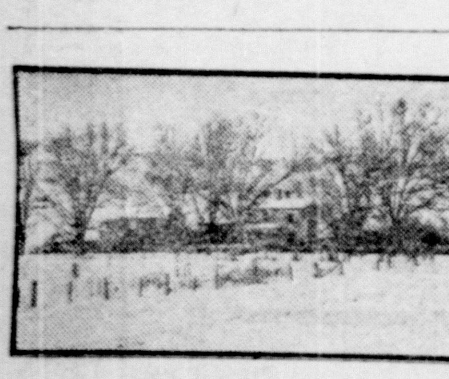
This is An Old Structure That Has Seen Good Work Done by Many Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE

This Home was built by the Presbyterian Congregation and is a Pretty Dwelling.

WM. HANDORF RESIDENCE.

The Picture Shows a portion of Canning Superintendents Home With Miss Agnes Handorf in Foreground.



OLD WHITMAN POTTER HOME

It Was Here That the Late Whitman B. Potter Resided During Most of the Life of the Village.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Pioneer Church of La Crosse Which Recently Celebrated 50th Anniversary.

THE TOWN OF OLD NEAR TO A CITY

La Crescent in the Early Day Had Well Founded Ambitions that Came to Naught

PETER CAMERON'S BIG PLAN

Would Have Made It a City by Digging a Ditch; the Kentucky Company

La Crescent derived its name from the fact that the hills around the town are in the form of a crescent. Another reason for this was that at that time La Crosse was growing quickly, and the Minesota people thought that by taking the old standard of the Cross and Crescent, which the early crusaders used against the Turks and Saracens, that they would be the victors in the battle for supremacy, so they took the name of La Crescent.

The town lies in Houston county but a short distance from the Mississippi river where the bottom lands begin. Pine Creek flows into Target lake which is located in the southeastern part of La Crescent which is about three quarters of a mile long and half as wide. Near the town are several valleys which are extremely healthful and which contain some of the best farming land to be found in the vicinity, while timber, although not plentiful, is still found to some extent on the bottom lands and on some of the ridges.

Cameron First Settler.

Peter Cameron of Deerfield, New York, came to the site of La Crescent in 1851, he being the first man to arrive at that place. He built a dwelling, which still stands, and he did his best to locate a town on the site by encouraging people to settle there and by making some of the improvements necessary. However, in 1855 he moved to La Crosse where, while building a sawmill, he died in July, 1855.

One of the early histories has the following to say of Mr. Cameron:

"Undoubtedly the first man of European extraction to set his foot on the soil of La Crescent with a view of creating a home, was Peter Cameron, a native of Deerfield, Oneida county, New York. He was the eldest son of Daniel Cameron, and was reared upon a farm, but became restive under the uneventful restraints of such a quiet life, and at an early age moved westward, buying furs through Michigan and Indiana, and finally to where Chicago now is. From that point he sent out four horse teams to gather in the peltries from the Indians and trappers in Illinois and Wisconsin, and finally his base of operations became the Mississippi. He continued making trips by land and water between Galena and Fort Snelling. After a time he concluded to take a claim on the site of St. Paul, but finding himself anticipated, came down the river to La Crosse, and in 1842, built a claim shanty, and entered into trade doing some lumbering business and making improvements. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Cameron came across the river and erected a commodious double log house on section ten, near a fine large spring. A part of the house still remains. At the same time he located 240 acres of land, which became the east half of the southwest and the west half of the southeast of section ten, and eighty acres south of the above, and also 300 acres in sections thirteen, fourteen and twenty-four along the Mississippi river. He began improvements and did what he could to build up a village, encouraging people to locate here. In 1855, business interests took him to La Crosse again, where while engaged in building a saw mill, he died on the 30th of July, 1855, and there his remains were buried."

Cameron's Canal.

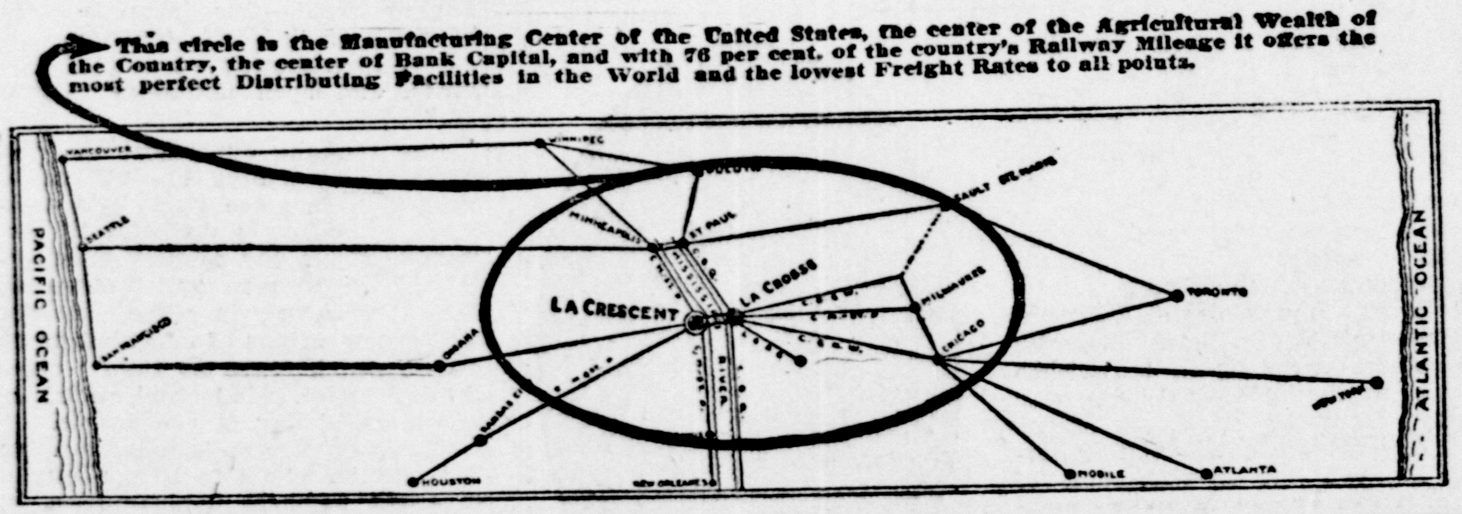
In 1584 Mr. Cameron started work on a canal which was to run past La Crescent and connect that place with the Mississippi river thus giving it the advantages enjoyed by the towns on that body of water. He realized that this would be extremely advantageous to the Minnesota town in competing with settlements on the river and if carried out it would undoubtedly have made a lot of difference in the history of the village. Beginning at the river in the lower part of section thirteen, the canal continued to Pine Creek where there is a small lake, and althought this is shallow in places it was thought that the required depth could be maintained for the boats which passed through. Although some work was done on this waterway, Mr. Cameron's other business interests consumed so much of his time that it was not finished.

An early publication speaks as follows regarding Cameron's canal:

"No one can predict what might have happened if Cameron had lived. His projects and conceptions were on a vast scale. Remembering that of rival cities on the mighty Mississippi, those on the western bank usually carry off the palm for superiority, he proposed to measure swords with the young contestant for the championship over in Wisconsin, and as a practical measure began the construction of a canal from the river to the high land available for a town site. The canal began at the river in the lower part of section thirteen, and terminated near the center of section fourteen, at a point in Pine Creek where a fragmentary lake or slough makes well up to the first bench. The lake is quite shoal in places, but the bottom is far from being compact, and it was thought the action of the steamers in passing through would secure and preserve a good depth. This canal was started in 1854, but Mr. Cameron had so many interests that it was not pushed very vigorously, although it was completed as above stated."

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA

The Hub Is Now in the Great Northwest



This circle is the Manufacturing Center of the United States, the center of the Agricultural Wealth of the Country, the center of Bank Capital, and with 76 per cent. of the country's Railway Mileage it offers the most perfect Distributing Facilities in the World and the lowest Freight Rates to all points.
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VANCOUVER
WINNIPEG
DULUTH
SEATTLE
MINNEAPOLIS
ST PAUL
SAULT STE MARIE
SAN FRANCISCO
OMAHA
LA CRESCENT
LA CROSSE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
MILWAUKEE
CHICAGO
TORONTO
NEW YORK
KANSAS CITY
HOUSTON
NEW ORLEANS
MOBILE
ATLANTA

Other Early Arrivals

Thor Halverson, who arrived in 1852, was the second settler in La Crescent and he built a dwelling for himself and made a few improvements on his land. He stayed there until 1881. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Halverson, the Gilletts came to the settlement.

In 1852 the Pine Creek settlement was begun in the northwestern part of town, Samuel Hooper, William Myers, F. Duren and Henry Wetgen all arriving there in that year. Johannes Tuininga and Martin Coady located at this place the following year, and the latter, who now lives in town, is one of the oldest residents.

One of the earliest settlers of the district was Michael Farrell, an Irishman from the county Cork, who settled in La Crescent in 1855. Immediately after his coming he took up land, and made a success of his farming.

His son, Judge James Farrell, after a youthful period devoted to globe trotting, settled down on the old homestead where he is known as a prosperous farmer and one of Houston county's leading advocates of good roads.

Peter Cameron and D. Richardson started the first store in the former's house in 1854. Mr. Richardson conducted this store which had a stock worth hundred dollars.

Town Organized in '58.

The town of La Crescent was organized on May 11, 1858 and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, D. Cameron, chairman, P. S. Taft, S. Day; Clerk, W. M. Wilcox; Assessor, W. R. Mercer; Collector, C. F. Adams; Justices of the Peace, C. F. Potter and J. Stewart; Constables, S. K. Clow and John Anderson; Overseer of the Poor, Thomas Minshall; Road Overseers, D. Cameron, Fred Welch and M. Van Sickle.

With Harvey Gillett as the postmaster, the first postoffice was established in 1856 in John A. Anderson's store. The growth in business has been marked and the office is at present easily on a level of that in other small towns.

The first school building was put up in 1855 and while several other buildings were constructed for educational purposes later on they were subsequently abandoned. In 1868 the two story modern stone building which is now in use was put up at a cost of $2,800.

Several additions to the towns have been made but records of all are not obtainable. Bryant & Watt platted an addition in 1856 or 1857, while Cameron's and William's additions were put on in 1857 and Moore & Peterson's and Martindale's additions were acquired later.

The high bluffs which lie along the river on the Minnesota bank for some distance above La Crescent turn when they reach that place and run in back of the town, returning to the river a few miles down. Extending from the bluff to the north and west of the town is a table land which reaches to the Mississippi river.

Indian Mounds Found.

It is thought that this land was inhabited by Indians who had lived there for many generations if the evidence of the relics found can be relied upon. In the mounds has been found a great deal of pottery which has been unearthed in great quantities during the numerous excavations which have been made at various times.

As originally surveyed the village contained about 280 acres but in this was included marshy ground frequently under water, water lots always submerged and bluff land.

Booming Kentucky Company

A company, consisting of Jared Boyle, J. M. Bryant, Charles S. Walker, Thomas McRoberts and E. Randolph Smith, was formed and they purchased from Mrs. Mary Gillett a tract of land of 160 acres, with the exception of some lots already sold or reserved and also the north half of section eleven running to the river, paying between $25,000 and $35,000 for it. A stock company was soon afterwards organized, shares being sold at a good profit for their value was increasing steadily as well as proving popular, especially in Kentucky where the leading men were interested an bought shares. The tract of land was made into lots and a corner was put on each one as the company reserved the corner lots for a later time and did not sell them. At the present time stock in the company is held by people in nearly every state in the union, the most noted of these stockholders being George D. Prentiss of the Louisville Courier; Will Bross, of the Chicago Tribune; General Breckenbridge; George B. McGoffin, war governor of Kentucky; Henry Walter, Chicago; John G. Allen, St. Louis; Colonel A. G. Hodges, Louisville, Kentucky; A. H. Bowman, Lexington, Kentucky; and G. A. Rockwell. Many others are interested in the company and so, in spite of the fact that they did no accomplish their object of building a city, they made numerous sales of lots which netted them handsomely.

Paid Own Soldiers in War.

In 1863 the La Crescent Relief club was formed the purpose of which was to raise enough money so that enlisted men could be paid and the draft would not have to be resorted to. It was realized here as well as in other towns that President Lincoln's call for a hundred thousand more soldiers for the war was a necessity so aid was lent here as well as in other towns. The Relief club did its work well as can readily be seen when it is noted that it raised a total of $4,800 which was paid at the rate of $200 to each enlisted man. In order to make the burden equitable upon the property holders, the amount was returned by the township.

On March 30, 1864, C. F. Potter proposed a resolution which provided that each volunteer who was duly accredited to La Crescent to fill the quota of the town, on the present and all future calls that may be made by the President of the United States, should receive a bounty of $200.

In the following year a special meeting was called to determine whether or not this bounty should apply to future calls as a question on this point had arisen, and it was decided that it should be continued.

The company which purchased the land from the Gilletts and which was known as the Kentucky company built its headquarters in 1856 while in the following year a double and a single store and twelve dwellings were put up. Thomas McRoberts, the company's agent, sold the lots but he refused to sell corner lots as it was then thought certain that the town would, in time, be a large one. To show how highly the land was valued can be seen by the fact that $1,100 was offered but refused for the corner lot where the postoffice was later for a time located, while the others sold for from $250 to $600 each.

However, a short sighted and selfish policy was adopted by the company which together with the oppositions on both sides of the river caused the failure of the scheme. They installed a ferry boat on the river which they depended upon to make money for them, but as they charged a big price for transportation few who desired to locate in La Crosse used this means as they could not afford it.

Reaches Height of Prosperity.

Although the panic of 1857 was felt to a large extent in the village the effects of it disappeared soon and when the Southern Minnesota railroad ran its line through in 1858 and 1859 the pinnacle of prosperity had been reached. Although business and professional men from all over were coming to La Crescent, other towns in the vicinity worked against the Minnesota city and it was left out of the trading territory while the shipments were sent across the river to La Crosse. Hokah and Houston were the towns in Minnesota which were in the conspiracy against La Crescent.

La Crescent was to have one terminus of the railroad but no particular point was specifically named so the Kentucky company could do nothing about it and the city not able to fulfill the expectations of the company.

Additions to Town.

During the history of the town there have been several additions to it some of which have been duly recorded and the records kept.

In 1856 or 1857 Bryant & Watt's addtion was platted but as most of the land was marshy and some of it under six feet of water, it is thought that the scheme must have been purely speculative. The title deeds to the property are at this time still in the possession of the owners.

Cameron's addition is located on the second level and was platted in 1857 but only four lots of it were ever sold. In 1857 William's addition, which is now mostly an improved farm, was laid out and ready for sale, while in the same year the addition belonging to Moore& Peterson, situated on the hills and the side of a bluff, was laid out, this being followed by Martindale's and several other additions.

Early Industries.

Thomas Fletcher and J. and N. Webster started the Toledo Woolen Mills in 1865 on Pine Creek. An excellent stone building three stories high and containing the best machinery purchased at a cost of $8,000 is used here and the power is furnished by water. Consisting of one set of cards 48 inches in width, six looms, a jack with 264 spindles with shearing, fulling and other machinery to finish work, the machinery employed here is of the best and is capable of doing excellent work. Since 1878 when Mr. Webster bought out Mr. Fletcher and his brother, he has run the manufacturing plant alone. Besides supplying the local trade in a retail way, representatives are kept on the road to attend to the outside business.

Groff & Company's sawmill which was begun in 1856 on Pine Creek

(Continued On Page 63.)

THE W. SMITH GRUBBER COMPANY

THE NEW ATKINSON PLACE.

Fine New Residence is Home of Mrs. Robert Atkinson, With Whom Reside Her Sons, Levi and Samuel.

NEW HOPES OF A LIVE GENERATION

La Crescent of Today Sees Possibilities of a Modest but Substantial Growth and Fame

ITS INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Strides Already Made Indicate the Way to Real Progress in Pretty Village

When old Peter Cameron's canal went by default, the scheme of a master mind for shifting the channel of the Mississippi river away from La Crosse and causing it to sweep along the embankment below the splendid building site at La Crescent fell through, La Crescent, Minn., lost an opportunity of becoming a great city.

That was fifty years ago. Today the grandchildren of the men who were Peter Cameron's contemporaries, and others who have come to La Crescent during the intervening years, have a new ambition for La Crescent. They are not unreasonably optimistic. They do not picture it a metropolis. They do not prophesy that it will become a great industrial center. But they do believe that if its opportunities and resources are made the most of it will become the home of certain manufactories to handle which it is well situated, and that it will retain unto itself a considerable portion of the wealth that for many decades has passed without friction through it.

Plans for Growth.

La Crescent has one factory that is a world institution, and another the growth of which has warranted plans for the immediate erection of a new modern site. It is the needle's eye through which half the farm products marketed in La Crosse must find their way. It has not had ambitions as a market town, preferring an accessible La Crosse, free from embargo, to attempting the establishment of a home exchange. But Sept 1 will tell the tale. If by any chance, either through the default of La Crosse or of Houston county, September 1 fails to see active evidence that the turnpike to La Crescent is to be put in first class shape, and the wagon bridge made free, a general store and elevator company will be organized to stand as a sentinel at the La Crescent end of the grade and intercept so far as possible all business attempting to seek the city of La Crosse.

Village Brightens Up.

La Crescent has progressed materially as a village, and most of the strides have been made during the past decade. They have not consisted in a multiplicity of new enterprises, but rather have come in the form of a new civic spirit and in the breaking up of the dilapidated old historic town by the erection of modern residences and the remodeling and retouching of old ones. A dozen new homes, fit to grace the residential section of a city, have sprung up there, and on the whole the village wears an air of prosperity that it had not known for a quarter of a century.

To Solve Problem

However, there is still something lacking in La Crescent. It is occupation for the young generations. For years many of the brightest young people of the community in whom ambition stirred have been obliged to seek other fields of enterprise, and it is to overcome this that plans are being laid by some of the most loyal and thoughtful residents. That the problem will be solved within the next decade is among the probabilities.

The present officers are W. M. Selby, president; John Welch, Levi Atkinson and C. E. Boynton, trustees; G. A. Camp, treasurer, and J. W. McCaffrey, recorder.

Schools Improved.

The first evidence of an awakening in any comumnity is usually expressed in school activity. There had been in La Crescent an old two-room schoolhouse of rough stone, badly ventilated and unsanitary in many respects. In 1905, after considerable agitation, a fine four-room schoolhouse, modern in all particulars, sanitary and ample for the needs of the village for many years to come, was constructed. It is a concrete building, fireproof and up-to-date. The curriculum has been increased, and the school has been brought up to eight grades having the standard of our city grammar schools.

In 1907 a movement for street improvement was started. This did not consist of agitation for street pavement, for at present that is beyond the resources of La Crescent. In the past little attention had been paid to the streets. Grass and weeds had been permitted to grow and a general unkempt condition had obtained. The new program sought to remedy this, and so well did it suc-

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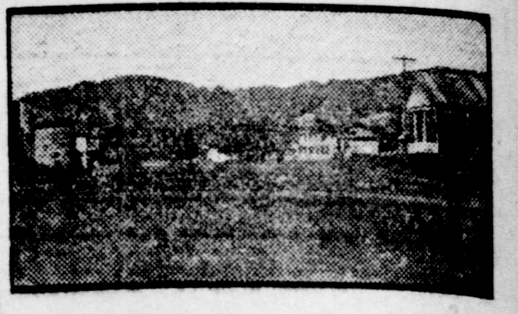


A VIEW OF MAIN STREET.

This Cut Shows the Old Peter Ferguson Store Which Has Been the "Emporium of Commerce" for Many Years.

THE CATHOLIC PARSONAGE

Former Residence of Capt. J. C. Day, a Home Rich in Historic Memory.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This Church Has An Immense Congregation, Drawing Its Support From Miles Around La Crescent.

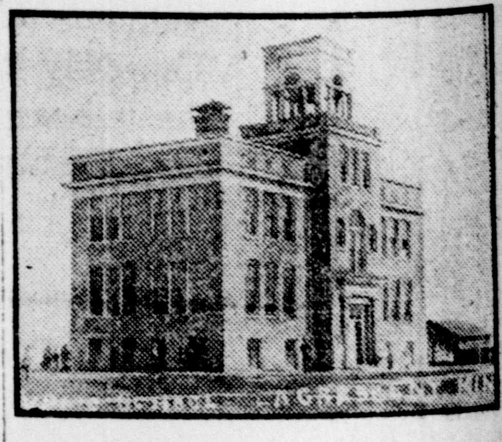
POST OFFICE
LA CRESCENT

THE POSTOFFICE.

Where Everet Webster, of Whose Photography All the Le Crescent Cuts in This Issue are Taken, Serves Uncle Sam's Customers.

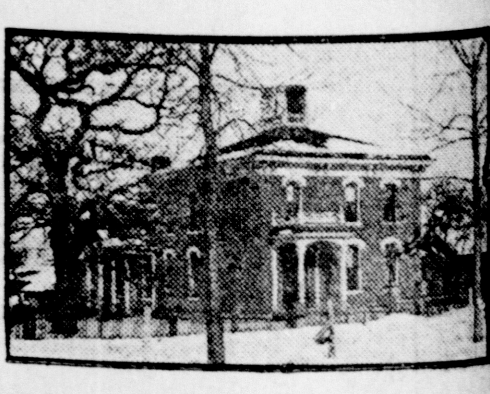
BERRY PICKERS.

Scene in the Strawberry Fields of the D. J. Cameron Farm.



NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

New Concrete Building Where the Young Idea Learns How to Shoot.



A FINE OLD HOME.

Former Residence of the Late William Potter Now the Property of

W. SMITH GRUBBER COMPANY

LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA

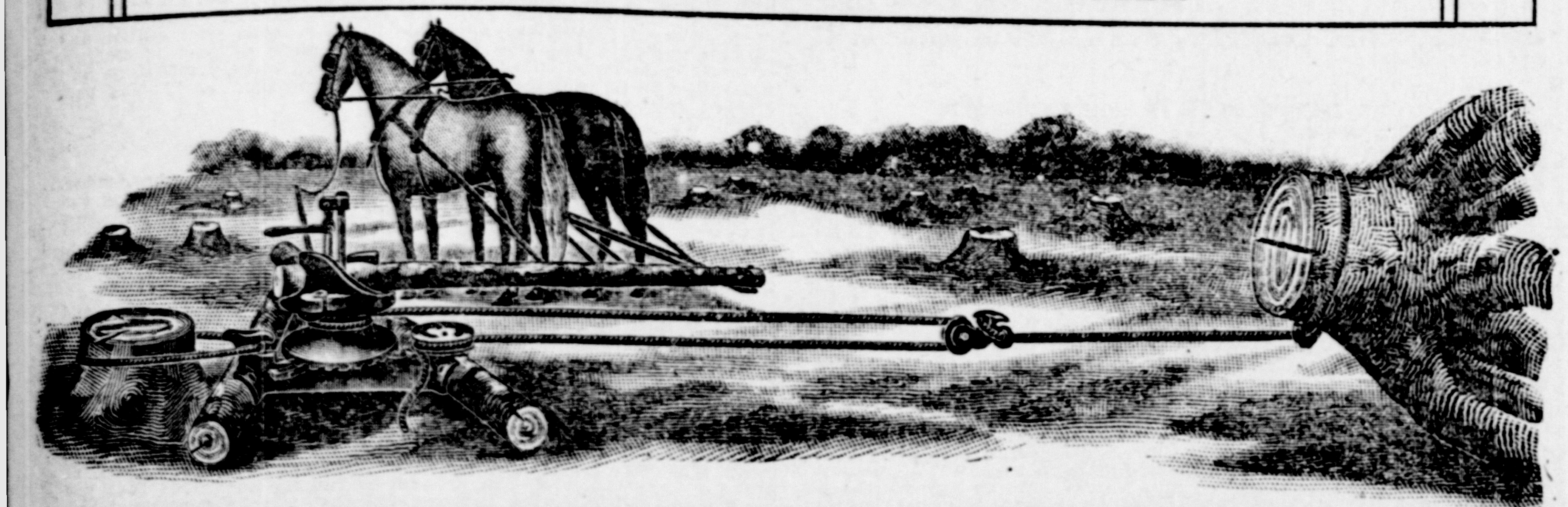
THE ONLY FACTORY AND THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST SELLING DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER. SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE OF FACTORY BARGAINS.

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA.

Try This Machine

30 DAYS AT OUR RISK

1911 MODEL, NEW SMITH STUMP PULLER



OUR FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION

We give you the most liberal FREE TRIAL OFFER ever made with an implement for farm use, and back of this offer stands our GUARANTEE that is worth more than $100,000.00 in the open market.

You send us your order for a New Smith Stump Puller and put it to work. After you have had it 30 days, if you do not find it exactly as represented, to come up to the full measure of our claims in weight, strength and capacity, the best machine made for clearing land and a profitable investment, you promptly notify us, and if we cannot quickly mend the trouble to your entire satisfaction, we will take the machine off your hands and refund your purchase money and all freight charges. YOU RUN NO RISKS WHEN YOU BUY THE SMITH.

OUR SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER.

We want a New Smith Stump Puller on every stump or timbered farm in North America.

We want you to read this proposition over carefully, word for word. We are going to offer you the New Smith Stump Puller, the final achievement of fifty years of experiment and endeavor in this one particular field, the very latest improved machine, combining the merits of simplicity, utility and perfection, at a price next to the cost of production.

We want you to take advantage of this offer; we want you to have one of these machines.

The rising prices of farm products, advancing steadily to higher levels, warns you to get every acre under cultivation if you are to share the fruits of an era of industrial activity now sighted. A tidal wave of prosperity is coming.

Again, the growing scarcity of farm help and consequent higher wages staring you in the face must find its remedy in labor-saving machinery. There is no other alternative.

Have you ever stopped to think that the waste stump and timber lands of this country offer the most productive soil to be found anywhere? Get this land under cultivation, and your product will multiply. The cost of clearing this land today with the New Smith Stump Puller is less than one-twentieth the cost of hand-labor, less than one-half the cost applied to any other make of stump puller. The New Smith machine will do the work cheaper, will do it better, and leave the ground in perfect condition for the plow.

THE FIRST CROP ON ONE ACRE OF GROUND WILL MORE THAN PAY FOR THE MACHINE; EVERY ACRE YOU ADD TO YOUR CULTIVATED AREA IS A PRODUCTIVE AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT; THE INCREASED VALUE OF SUCH LANDS IS THE MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT YOU CAN MAKE TODAY.

	Special Introductory Prices.
THE NEW SMITH NO. 2. Complete with 6 feet ¾-inch Anchor Loop, 50 feet ⅝-inch Pull Rope, and Snatch Block with 8 feet ¾-inch Hitch Rope, and Take-Up for slack rope. Suited for work up to 8 and 10 inches through. Shipping weight, 400 lbs. .... Catalogue price, $48.00	$29.95
THE NEW SMITH NO. 3. Complete with Patent 25-foot ¾-inch Anchor Rope, 50 feet ⅝-inch Pull Rope and Snatch Block with 25 feet ¾-inch Hitch Rope, and Take-Up for slack rope. Suited for work up to 15 and 18 inches through. Shipping weight, 550 lbs. .... Catalogue price, $67.50	40.97
THE NEW SMITH NO. 4. Complete with Patent 25-foot ⅞-inch Anchor Rope, 75 feet ¾-inch Pull Rope, Snatch Block with 25 feet ⅞-inch Hitch Rope, and Take-Up for slack rope. Suited for work up to 30 inches through. Shipping weight, 725 lbs. .... Catalogue price, $90.00	51.75
THE NEW SMITH NO. 11. Complete with Patent 25-foot 1-inch Anchor Rope, 75 feet ⅞-inch Pull Rope, Patent Snatch Block with 25 feet 1-inch Hitch Rope, and Take-Up for slack rope. Suited for the lightest as well as the very heaviest work. Shipping weight, 900 lbs. .... Catalogue price, $110.00	67.50

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA.

Try this Cream Separator at Our Risk

Ten Years Ahead of Any Other Cream Separator Sold To-day

THE LA CRESCENT GRAND

OUR FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION

We want you to send us your order for one of our La Crescent Cream Separators, and take it right into your own home and put it to work. We give you 30 days to try it to your own satisfaction, to compare it with any standard make of Cream Separator selling at three and four times the prices we are asking you, and if it does not meet with your approval in every way, if you do not find it the best Cream Separator sold at any price, and the greatest bargain you ever saw in a Separator, we don't want you to keep it. We will take it off your hands and refund your purchase money and all freight charges.

We know you will be delighted with the Cream Separator when you see it; we know you will never part with it after you have tried it.

THE LA CRESCENT CREAM SEPARATOR

For three years we have been searching the country for a perfect Cream Separator, a Separator that we could recommend to our customers with absolute confidence. Our efforts have not been spent hurriedly, but on the other hand we have gone right down to the bottom and worked up, trying and testing every known Separator on the market today. We have taken each one separately, noting every point of advantage, every point of merit, and we have selected a machine that combines every point of advantage found in the others and displaced every point of merit with something better. It has been a long voyage, at times a hard voyage, but the results have culminated in a perfect machine, a perfect Cream Separator, a Separator that will take the last drop of cream from the milk, a Separator that takes the least amount of your time to operate, and a Separator that requires the least labor of any to keep clean.

We offer you in the La Crescent Cream Separator a machine that is ten years ahead of any other Cream Separator on the market today.

Not only do we offer you the most wonderful improvements in Cream Separators, but we offer them to you at the lowest prices Cream Separators have ever sold for.

We offer you one of our new La Crescent Cream Separators for less money than you would have to pay for the cheapest machine made.

We offer you a Separator that will equal in quality and results any of the high-priced machines being sold today, at an actual saving of from $30 to $60, and we offer to turn the Separator over to you for thirty days to try it out and test our claims for it.

OUR TWENTY-YEAR GUARANTEE

We guarantee the La Crescent Cream Separator to be built of the best material used in the construction of any Separator made. We guarantee it to be absolutely free from flaws of any kind. Should any flaws be found, we agree to replace such parts free of cost to you at any time during twenty years from date of purchase.

We guarantee that the La Crescent Cream Separator will skim at the rated capacity when set up, operated and cared for in accordance with the instructions sent with each machine.

We guarantee the La Crescent Cream Separator to be all we claim for it, and if you do not find it exactly as represented after Thirty Days' Free Trial, you may return it to us and we will refund your money and all freight paid.

The Proper Size of Machine to Buy

We want to advise every one of our customers to buy one of the larger sizes of our Separators. Always buy a machine a little larger than your present requirements would call for, as you may increase your herd at any time, and you will then have a machine suited to your work. Besides, we want to impress firmly on your mind that the larger sizes of our machines are not the big and clumsy affairs you have seen in other makes, but are strictly hand machines. The 1,000 pound machine we offer you is but very little larger than our 150 pound machine, and is handled just as easily.

Our Special INTRODUCTORY PRICES

No. 1 La Crescent Cream Separator, cap. 350 lbs. of milk per hour, dealer's price $60, our price to you..........	$27.10
No. 2 La Crescent Cream Separator, cap. 500 lbs. of milk per hour, dealer's price $75, our price to you..........	34.87
No. 3 La Crescent Cream Separator, cap. 650 lbs. of milk per hour, dealer's price $90, our price to you..........	43.79
No. 4 La Crescent Cream Separator, cap. 750 lbs. of milk per hour, dealer's price $100, our price to you..........	48.39
No. 5 La Crescent Cream Separator, cap. 850 lbs. of milk per hour, dealer's price $125, our price to you..........	56.89
No. 6 La Crescent Cream Separator, cap. 1,000 lbs. of milk per hour, dealer's price $150, our price to you..........	62.57

Shipping weight, 200 lbs. each.

THE TOWN OF OLD NEAR TO A CITY

(Continued From Page 62.)

was one of the first of its kind to be put up in La Crescent.

The building was a two-story affair with the machinery run by water power secured by means of a dam thrown across the creek for this purpose. The mill was improved from time to time until it had a capacity of 1,000 feet of lumber per day. Until 1872 when T. Casper purchased the mill, it was kept running most of the time, but after that the building was moved to Hokah while the machinery was sent to the vicinity of St. Cloud. Groff & Company are now using the power to operate their flour mill.

Near the old sawmill is the Linganore Flouring mill where a small building was put up for the purpose in 1859. At first it was provided with a single run of stones turned by a reaction wheel but since then three runs of stones for wheat and one for feed have been installed. The building has also been improved since it was first put up and the plant is now considered a valuable one.

In 1857 D. Burton started the Burton sawmill which did well because it had two saws and a good supply of water from Pine Creek. Although at one time destroyed by too much water an attempt at rebuilding some distance from the old site was made but the work had to be abandoned.

The Michael sawmill owned by Samuel Michael was built on a branch of a creek and a single saw run by an avershot wheel did the work. Much trouble with the water was experienced here also and although several different people ran it in an attempt to make it a success the building eventually went down and was not again rebuilt.

D. J. Cameron built the La Crescent Flouring mill on his farm in the early seventies, the two story structure being supplied with four runs of stones. In order to get a head of seven feet a dam was built, but it was found that to get that amount, the water was backed up to the race of the Toledo mill, and after a legal contest in which it was decided that the dam had to be lowered two feet, the mill has not been in operation.

These were the industries begun by the pioneers when the place gave promise of some time becoming an important town. As is seen by their records few are still in operation.

Present Businesses.

The business firms of La Crescent are A. Ferguson's general store, a drug store, confectionery conducted by Postmaster Thomas Minshall, two blacksmith and wagon shops, one shoe shop, and a hotel of which Mr. Sawyer is the proprietor.

Education.

The record of the schools organized in La Crescent since the early days shows that there have been many different buildings which have served as educational institutions, but most of them have since been abandoned as the town grew.

In 1856 a school was started in the building in which W. R. Anderson now has his carpenter shop with Miss Nancy Ambler as the teacher. John A. Anderson constructed the building. Three months constituted the first term but at the end of that time the six or eight pupils enrolled quit and the school was discontinued.

Miss Jane Burton was the instructor in the first school which was built in 1855 on land belonging to the present B. A. Jenkins estate. Until 1864 when a frame building was put up, this served as the 'school for the community. Later, new buildings were constructed for schools on various lots about the town.

From time to time other districts were organized but all were small affairs and were frequently changed.

In 1868 the building which is used for a school now was built at a cost of about $2,800. This is a two story structure made of stone, is modern in every respect, and its dimensions are 26 by 42 feet. As a general rule the school year is ten months in length, while there are two departments in the institution and the average attendance is eighty.

Churches and Orders.

The Masonic Lodge is represented in La Crescent by the Morning Star Lodge No. 29, which, upon a petition was instituted in 1858. Following are the charter members: E. H. Kennedy, W. M., J. S. Penington, S. W., and Elihu Hunt, J. W., while the officers were: John A. Anderson, treasurer; Charles H. Hudson, secretary; M. W. Wilcox, S. D., Corydon Looney, J. D., W. R. Anderson, Tyler, and Henry T. Fox and Joseph Fowler.

Charles Hudson was the first mason taken into the lodge and he was later appointed secretary, his records showing that there has been a total of 98 members in the lodge while at present there are 35.

The first communications were in the Waller building, but they were later held in J. A. Anderson's hall. For a long time the old double store of the Town Site company but now owned by J. C. Allen has been occupied by the lodge.

Four churches, the Roman Catholic, Methodist, German Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian, are located in La Crescent, each of them having been established for many years. All are well attended by the people of the town and of the neighboring country, some of whom come for considerable distances in order to attend the services.

Father Tappard of La Crosse held the earliest mass in the Roman Catholic church in a little log schoolhouse in 1856. Two years afterwards, Father Pendergast, raised a small frame church for the Irish Catholics located on Pine Creek. Rev. Father P. Permin came to La Crescent from Wisconsin to be the first resident priest the village had, and he removed the building and enlarged it to meet the needs of the congregation which is now composed of 70 families.

The Methodist church is a village society, the first meeting of which was held in 1856 in the Brown office. This, however, was before the church was built. Services were held in the brick schoolhouse for a time, but in 1867 a church was built at a cost of $1,600. This church joined the Hokah circuit some years ago, services being held in each town at different times, but meetings are now held on alternate Sundays at La Crescent by Rev. G. W. Barrett and the membership is about twenty-five.

In 1858 the first meetings of the German Methodist Episcopal church were conducted by Rev. Feigenbaum in the old log schoolhouse in section six. Later revival services were held by enry Knight which proved successful. In 1863 a church was built at a cost of $500. The members at present, live in Hokah for the most part, and Rev. F. W. Buckholz is the minister.

Rev. S. G. Lowry conducted the first meetings of the Presbyterian church under a tree many years ago, but some time later the services were held in the brick schoolhouse. In 1862 a church was completed and dedicated on the 27th of April of that year. The bell of this church is said to have been the first one in a Presbyterian church in Minnesota, and those who donated towards its purchase were Rev. J. H. Enders, P. Enders, J. H. Voorhees, J. E. Voorhees, and G. Voorhees.

There are three cemeteries in La Crescent, the Roman Catholic, the Toledo and the Village cemeteries. All of them are old but the Roman Catholic cemetery is said to be the oldest.

Jewel Box Alarm.

Paris is now interested in my lady's jewel box with burglar alarm works in it. When the burglar picks up the box, or tampers with it, the thing gets busy with more noise than an alarm clock. Tip's advice to any lady who is warned by an alarm clock jewel box that a burglar is in the room with her is to refuse to be wakened by it and to interfere with his enterprise. Same advice to men. That device lets Mr. Burglar get too near before setting up its clanging clamor. The less fooling anybody does with burglars at close quarters the better. The kind of burglar alarm to recommend itself to people who think their lives are more valuable than precious stones would be one that would tell you the dark-lantern visitor was coming when he was five blocks away from your house.

Fine Collection Got Together.

All the animals, plants, minerals, and precious stones mentioned in the Bible are found in a special collection, shown at the Natural History museum, South Kensington, London, England.

Tune up and try again—for the life symphony is long!

NEW HOPES OF A LIVE GENERATION

(Continued From Page 62.)

ceed that a much more citified aperaance now presents itself, while from fifteen to twenty blocks of first class sidewalks ease the footsteps of the pedestrian.

Incorporation Revived

An incident which should have preceded this story of village improvements occurred in 1904. La Crescent had been laid out as a village during war times, but in 1866 the old village corporation had been allowed to lapse. During all these years the townspeople had been devoting their poll tax to building county roads, to the neglect of the town streets, and some of the businessmen felt that this condition should not longer be permitted to exist. There was a wide difference of opinion in relation to the matter but in 1904 the new idea prevailed and the old incorporation was revived, the late W. E. Potter being elected as the first village president.

There may still be some division as to the wisdom of this step, but it is claimed by the original advocates of the scheme that it has resulted in street improvement, sidewalk building and up-to-date school facilities without material increase in the taxation, the approximately $3,000 per year which was formerly spent by villagers on country roads just about balancing the additional cost of interest on the school bonds and other items and leaving the tax rate not materially increased.

Smith Grubber Co.

The biggest business institution in La Crescent is the W. Smith Grubber Co., which was established there about eleven years ago. This institution is one that would be considered important in any community. It sells its product, not only in every city in the United States, but in every civilized country on the globe.

William Smith, father of Frank E. Smith and Mark Smith, who are at present conducting the business, was the inventor of the grubber. It is a windlass stump puller which has been so successful that it has practically no competitor, those attempting to compete being largely imitators, whose efforts have been rewarded by no great degree of success. William Smith made this machine his life work, when he perfected his latest model in 1881 having spent upwards of thirty years in its development.

In the spring of '95 the Smiths bought the property which is the site of their present extensive site, building at that time the first of their reinforced concrete structures. This building has been added to constantly until it now represents one of the most complete, and positively one of the most up-to-date foundry and manufacturing plants in the northwest. The foundry is equiped up to the minute, and one must go to Gary to find its duplicate, of course on a larger scale. One of the noticeable things on entering this foundry is the weight of the stock which it produces. The substantial portions of the Smith grubber are heavier than anything molded in La Crosse, including railroad work.

The plant employs a large number of hands, all of them skilled labor, and the payroll is enormous.

Office a Marvel.

The publicity department of the Smith Grubber company is the most completely and modernly equipped office between the Twin Cities and Chicago. It distributes a general catalog having annually two editions of 100,000 each, a stump puller catalog, having annually two editions of 10,000 each, and 20,000 catalogs in various languages not included in the foregoing. It is equipped with typewriters upon which thirty-three different languages can be written, and all dictation is done by graphophone. By use of stencil cutter and mailing machine it can get to post with a stupendous quantity of mail matter within a few hours.

In describing its properties and its plans for La Crescent, under the title "Our New Home," Mr. Smith recently issued the following statement which is more truly complimentary to La Crescent because it is true:

Booms the Town.

"For three years we have been working out the problem of a manufacturing town on the west bank of the river opposite La Crosse, and so far and favorably have our movements progressed that we are able to announce the final settlement of our interests at this point, including our offices. In selecting this location we were actuated by the common tendency of factory interests to escape the arbitrary burdens of populous centers, to reach a minimum in costs of construction, maintenance and production, and to create helpful environs for our workmen.

La Crescent.

"Our new home is one of the most scenic spots on the upper Mississippi, overlooking the river and La Crosse, and connected with the latter by railroad and wagon bridges. Its general topography and natural conditions could not have been more favorable to the community. Then add to what nature has done for us, the artificial advantages of commerce and we venture the prediction that La Crescent will one day be among the busiest factory centers of the whole country.

Transportation Facilities.

"We have immediate access to the C. M. & St. P., the C. B. & Q., the C. & N. W., the G. B. & W., the L. C. & S. E. railroads, the American, United States, Adams and Wells-Fargo express companies, and the river packets.

Communication.

"This question is taken care of by six daily mails, local and long distance telephones, and the Western Union and North American telegraph companies.

A Retrospective.

"The commercial and industrial activities of this country extend over something like a period of fifty years, beginning with the building of the transcontinental lines that tapped our agricultural and mineral resources and opened the Great West to settlement. The development of the country during this time both in matter of population and the production of wealth is without parallel in all history.

"Before that day the territory of the Alleghanies absorbed the energies of capital; the manufacturing interests hovered near the Atlantic sea-board.

"Attracted by natural laws to the base of raw material and forced by competitive strife to closer markets the manufacturing center of the

(Continued On Page 64.)

W. SMITH GRUBBER COMPANY

LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA

THE ONLY FACTORY AND THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST SELLING DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER. SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE OF FACTORY BARGAINS.

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MADE OF COILED SPRING HIGH CARBON STEEL

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

Our confidence in our fence is such that we are giving our patrons Thirty Days' Trial before their acceptance and approval. We want to impress you clearly that there is no string tied to this proposition. Neither will we enter into a lengthy controversy to influence you to keep our fence should it fail to please you. If you purchase our fence and erect it, and find it unsatisfactory in any particular within thirty days, take it down and return it to us and let the freight charges follow. Mail us the Railroad Company's bill of lading, and tell us you were not pleased, and we will return to you every cent you remitted us. We put honesty into every phase of its construction, and we will be just as honest in the transaction of selling. We beg your pardon for being so positive in this matter, but it is done that you may know that we have not couched the thirty days' trial in language that has some other meaning. You will be witness, judge and jury and we will accept your decision without discussion.

IMPORTANT.

In taking up the manufacture of Woven Wire Fencing our object has been to offer a product absolutely free from the weakness so apparent in the general structure of Woven Wire Fencing of different makes, and to offer it at a price that would enable us to compete with the cheapest. Our object has been obtained by an alliance with one of the oldest and largest woven wire fence factories in the world, that gives us the marketing of its best product.

MATERIAL.

The first essential in a perfect fence is the material used. The consumer who has observed a weakness in his fence has never been able to assign a cause owing to a lack of knowledge of the technical trade, and the manufacturer has taken advantage of this ignorance to reap unjust profits from the use of inferior wire.

We give herewith a table showing the approximate average breaking strains of ultimate tensile resistance of the wire being used today in the manufacture of woven wire fencing. The resistance is given in tons per square inch of sectional area:

Bright hard drawn wire	35 tons
Bessemer steel wire	40 tons
High Carbon steel wire	80 tons

They all look alike, and so far as appearance goes no difference can be detected. The real difference in the material, however, will account for so many short-lived fences. WE GIVE YOU OUR GUARANTEE THAT THE WIRE USED IN OUR WOVEN WIRE FENCING IS MADE OF HIGH CARBON STEEL.

The wire made in the manufacture of our fencing is all made in our own factory and is thoroughly and heavily galvanized. There is as much difference between our wire and the common grades as there would be in two wagons made of pine and hickory, and you know about how long a pine wagon would last.

OUR COILED SPRING WIRE.

Right here we want to emphasize a strong point in favor of Coiled Spring Fence. No matter how tight you stretch a Coiled Spring Fence you cannot pull all the coil out of the wires. There is always more than enough coil in the wires to provide for contraction—the wire is never stretched—the fence is always tight and on account of the great elasticity in the coiled wire the posts when once set solid remain so. A Coiled Spring Fence properly erected never presents a loose, baggy appearance.

You can erect our fence any place; up, down or over hills. Should you have occasion to move it a dozen or more times it will go up the last time as easily as the first. Portability is a quality not often found in woven wire fencing. It is one of the many advantages of ours. The Coiled Spring Wire does this.

OUR ALUMINIZED PROCESS.

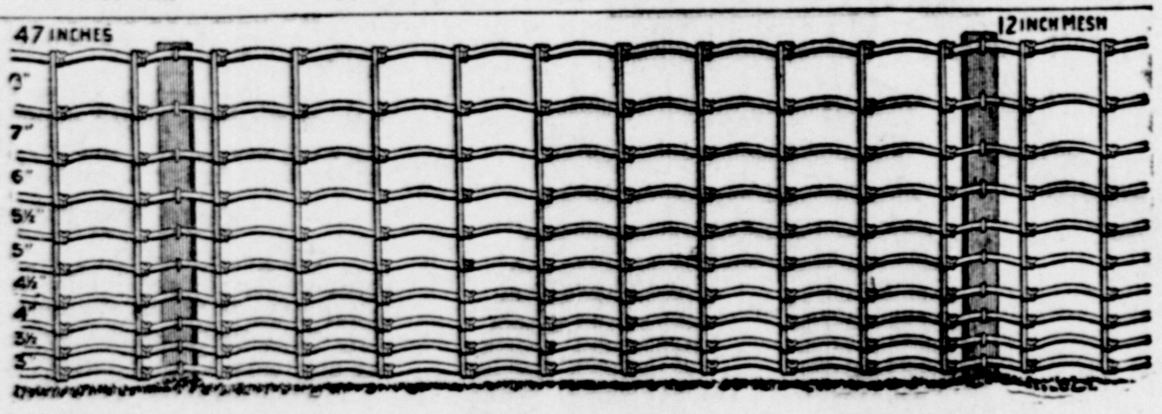
One of the effective complaints against woven wire fence has been the ineffectiveness of the galvanizing against the corrosive influences of the climate. That the process of galvanizing has been so poorly executed by many manufacturers, thus rendering it almost worthless as a protection against corrosion, is a fact to which many farmers can fully attest.

In this connection we desire to state that we have found a mixture of Aluminum with spelter highly satisfactory, since its tendency to harden gives a firmer set to the galvanizing coat. It also causes the spelter to flow with a greater degree of smoothness and adheres to the wire with greater tenacity.

19c PER ROD

Our style "B" Fence has No. 9 wires at top and bottom, the intermediate line wires are No. 12 and the upright or stay wires No. 13. All of the wire used is heavily and thoroughly galvanized and the running wires are of High Carbon Coiled Spring Material. The stays are 12 inches apart and are continuous the full height of fence, loops being formed in them and wrapped around the line wires very neatly and tightly. This effective method of attaching the upright stays avoids the exposed ends that soon rust which are usually found in stay wire fences. This fence is exceptionally strong and durable and gives universal satisfaction.

It is put up in 10, 20 and 40-rod rolls. All shipments are made from factory in Central Indiana.



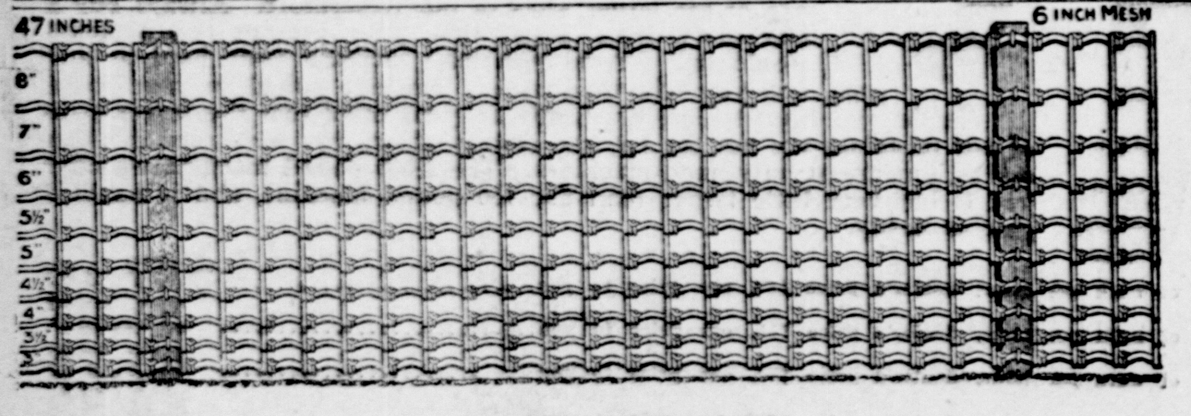
Style "B"—Stays 12 Inches Apart.

HIGH CARBON STEEL.

PRICES.

Height.	Number of Strands.	Approximate Weight Per Rod.	
26 inches	Seven	6 pounds	19 cents
32 inches	Eight	6½ pounds	22 cents
39 inches	Nine	7½ pounds	25 cents
47 inches	Ten	8 pounds	27 cents
55 inches	Eleven	9 pounds	31 cents

THE BEST FENCE MADE.



24½c PER ROD

This style is in every way the same as our "B" fence except that the upright stays are placed only 6 inches apart instead of 12 inches. It is particularly adapted for use at places where a very close and strong fence is required. Put up in 10, 20 and 40-rod rolls.

Style "C"—Stays 6 Inches Apart.

HIGH CARBON STEEL.

PRICES.

Height.	Number of Strands.	Approximate Weight Per Rod.	Per Rod.
26 inches	Seven	7 pounds	24½ cents
32 inches	Eight	8 pounds	28 cents
39 inches	Nine	9 pounds	32 cents
47 inches	Ten	10 pounds	35 cents
55 inches	Eleven	11 pounds	39 cents

THE BEST FENCE MADE.

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA.

OUR PRIZE STOVE OFFER

For the purpose of advertising our Stove Department we are going to make a Special Introductory Price on the very latest designs of our Crescent Ranges with all our new improvements. We give you the greatest Prize Offer ever made in the line of Stoves. We want you to read our Offer over carefully and send us an order for one of these Stoves, and you will agree with us that it is the greatest bargain you ever saw.

The stoves listed in this department are the very latest designs as regards construction and adaptation to climatic changes. In fact, the stoves offered here have been selected by stove experts as representative of the highest state of the art in stove making.

We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better line of stoves than we are offering; we challenge any manufacturer to meet our prices.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

YOU TAKE NO RISK whatever in sending us your order. If the stove we send you doesn't prove perfectly satisfactory in every way and the greatest bargain in this line you ever saw or heard of, you can return it to us at our expense and we will promptly return your money, including what you paid for freight charges. Remember also, you have thirty days' trial, during which time you can assure yourself that you have obtained from us the greatest possible value for your money. If you feel dissatisfied at any time during the thirty days you can return the stove and your money will be promptly refunded.

OUR BINDING GUARANTEE.

OUR WRITTEN BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every stove sold by us. Note the very broad scope of this guarantee. We will correct, without any expense to you, any defect of any nature whatsoever, which by any accident may have escaped the rigid inspection at the foundry, and which develops when the stove is put in use. No other stove manufacturer stands behind his product as we do. Please remember that a guarantee is as good as the concern that makes it, and that when we give a guarantee on any merchandise it means that all the resources of this responsible mercantile institution are behind it.

WE GUARANTEE every piece and part that enters into the stove we sell you to be perfect in material, perfect in manufacture, perfect in operation, and unequaled by any other stove or range of its class in durability and beauty, in economy in the consumption of fuel, and if you do not find it so, you may return it to us at our expense, and we will immediately return your money, together with all the transportation charges paid by you.

WE FURTHER GUARANTEE every stove you order from us to reach you in perfect condition. We are very careful in preparing our Stoves for shipment, they are very securely crated, every loose part is properly attached to the stove or enclosed, and we know that it will reach you in the same perfect condition in which it leaves our hands. If, however, when the Stove reaches your station and is examined by you, you find that any piece or part is cracked, broken, or damaged in any way whatsoever, remember that we will replace or repair such cracked, broken, damaged or missing part free of any cost to you.

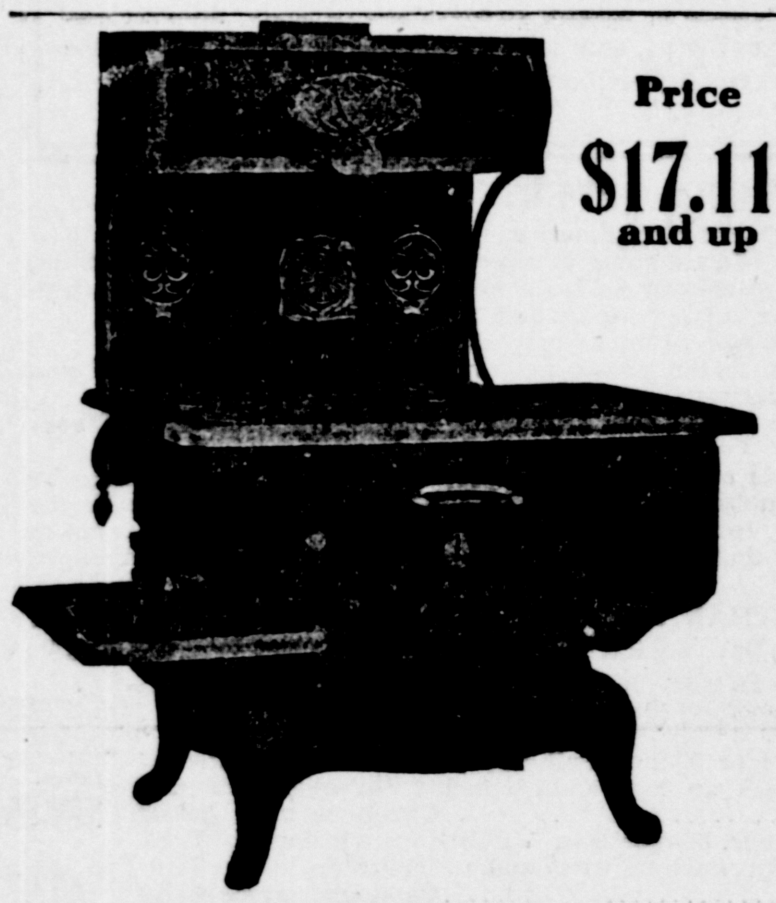
OUR 30 DAYS' TRIAL OFFER.

TO PROVE TO YOU that we will furnish you with a handsomer, a better, a stronger made and better finished and more lasting and more economical fuel consuming Stove than you could buy anywhere else, and at a big saving in cost to you, we make you this most liberal thirty days' trial offer, an offer which enables you to find out, without expense to you, just what we mean when we say that we are selling the world's leaders in Stoves and Ranges.

SELECT ONE OF OUR STOVES as illustrated, described and priced in this Catalogue, send us the price of the Stove which you would like to test, and we will send it to you with the understanding and agreement that you may use the Stove in your own home for thirty days, during which time you may put it to every possible test that may be devised. You may compare it with any other Stove you have used, and the Stoves used by your friends and neighbors, and the Stoves that other dealers are anxious to sell you and if you do not find after this thirty days' trial that it is in every way better than any Stove you can buy from your dealer at home or elsewhere, if you are not absolutely convinced that you have made a big saving in cost, and that you have received just the sort of stove that you have been anxious to secure, you may return the stove to us at our expense, and we will immediately return your money, together with all the transportation charges paid by you.

NO FAIRER OFFER COULD BE MADE by any firm or individual than this thirty days' trial offer; it gives you every opportunity that could be asked to investigate the merits of our Stoves.

All shipments made direct from our Ohio factory.



Price **$17.11** and up

The Crescent Cast Range

This is the most beautiful design ever offered in a Cast Range, the most up-to-date range built by any manufacturer. Read our description over carefully and compare it with any other stove made, and you will find that we are saving you from 50 to 60 per cent on the price.

We want you, Mr. Reader, to have one of these stoves, and we urge you, by all means, to take advantage of our offer now.

Body constructed of only the **highest grade of stove plate obtainable.** Broiler or feed door is substantially mounted to the left of main top. Has **check slide** to control the fire. Large, **substantially built ash pan with heavy wire handle,** and resting in a commodious ash pit. **Duplex grate** for soft coal and wood, and **dockash grate for coal** (hard) and wood, the latter firebox being equipped for hard coal with fire brick lining instead of iron linings. **Large, roomy wood only fire box,** with wood extension of best cast stove plate. Hearth is large and smooth, drawing out to expose the entire ash pit. **Porcelain lined reservoir tank** of large capacity, set in a **casing of handsome design. A late invention, our anti-scorch lid,** furnished with this stove, which prevents all possibility of burning or even scorching cereals or other food being cooked, and removes the necessity of stirring.

Range No.	Size of Lids.	Size of Oven.	Reser. and H. C. Shipping Weight.	Square Only.	With High Shelf Only.	With High Closet Only.	With Reservoir Only.	With High Shelf and Reservoir.	With High Closet and Reservoir Just Like Cut.
82-18	8-inch	18x18x11	435	$17.11	$19.13	$19.97	$20.19	$22.32	$22.85
82-20	8-inch	20x20x12	485	18.67	20.73	21.75	21.79	23.92	24.45
92-20	9-inch	20x20x12	485	18.67	20.73	21.75	21.79	23.92	24.45

NEW HOPE FOR A LIVE GENERATION

(Continued From Page 63.)

country has been moving westward, until today its seat is in the Mississippi Valley.

A Perspective.

"Measuring conditions in the past and present we can see in the dim future the banks of the Mississippi lined with furnaces producing the implements for the world. Every condition is working to this end. The productiveness of the farm and the mine has moved our inventive genius out into the realms of boundless creation. With everything to work with and everything to hope for there is no limit to our possibilities. The congestion of traffic during the past, in which increased transportation facilities have been unable to keep apace with the increased production of wealth, has forced on the Nation the project of developing our inland water ways. It will take another decade to start the work, and another to finish it, but it will come. The next generation or the next will see this. It will see the products of factory and farm moving down the Father of Waters in boats bound for the markets of foreign lands. Our products can be laid down in the ports of South America, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in Autralia, in the islands of the world at a far less carriage fee than is now charged for similar shipments to either Atlantic or Pacific Coast states by rail. The impetus that this cheaper freight rate, afforded by inland waterways, will give our shipping, will dot the seas with the flag of America like unto the milky ways. Temporary panics may embarrass this end, but nothing can prevent it. It will come. It is coming now.

Factory Sites

"We now own and control available ground suited for factory use at this point, with rail frontage, and offer sites and other inducements to manufacturing plants locating here.

"We solicit correspondence from manufacturers who are ready to consider the advantages of a central location at present tributary to the trade of North American and of the world, with promise of greater things."

Export Trade Big.

While the writer was in La Crescent interviewing Mr. Smith about July 15th, he saw two carloads of Smith grubbers shipped to Australia. The export trade of the factory averages a carload a month, and while in addition to the stump puller the concern carries a general line of useful articles, the extent to which the stump puller predominates may be indicated by the fact that the factory is the largest single user of wire rope in the world.

An incident in relation to this factory is conveyed by the following letter received by the company during last year.

A Story of the Deep.

"Port Severn, Ont., Mar. 12, 1910.
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.,
La Crescent, Minn.,
Gentlemen:

"You may be interested to know that two years ago Dec. 24th last I was in Terra Del Fuego, when the sailing ship Portue was wrecked on what was called Punt Leoni (Lion Point) and was given up for lost. I was looking on while they were salvaging some of the cargo, and among the articles brought out of the hold was a Smith Stump Puller. I was on an engineering job at the time, and was well known, and when I suggested that they use this machine to pull the boat off the rocks they were not long in acting on that advice. By getting the machine on one point of rock and fastening a set of ropes to another, we were able to pull the boat off into the water again where she rode easily and the owners surveyed her again and went to sea.

"There was a high gale blowing at the time right on to the rocks and no tugs or steamers within call, and the boat would have broken up before long is she had not been pulled off. The boat was bound from New York to Australia via Cape Horn.

"I trust you will be interested in the above, and remain faithfully,

"H. A. NEATON,
Mechanical Engineer."

A Fast Eleven Years.

It was eleven years ago that Frank E. Smith, son of the inventor, assumed actual direction of the business, and an indication of its growth may be found in the following statistics taken from its books:

The 1910 export trade doubled the 1909 export trade.

The domestic trade each year for ten years, as based upon the number of orders, has increased over the preceding year's domestic trade by at least 25 per cent. The actual increase is much greater than that is with the increase of business the size of the orders has grown much larger.

The company proposes immediately to establish a branch factory in Canada, in order to get the preferential rate granted manufacturers in that country in shipping into all the English dependencies and territories.

The Canning Company

The next industry in importance to the Smith Grubber company is the La Crescent Canning company. The The incorporators were Peter Ferguson, Peter Brant and the late William E. Potter, and the business was conducted under the management of Albert Picard. It started with prospects of prosperity, doing both a pickling and canning business, and its products found a welcome in the market. Misfortune overtook the company, however, and operation of the plant was discontinued. Later it was resumed under the direction of Mr. D. C. Gurley, who attained some success with it although its equipment had pretty much gone out of fashion.

Changes Hands.

Within the past few years the property was purchased by Allan Cameron and William Handorf, and they have run it as an exclusively tomato canning proposition, attaining success so substantial as to justify them in the projected investment in a new plant to do business on a much larger scale. With them will be associated John Cameron, a brother of Allan, and it is arranged that the officers of the new corporation shall be Allan Cameron, president; William Handorf, secretary, and John Cameron, treasurer. In addition to tomatoes they will can corn, pumpkins, apples, etc., and they propose to do this in a plant that shall be ample for the demands and up-to-date in every particular.

Soil is the Best.

One of the things that has led to this new investment is the fact that experiences thus far have demonstrated that the soil in and about La Crescent is peculiarly adapted to the raising of canning factory materials. Particularly are the tomatoes of the very highest standard, rich in flavor and of the deep red color demanded by the fancy market.

Other Advantages.

La Crescent is entered by two farmer telephone lines, and has both the Bell and the Tri-State long distance connections. It has two general stores, three churches and no saloons, having been "dry" since away back in war times. Nearby is a co-operative creamery of which A. Lilly is president. The Dubuque S. M. and River divisions of the C. M. & St. P. railway enter the village, making it a satisfactory shipping point.

LA CROSSE ROADS MUCH IMPROVED

State Engineer Compliments Superintendent Hintgen on Highway Improvements

DIFFICULT GRADES ARE CUT

Use of Crushed Rock Gives Smooth, Serviceable and Durable Surface

During the last few years the roads in the vicinity of La Crosse, as well as in all parts of the county, have undergone great improvements which have served to bring them up to a standard which now makes them compare favorably with those in other parts of the country. Superintendent John Hintgen together with his assistants have accomplished a great deal along this lin. Mr. Hintgen has worked with the state roads man and that his work has been good can be seen by the fact that the state engineer has complimented him warmly, on his achievements in this county.

In building the modern roads here the obect of those in charge has been to cut down and eliminate the grade wherever possible, but nowhere is it to be over 6 per cent. After this has been done a sub grade which is the bed of the road and is cut and rolled in order that the drainage may be good, is laid and a layer of No. 1 stone, which is from 2 to 3 inches in size, is put on top of that. This is also rolled and then a layer of finer stone, No. 2, which is from 1 to 2 inches in size, is laid on that and rolled. On roads in this part of the country limestone and screenings form the top layer, they being rolled thoroughly so that the crevices in the No. 2 rock may be filled up and a firm highway made. Water is sprinkled on the surface and rolled in until all the fine limestone has been washed into the road and this is done until no more dampness will be held.

Rolled While Wet.

More water is then poured on until the road is entirely wet after which a ten ton roller is run over it until there is no wave or motion ahead and this indicates that a compact surface has been made. About 4 or 5 inches of each of the No. 1 and 2 is put in the road but after it has been rolled and completed it is about six or seven inches thick. In this locality the main object of the screenings is to cement the rock together and to make one solid mass but in places where the rock is harder a layer of No. 3 stone is put on the upper part.

Different experiments have been made in other parts where the rock is not so soft as it is here, an example of this being found in New York where they put the larger on top while the smaller is placed at the bottom. Another method which has been given a trial is to place the No. 1 rock in the second layer and the finer grades below that.

The crew which does the work of construction consists of an engineer who has charge of the roller, a driver for the water tank who has to spread rock, and two men to spread the rock to the required thickness.

In Wisconsin the average cost of crushed stone is $1.25 per yard. It takes 1,400 cubic feet to lay a mile of road, and the average cost of a mile of road is $2,500.

Average Cost 50 Cents.

As far as possible nine foot roads are built in the country but where the traffic is especially heavy they are made fourteen feet wide. As the majority of people drive in the center of the road no matter what its width may be the narrower one is generally built is it is plenty large for places where the travel is not extraordinarily heavy. Two teams can easily pass on the fourteen foot road, but the additional cost of this one over the smallest one is $1,500 with only other size highway being twelve feet but this is considered impractical. The average cost of building a road where the country is level is 50 cents per foot.

On account of the many hills around here which make frequent grades necessary, road building is made a little more expensive than in some other localities and the average cost of construction is 62 cents per foot.

The farmers are pleased with the way in which the construction of the new highways is being done for at present they are getting better roads for less money than ever before. Both the fourteen foot and nine foot roads are proving popular but the condition of the traffic is considered before installing a new place for travel. Where the land is marshy or the travel heavy the wider road is necessary but in a great many places a nine foot highway is of sufficient size for the demands of the traffic.

The cost of laying roads is increased somewhat in this locality by the fact that labor is scarce and that the country is hilly making grades necessary but difficulty in getting men to build highways is experienced in many places so the expense is made larger there also. From 50 to 75 yards of road should be laid by a crew in a day except in places where there is a crushing plant where more work can be accomplished.

Appropriations Large.

Superintendent John Hintgen has charge of all roads build Crosse county and he goes from one place to another to look after the work of construction. This year the appropriations for new roads have been larger than ever before showing that those which were put up last year have been satisfactory to all concerned.

When an old road is to be rebuilt the best method of fixing it up is to spike it, that is to rip it up, then mix new rock with the old to complete the new highway. Mormon coulee was repaired in this way and the results were satisfactory to those using the road.

At times gravel is used in the construction and this makes a durable road when a sufficient supply of clay and limestone can be secured to hold the rock in place. There must be some binding substance to hold the rock in place.

Building the roads nine inches high in the middle and but three inches in height on the sides makes it possible to keep them well drained so that they will be fit for travel at all times.

Unwelcome Addition to Drink.

A peculiar experience recently befell a tradesman at Murwillumbah, Australia. He is in the habit of leaving a jug of water in a shady spot all day to cool, drinking it at night. The other evening he was on the veranda talking to his wife, and reaching for the jug took a drink, and before he knew where he was a frog was halfway down his throat, eventually sliding right down.

Wanted Corroboration.

"Now, Rastus," roared the major, "what is the use? Don't you know that I know you are lying?" "Yassuh," replied Rastus; "but yer see, Marse Henry, I kind o' thought I'd like to hab yo' opinion on de subject befo' I decided dat I was lyin' fo' sho' mahself. Now dat yo' says I is, Marse Henry, I jest reg'larly knows I is, suh."—Harper's Weekly.

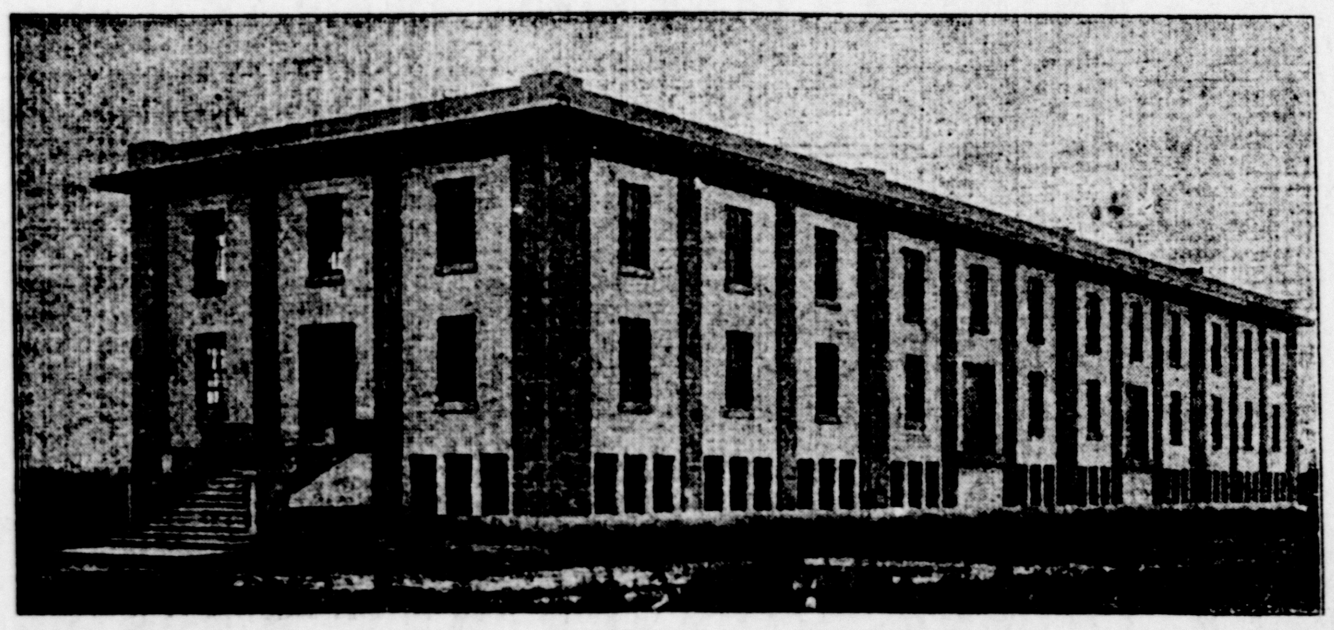
Hard Thing to Be Sure Of.

A man is never sure a woman lo[illegible] him till she tells him so herself, a[illegible] even then he has a few guesses com-

THE LA CRESCENT TOMATO EXCELS THEM ALL

Peculiarly adapted soil gives it, when canned, supremacy of the American Market.

NEW FACTORY TO BE BUILT



Reinforced concrete building selected as the model for projected new home of this company.

Our FANCY LINE leads all in SAVORY FLAVOR and RICHNESS of Color.

THE LA CRESCENT CANNING COMPANY.

HOUSTON CENTER OF RICH VALLEY

Fertile Farming Land in Beautiful Rolling Valleys on the Root River

CORN PRINCIPAL PRODUCT

Town Was Once Moved to Get Railroad Facilities; Citizens Are Prosperous

When W. G. McSpadden started out from La Crosse and journeyed up Root river to a place where he staked out a claim of eighty acres, in 1852, which on the site where Houston was to be built, he was undoubtedly the first white man to set foot in that section of the country. Although the site was then considered a good one for the location of a large town and the founder thought that such a place could be started. he did not attain the success which he hoped for.

When the Southern Minnesota railroad ran its line through the vicinity it was thought that a station on that road would help the town to a large extent in order to get the desired station Houston was moved to the west so that it could be procured. From that time on the original settlement has been known as Old Houston which is still revered for its deeds of the olden times.

Bridges Stop Navigation.

Houston is made up of three government townships. It lies on Root river, which, although navigable at one time, is not fit for much travel now as there are too many bridges and mills there. Numerous rivers, valleys and irregular bluffs make up the surrounding country and the valleys contain land which is rolling and good for farming purposes.

On this land, which is for the most part loam, corn forms the principal product although wheat is also grown to some extent. About thirty bushels of the former can be procured from an acre. Although wheat was at first the principal grain raised on account of its value to the early settlers, it is not grown to any great extent at present.

Two of the most picturesque valleys in the vicinity of Houston are Looney Valley and Swede Bottom, both of which are characterized by the beauty of the scenery to be found there. Indian Mound, so called because the remains of an Indian had been found sitting there propped up by stakes, is to be seen near the ferry.

Walter Webster accompanied Mr. McSpadden on one of his trips to the new settlement and he located on land to the west of the other pioneers. but he made no improvements there and during the winter of 1853 he lived with Mr. McSpadden in his dwelling. Lars Johnson arrived in the fall of 1853, he also taking up land in the western part of the village. E. K. Dyer, Mr. Sanborn, T. H. Coniff and Mr. Case are other pioneers who settled in the new country in the early days.

Small Settlements.

Several small settlements were begun at different times around the site of Houston, chief among them being Looney Valley, the Forks, and another village situated south of Looneysville called St. Lawrence. It was thought that this latter village would prosper for they felt certain that the railroad would pass through there but when it did not the settlement did not enjoy such a large growth as was expected.

Mr. Hyatt, who came to the site of Looney Valley in 1852 was the first settler there, but some time later John S. Looney and his three sons arrived and as Mr. Looney was a progressive man he was in every plan to make the place grow and he did a great deal towards that end. Charles Gainor came with Mr. Looney, while others who came shortly afterwards were Isaac Thompson, Adam Coon, A. B. Hunt and Mr. Cushon, the latter of whom came in 1853 and near his place is a high peak which is one of the landmarks of Houston as well as a great sight for travelers. In addition to these pioneer residents is Mr. Butterfield who settled in this place in 1854.

Would Make Town Center

The ambition of the early settlers of Looney Valley was to make the place a center for the surrounding country and their efforts were all directed along this line. D. D. Wilson was the postmaster of the office which was built in 1855 but discontinued in 1858.

Corydon Looney was the proprietor of a store which was begun in 1855 but he soon sold out to D. D. Wilson who added to the stock while in 1856 he put up a large building which he used for both a store and a residence. Mr. Wilson conducted business in this store but a few years when he moved away. Some years later he was elected a state representative.

W. G. McSpadden laid out a town on his farm in 1856, the new settlement was called Winfield after General Winfield Scott, and plans for a metropolis of no mean size were made. A blacksmith shop and a saloon were the only places of business and the town did not materialize.

Thirty-five buildings comprised the village of Houston when it was three years old and most of these were places of business although there was also a school in the list.

First Village Officers

On April 7, 1874, the village was organized in accordance with an act of the state legislature, while the first officers elected were as follows: President, H. Rasmussen; trustees, A. P. Johnson, E. A. Brown, and P. Erickson; clerk, D. F. Case; treasurer, I. Abrahamson; marshal, O. A. Johnson; justice of the peace, E. A. Horner; assessor, G. C. Turner.

A village seal was procured by the board, while the saloon license was changed from $100 to from $75 to $125 for as a general rule the expenses of the villages are paid out of this fund without levying a direct tax.

The postoffice was established in 1857 with A. Marsh as the first postmaster. The building was moved in 1866, and when D. F. Case was postmaster in 1871 a money order department was installed. Lyman R. Hall purchased the first money order on August 3rd of that year, the amount being $30, and during the first month that this department was in the office 24 orders were issued, while in 1881 a total of 119 were issued, this being a big advance over the previous years.

Manufacturing was an important item in the early days as the water power could easily be utilized for running mills and on account of the newness of the country manufactured products were needed. Mr. McSpadden operated a saw mill in 1856. He started a flour mill in 1865 and 1866, and E. W. and Charles Hoyt were the proprietors of a flour and saw mill in 1867. Mr. Charles Smith put up a machine shop in 1867 or 1868. Messrs. Smith and Todd erected a saw mill in addition to the shop in 1872. In 1875 the erection of the Houston Roller Flouring Mill, which was put into operation two years later, was begun, and but a few years ago Mr. McSpadden started an immense sorghum manufacturing plant.

Four Churches

Houston has four churches, the Lutheran Evangelical, Episcopal, Houston Free Baptist and Roman Catholic. Some others were begun in the early times but they have since been discontinued

There are three general stories in town owned by D. C. Dyer, Field & Briggs and A. P. Johnson, three dry goods stores, owned by E. A. Horner, L. R. Hall and I. Abrahamson, C. Rasmusson's grocery store, L. A. Tennison's five and ten cent store, and a glassware and crockware store of which F. N. Goodrich is the proprietor. C Hollengren and J. B. Gerard are the blacksmiths, and the town is supplied by two hotels, the Sherman House, owned by A. B. Smith and the Minnesota Hotel of which T. R. Parrick is the proprietor. J. Vincent has a lumber yard, L. Whitehouse owns the livery stable, W. W Cargill & Brothers are grain and provision dealers and Williams, Cargill & Fall are the wheat buyers. The warehouse is owned by D. L. Buell, E. E. Webster is a lime dealer, Ever Jacobson has a harness and saddlery shop, and Thomas Ryan,E.O. Lokken and S. S. Wensen are boot and shoemakers. There is one tailor in Houston, A. Landergren. James Haley operates a meat market and feed store while Whitehouse Brothers have a restaurant and grocery store. Seven saloons, several of which have billiard tables in conjunction with them, are located in the village and are owned by T. Rowland, James Rowland, A. Olson, C. Nelson, J. D. Lenahan, C. Jacobson and Anna Huber.

LANESBORO LIES IN RICH VALLEY

Root River Country Often Compared to Miniature Switzerland Because of Hills

BANKS ARE FULL OF MONEY

Indication of Prosperity of Town and Surrounding Territory; Livestock Market

Lanesboro is the most picturesque little city in the state of Minnesota. The Root River Valley, from La Crescent west to Lanesboro, has been often compared with Switzerland, although it can only be a miniature edition. The hills are high and the bluffs abrupt, and of course this gives valleys of corresponding depths, and in some places they are pinched up to form mere ravines or gorges, and in others spread out and make room for fine farms. No place in the valley are the natural surroundings more romantic and idyllic than at Lanesboro, where in 1868 a village sprang up among the bleak cliffs and upon the rocky bottoms that skirt the shores of the favorite stream of the Indians, the Hokah or Root river.

The city was originally started by a company of New York capitalists, whose idea it was to accumulate wealth by utilizing the abundant water power at this point. At a cost of $25,000 a dam was built across the river, and three large flouring mills were erected. However, Fillmore county is no longer a wheat producing country, and only one mill remains. This mill is owned and operated by Messrs. M. Scanlan, M. Barrett and J. H. Leary, and it is one of the largest and best equipped flouring mills in Southern Minnesota.

A VIEW OF LANESBORC

Manufacturing Industries

Of other manufacturing industries Lanesboro has a creamery, a saw mill, and a canning factory packing peas and sweet corn. Last year this factory in a scoring contest conducted by the state was awarded first prize for the excellence of its product. The superintendent of this factory is J. W. Peacock, one of the best processors in the country.

The city of Lanesboro is governed by the following officials: L. T. Tollefson, mayor; W. S. Henry, M. K. Skaug, A. J. Lund, councilmen, and T. A. Bell, clerk. The city has a municipal light and power plant and water works, which are under the supervision of this body of officials.

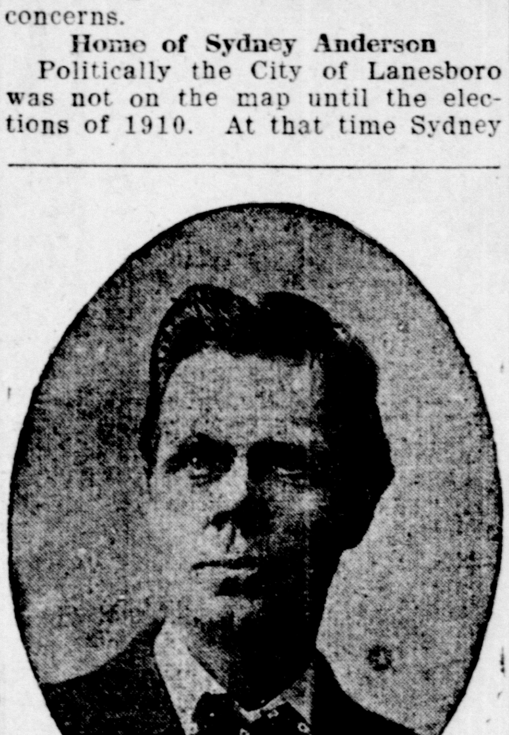
Lanesboro has two banks, the Scanlan-Habberstad State bank and the State Bank of Lanesboro. As an indication of the prosperity of Lanesboro and surrounding country, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that on June 7, 1911, the former bank had on deposit $564,672.62.

This city is and has been for many years the best livestock and grain market on the Southern Minnesota railroad.

Every line of business is well represented in Lansboro. The two big mercantile firms of the town are the Langlie-Olson-Fladager Co., and Skaug Bros. & Lynch. Then there are N. K. Breiseth, Langlie Bros., E. J. Bothun, M. Gulbranson, grocers; G. B. Ellestad, jeweler; C. O. Krogstad, druggist; Elstad & Bell and M. B. Williams, hardware; M. V. Bean & Son, harness shop; Chas. J. Nelson, variety store; Schansberg & Solberg, meat market; N. C. Moe, Wagon shop; Christenson & Lund, farm implements; Thompson Bros., furniture, and the Lanesboro Lumber company, dealers in building material and contractors. Besides these mentioned there are several minor concerns.

Home of Sydney Anderson

Politically the City of Lanesboro was not on the map until the elections of 1910. At that time Sydney Anderson, a young attorney of this city, announced himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for congress. His opponent was James A. Tawney of Winona, a member of congress for eighteen years, who it was supposed could not be defeated. Mr. Anderson made a whirlwind campaign, making over 100 speeches in six weeks, and in September last year he received the republican nomination for congress with a very comfortable majority. In the general election in November he carried the First Minnesota district against his democratic opponent, getting a majority of 3,500 votes less one. Congressman Sydney Anderson took his seat in congress on March 4th this year. During the extra session of congress now in session he has made a splendid record for a new member and has given entire satisfaction to his constituents at home. He is making good rapidly and will in all probability be re-elected next year without opposition.



L. T. TOLLEFSON.
Mayor of Lanesboro.

Bottles Left by Hessians.

Two large bottles of Hessian rum 150 years old are among the latest finds of historical experts who are excavating in the ruins of old Fort Washington on the Hudson river just above Riverside drive, New York. The excavations are on the site of the Hessian barracks, in what was for a long time known as "Death gulch" from the large number of Hessians who fell in the rout of Washington's army from the heights. The rum bottles were found 12 feet under ground.

When an elderly bachelor offers me his love I feel like a person who has been invited to a dinner of 'left-overs."

Do not kick a man when he is down. Get the number of the automobile

LA CROSSE PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.

212-214-216 South Front Street.

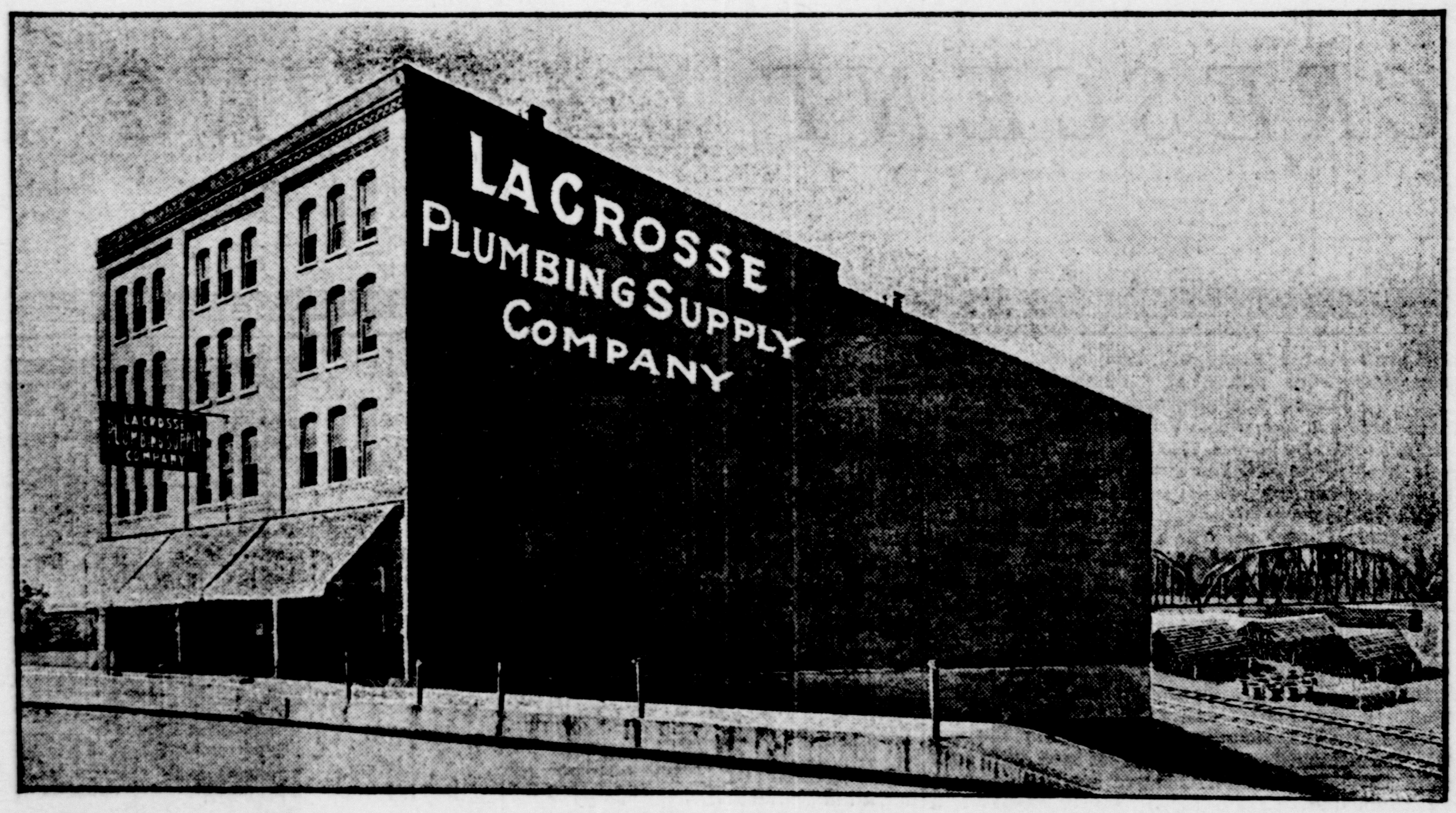
JOBBERS IN

WROUGHT PIPE

AND CASING VALVES,

FITTINGS AND ENGINE TRIMMINGS,

HOSE, BELTING and PACKINGS.



HEATING BOILERS AND RADIATION,

(STANDARD) ENAMELWARE

PUMPS, CYLINDERS,

WELL SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND STEEL TANKS

:: CITY OF CALEDONIA IS HIGHLY FAVORED BY NATURE ::

Since the ring of the whiteman's axe was first heard in the Mississippi valley there has been no more prosperous, or highly developed agricultural community brought forth from the bounties of nature than that which is constituted by Caledonia, Minn., and its surrounding territory. From a wilderness of beautiful hills covered by a heavy growth of timber reaching down into valleys dotted by beautiful meadows of wild grasses and flowers, it has been transformed in the brief space of a little more than half a century into one of the best food and wealth producing areas in the United States.

Where gigantic oaks, linwood and hickory trees stood in 1848 now stand modern residences equipped with all the conveniences known to the present day and age, albeit they are owned by men who have torn wealth from the soil. Some of their sons and daughters, enthused by the pioneer spirit born into their veins, have heeded the call of the west and hied themselves to lands farther north and west but returned to the land of the gopher and prosperity finally satisfied that it still presents opportunities second to none.

Automobiles Abound

No less than eighty automobiles, many of them large splendid forty horse power machines, are owned in and about the town. Among the inhabitants of Caledonia can be found men worth millions whose wealth has been produced there. To those crowded and hindered, nerve wrecked and tortured by the noise, worry an bad atmosphere of the large cities no better advice can be given than "back to the land." Out! Out! Into communities like this one where all the comforts of life among a splendid society can be had. Where the best of good food can be secured first-hand from the producer. Where cool nights without the shrieks and clamor of trolley cars and locomotives will permit "tired Nature's sweet restorer" to build up overworked nervous systems.

Long the County Seat

Caledonia has a population of nearly fifteen hundred according to the last census. It is the county seat of Houston county and has been since 1855. The first white settlers came in 1853. The first school house was built in 1854.

The town was founded by Samuel McPhail, who located on the present site of the village in 1853. In 1854 he had the town surveyed and platted. Caledonia was organized as a village in 1870.

Soil is Rich

The soil in the geological drift surrounding this wideawake little city is known as loes loam covered by a black top soil of vegetable mold. The subsoil which holds the moisture and prevents the disastrous effects of long drouths is from eight to ten feet in depth.

The altitude of this community is about seven hundred feet above the level of the Mississippi river. The country is gently rolling and does not need the assistance of drainage facilities to avoid trouble in excessive wet seasons. Such a thing as a crop failure has never been known to these parts in its more than fifty-five years of settlement and cultivation.

Caledonia is surrounded on all sides by an exceedingly prosperous agricultural community which has become so on account of the fact that no more productive soil exists, even in China. While perhaps three-quarters of the land in this surrounding country is under the plow and has been for many years, that which is not, is by no means wasted as it is covered with a splendid growth of wood from which the supply of fuel is largely derived. The beautiful valleys are traversed by sparkling brooklets which are fed by springs in which it is no uncommon thing for small boys to secure an excellent catch of trout.

Almost all kinds of fruit except peaches and pears, that can be grown north of Mason and Dixon's line, flourish in this vicinity. Houston county has carried off the premiums on almost all kinds of fruit at all of the state fairs in recent years.

Corn and hogs are the chief products of the section. The disposition of the prosperous farmer to "raise more corn, to feed more hogs, to sell for more money to buy more land with which to raise more corn, ad-infinitum," is only handicapped by the fact that it takes money to buy land in this section.

Good farms well equipped with buildings rent for about four dollars per acre. The town of Caledonia is the home of many wealthy retired farmers, county officers, ex-county officers and a large and prosperous business population.

Creamery Up-to-Minute

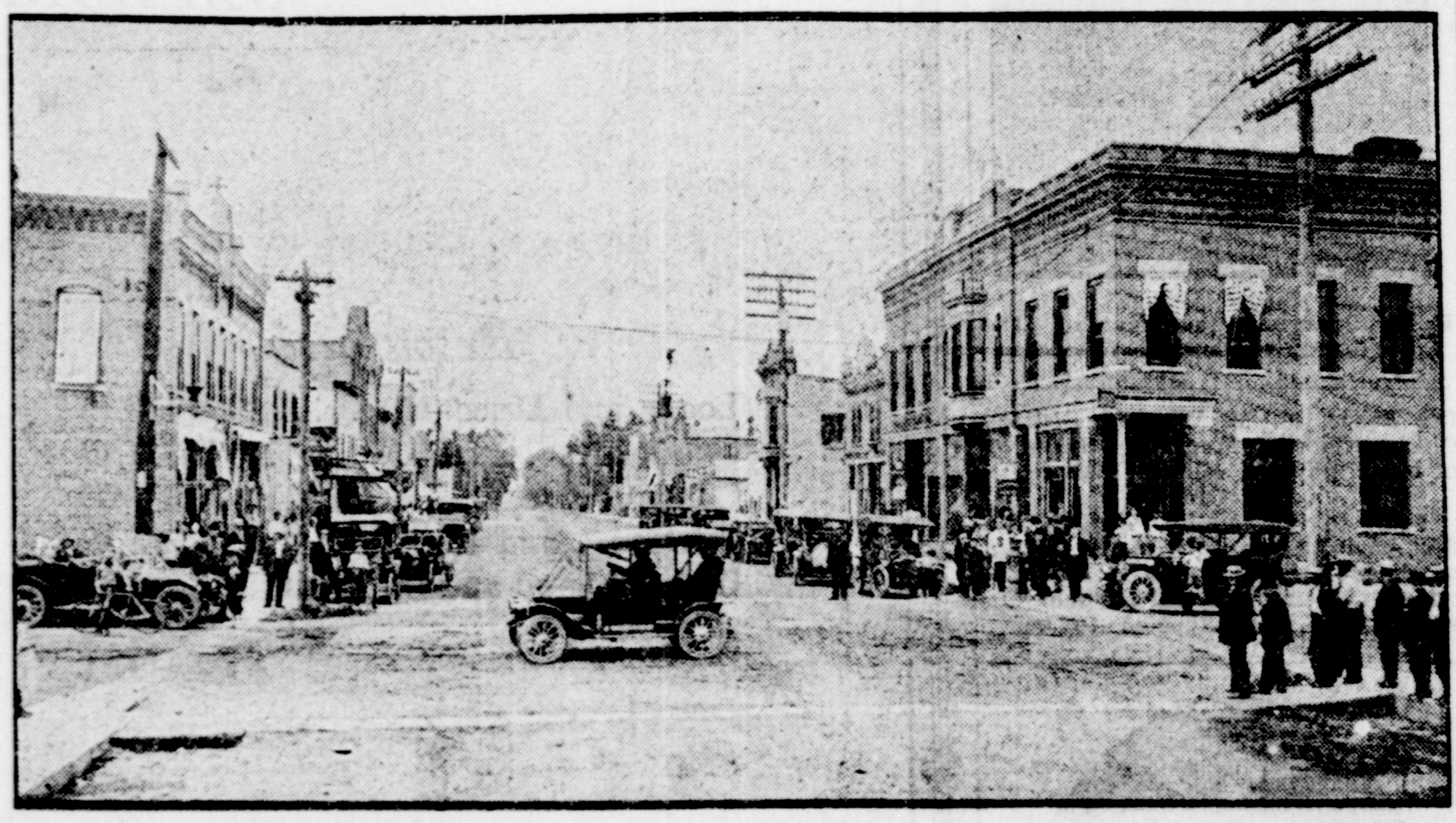
One of the latest and most up-to-date creameries of the state of Minnesota is located here which is conducted on the co-operative plan. There is also a farmers' co-operative stock and grain company which is doing a large and successful business, rendering this one of the best stock and grain markets of the state.

Two strong banks, one of which is the oldest bank in Houston county, are located here, the First National Bank of Caledonia and the Sprague State bank.

Stores are Prosperous

There are six general stores owned and conducted respectively by J. P. Lommen, Boquet & Heyman, John Schummers, Deters Bros., Buckley & Colman and John Blexrud. The three hardware stores are the Gensmer & Son, A. G. Seuffert and the H. C. Seuffert.

Three drug stores known as the Belden-Fullerton-Rhines Medicine company, incorporated, the F. B. Collins & Co., and Miss T. E. Hickey, supply the wants of the public in that line.



street Scene in Caledonia (Photo by Frank Palen)

Two clothing stores which carry large and complete stocks are conducted by Stenehjem & Hefty and J. R. Harmer. The city has one photograph gallery, which is owned by Mr. Frank Palen, an old and well established business which pleases the public.

The traveling public is excellently taken care of by the three hotels of the city, which are the Williams house, Mr. F. R. Williams, proprietor, the Caledonia house run by Henry Koenig and the Hoehl hotel, conducted by Gus Kreuger.

The Caledonia Wagon and Iron works handles everything in its line and conducts an automobile garage.

Profession is Strong

The city and community are suppliled with three physicians, Dr. W. E. Browning, Dr. J. S. Collins and Dr. D. C. Rhines. There are two hospitals owned and operated by Drs. Browning and Collins respectively.

Two prosperous newspapers are published, the Caledonia Journal by Roverud & Skar and The Argus by P. V. Ryan.

The three furniture stores are conducted by John W. Potter, James McCormick and Mrs. Molitor, respectively. The south side lumber yard, John P. Gengler, proprietor, carries a general stock of building materials.

D. J. Wright and Jos. F. Palen conduct places of entertainment where billiards and pool are played. Almost all lines of business common to the medium sized town are represented except the laundry business and a bakery. It is said that the place presents an ideal opening for either of these businesses.

Schools and Churches

There are two Roman Catholic churches, the Irish Catholic, Rev. E. J. O'Connel, resident priest, and a German Catholic church, presided over by Rev. H. Vandenberg. The M. E. church is presided over by Rev. W. A. Hanscom, the Norwegian Lutheran by Rev. Weim. Also a German Lutheran church and a Presbyterial church and an Episcopal church that holds monthly meetings only.

An excellent high school with department for manual training and domestic economy which was lately erected at a cost of $36,000.00, is the pride of the community. The town also has a German Catholic school which is about to erect a new building at a cost of $20,000.00.

The Municipality

The plans are made and the contracts let for a new city hall building which is to cost not less than $15,000.00.

Caledonia has an excellent municipal water system which reaches nearly all parts of the city. The pressure for fire protection is ample and is furnished from a large standpipe. The water supply is from deep wells and is the best for drinking purposes.

A municipal electric light plant lights the city and it has a very efficient fire company on the volunteer plan.

Five blocks of paved streets and an endless amount of cement sidewalks add to the appearance of the place and place it in the up-to-date town class.

The present city officers are T. A. Beddow, mayor; C. S. Trask, city clerk, and H. J. Blexrud, city treasurer. The board of aldermen consists of three members, W. D. Beldan, J. V. Meyer and Wm. Schauls. W. H Abbotts is the city marshal.

A Houston County Auto club with a large membership was lately organized at Caledonia. The officers are: G. C. Glesrud, president, Spring Grove; Hans Tweeten, C. P. Glesrud, Elmer Abramson, Geo. Hoffman and William Meitrodt, vice presidents; J. E. Stenehjem, secretary; E. C. Hellickson, treasurer. The board of managers are H. A. Burtness, Carl Doely, Oliver Onsgard, C. J. Schofield and William Clifford.

Has Commercial Club

The place is the proud possessor of a Commercial club, of which Jacob Heyman is president, E. C Hellickson secretary, and R. D. Sprague treasurer.

There is a large Masonic lodge, a lodge of the Eastern Star, Knights of Columbus, Hibernians, Catholic Foresters, M. W. A. and Royal Neighbors.

Early History

Although Caledonia is not the oldest town in Houston county it has a history which goes back to 1853, when Samuel McPhail, the real founder of the place, came from his settlement located two miles from Brownsville and picked out a claim on which he built a log cabin and a store. Mr. McPhail's property was located on King street.

Before the arrival of the founder Ralph L. Young, who is said to have been a Mormon elder with Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Ill., came here, he, doubtless being the first settler to come with his family. He settled within the limits of the township in 1851, in which year he put up a small dwelling in the southern part of the settlement. Anthony Huyck and Peter L. Swartout came in 1852 and they are among the oldest pioneers who came.

In 1853, William F. Dunbar, who had visited the place on a prospecting tour the preceding year and was favorably impressed with its advantages, got about forty of his friends to remove to Caledonia from their homes in Massachusetts. The party arrived at Brownsville by boat, they being forced to follow the trail the rest of the distance to their new home. In this company of settlers were John Dunbar and family, Edwin H. Stewart and family, Michael Mead and Henry Parmalee, while Joseph Pendleton, who came from the vicinity in which the others lived, had then already been living there some time as had also Samuel Strong. One of those from the east, Mr. Stewart, set about to build a house on the farm which he still owns, and as he was aided in the work of construction by his fellow settlers, the dwelling was soon completed, and at one time fifteen persons stayed there for three months.

Numbers Increase

At about this time others came to the town to make their homes, the list containing the names of Don Herring and family, Jacob Webster and family, Hiram Abbey and family, James Wing, Henry Parmelle, Joseph Pendleton, John and Tom Burns. In 1853 Henry Burnet and Hugh Brown arrived at the settlement but they did not remain long before they went to Colorado.

It is thought that the first child born in Caledonia was a girl, named after the state and of whom Mr. and Mrs. McPhail were the parents. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dunbar in 1854 but both of these children died while still very young.

Lack of water caused much trouble to the early settlers as there was little to be had, but although serious trouble was narrowly averted several times, some means of securing this commodity was found.

Village is Platted.

Mr. McPhail platted the village in 1854 while Eugene Marshall, who was then the bank cashier, surveyed the land and did the other work along that line which had to be done. Caledonia's first log cabin is standing today and can be seen on a lot to the north of the Methodist church, A. D. Sprague owned and conducted the first general store.

In 1853 there was a social gathering at which the entire settlement of twenty-eight people was present.

During the early 50's many people were coming to settle and a steady growth was noted. L. W. Paddock, Hugh Brown and Eugene Marshall arrived in 1853, with J. J. Belden, Daniel Kerr, Jedediah Pope, Milton B. Metcalf, Charles W. Metcalf and Wells E. Dunbar following them in 1854, while Henry M. Rollins, Robert Lewis, Daniel Hainz and Reuben Rollins locating there the next year.

Deer, bear and elk roamed over the country to a large extent so the settlers had no trouble in getting a sufficient supply of meat. A large number of Winnebago Indians lived in the vicinity then and a large amount of trade was carried on with them. Porter Lightfoot and his son, Little Priest, were the best known of the chiefs of that tribe.

After a time the country in the western part of the county was settled so that the road which ran through Caledonia was traveled to a great extent. Wheat raised in those parts was many times sent from Albert Lea to Winona, but as the cost of transportation was extremely great there was little money in this for the cost of hauling cut down the profits a good deal. Canoe Creek, Iowa, was the nearest place which had a grist mill but the distance to that settlement was great,

(Continued on Page 68)

CALEDONIA HOSPITAL

OPEN TO ALL LEGITIMATE PHYSICIANS. THOROUGHLY COMPLETE FOR ALL MODERN HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

The rooms are bright and cheerful, furnished and finished in excellent style and each one ventilated separately.

The cuisine is excellent. Our tables are supplied from our own garden and dairy.

The operating rooms are large and light, and are furnished with every modern appliance.

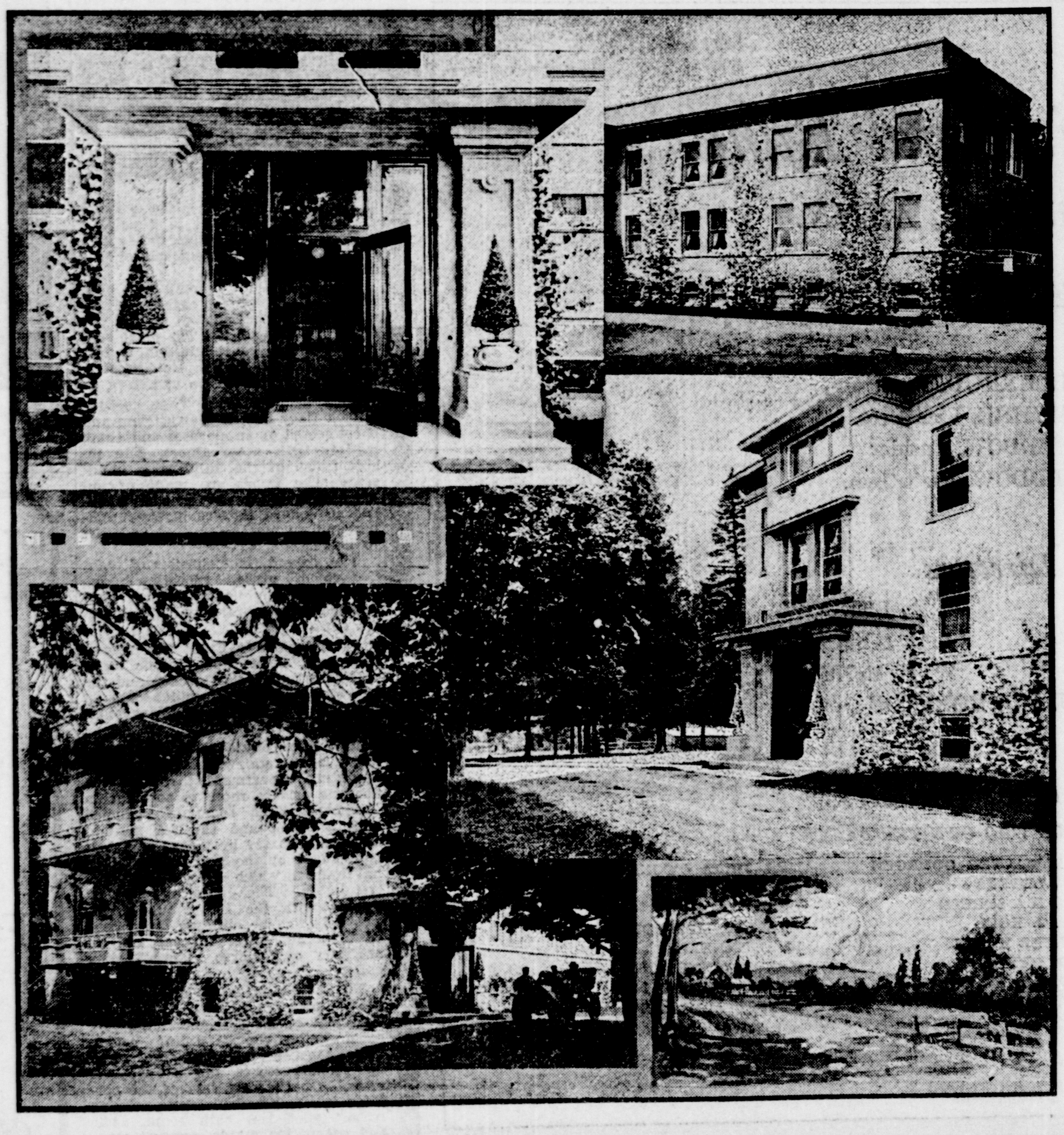
The Surgeon's preparation room, besides the usual apparatus for preparatory work, is furnished with a modern shower bath.

The corridors are wide and well lighted and lead to comfortable balconies off each floor.

Special lying-in department. Good nursing. All the necessary equipment for Surgical, Medical, X-Ray, Electrical, Vibratory, Bath and Massage Treatment.

MRS. CORA M. COCHRANE,
Superintendent.

Ambulance: Long Distance and Local Telephone No. 40.



A Thoroughly Modern, Fireproof Hospital, Equipped with the Most Advanced Features and Sanitary to the Highest Degree. Capacity 20 Beds. Rooms: $15 and $20 per Week.

Every detail of modern hospital construction will be found. Hydraulic elevator, hot water and steam heat, electric light, private gas plant for lighting and for heating in diet kitchen ranges, sterilizers and laundry ironer. Five large bathrooms equipped with the most modern open plumbing, Ceramic tile floors and walls, marble partitions, porcelain and enameled fixtures, supplied with hot and cold hard and soft water. Vacuum cleaning outfit, complete inter-communicating telephone system.

Caledonia Hospital has an ideal location, away from the noise and dust of the city, with lovely views, acres of meadow, orchards and lawn, pure, dry, bracing air, unexcelled spring water and many other delightful features.

W. E. BROWNING,
Resident Physician and Proprietor.

Established 1903.

CALEDONIA, MINNESOTA

CITY OF CALEDONIA IS HIGHLY FAVORED

(Continued from Page 67)

while it often cost $10 to get 100 pounds of flour.

That the early settlers at Caledonia had a hard time getting supplies as well as having work done, can be readily seen for they had to go to other towns in order to have their wants supplied. Mr. McPhail once had to have a plow fixed for which he was forced to journey to Prairie du Chien, and although the actual work cost but sixty cents, an expense of $7.00 was entailed for the transportation and hotels.

Up to 1854 the land was not for sale and it was occupied by squatters. In that year, however, it was seen that some means of filing the claims was necessary, so a protective association with a manager who was to make a record of the land owned by the different settlers, was formed.

T. A. Beddow, mayor of Caledonia

Regulations Faulty.

As this was prior to the enactment of the homestead law, the regulations favored the speculators, for although a man might construct buildings on his land and improve it in other ways, there was nothing in the regulations on this question to prevent some one else from buying the land at a public sale or through the land office. In order to protect themselves from such infringements on their rights, the settlers formed an association for their mutual welfare, one of the rules being that violation of the land laws should be punished by crowding the offender into the Mississippi river. This did much to improve the conditions which had before that time existed as the punishment was severe and a close watch for offenders of this kind was kept.

First School House Built.

When Mr. McPhail proposed that a schoolhouse be built towards the edge of the village in 1854, the one which was then being planned on Belden's hill by a few of the citizens was abandoned and the former put up. This building served as an institution of learning until 1864 when a new one was constructed, but the first one is still standing today and is used as a house, it being located almost directly opposite from where Sprague's hardware store stood.

Reuben Rollins was the first teacher in the store used for a school and built by O. W. Streeter or Mr. McPhail. Truman B. Neff was one of the first instructors in the schoolhouse built in the fall of 1854 while Miss Sarah McNelly acted in that capacity after him.

The independent school district was started on February 25, 1880 when an election was held to determine what the sentiment in regard to the plan was. When the ballots had been counted it was found that 22 favored and 12 were against it, so the independent district was installed. After the vote had indicated that the new school system was wanted the board of education was organized, various committees were appointed and the regular work begun. A count of those who attended school taken some time afterwards revealed the fact that there were 68 in the primary department, while the intermediate department had an enrollment of 72. Accommodations for seating 154 pupils were furnished in this school and the average attendance was 118 for all departments according to one of the early reports.

Schooling Progresses.

Many changes in the school districts are recorded, for as the town grew the schools had to be enlarged, and several different buildings were used for educational purposes. From a small beginning the system has been improved from time to time until at the time a fine school has been erected and good courses installed.

Another school in town at one time was the Caledonia academy which building was put up in 1869 by Rev. W. R. Powell. He was the head of the institution for about one year but he gave it up then as the attendance was not large enough. Although the pastor of the Episcopal church took up the work and conducted the school for a year but he abandoned it for the same reason as did his predecessor. Prof. W. D. Belden assumed charge of the school in 1872, he doing a great deal to maintain a high standard of work in the academy.

In 1875 when much success had been met with, the building was fixed up to the extent of $1,000. Among the new things put in to increase the efficiency of the institution were Camp's outline maps, Cutter's physiological charts, and a telescope which was so powerful that a thorough study could be carried on.

Practical as well as classical four years' sources of study had been installed while teacher's certificates could be had after the completion of a course in this branch. The school also gave an opportunity where one could get his preparation for a college career.

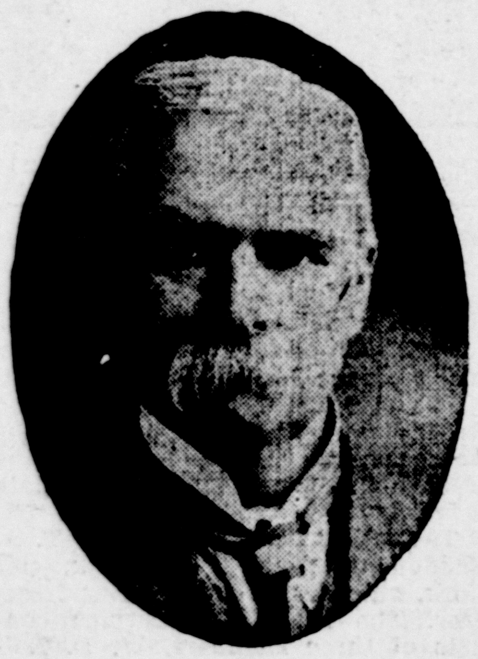
Becomes a Village.

On Feb. 25, 1870 Caledonia was organized as a village according to an act of the state legislature. The first election was held on May 2, with the following the firstofficers, all unanimously chosen: President of Board of Trustees, D. L. Buell; Trustees, D. L. Buell, Thomas Abbotts and Nicholas Koob; Justice of the Peace, M. M. Wooden; Village Clerk, Nicholas Murphy; Surveyor of the Highways, Michael Lally.

R. D. Sprague, president of the Sprague State Bank at Caledonia

Post Office.

Prior to the establishment of the first postoffice in 1854 the residents of Caledonia had to go to Brownsville for their mail, and anyone who went there was expected to bring all the letters for his townspeople. When the first bag of mail was received in Caledonia there was great rejoicing and a program was arranged to show the appreciation of the settlers.



W. D. Belden, of Caledonia, a member of the city council

In September, 1867, the money order system was established in the village, the first order being issued to Wells E. Dunbar on November 9, 1867, the amount being $10. In the month of November eight orders were issued and the number increased as time went on. Wells E. Dunbar was the postmaster at this time.

A key to open the new locks which were put in was introduced in 1872 by John Dorsch.

Hard work is the only tonic for that debilitant, worry!

CALEDONIA HAS FINE HOSPITAL

Splendidly Furnished Institution for the Care and Treatment of Patients

The best institution of which Caledonia, Minn., has to be proud is the Caledonia Hospital. It was opened to the public in 1910 and is without doubt the finest and most complete small hospital to be found in the state of Minnesota.

Built of reinforced concrete with a beautiful pebble dash finish on the outside, it is strictly fire proof. The building is 88 feet long by 38 feet wide, two stories high. Erected at a cost of nearly $45,000.00 it is equipped throughout with the most modern appliances known to the medical science.

The capacity of the place is twenty beds each located in a palatial room furnished with solid brass bedsteads and other furniture of the same luxurious style.

There are five complete bath rooms with shower baths and all other appliances incident to the use of hydro-therapeutics. The place supports its own gas plant and is furnished with the most up-to-date sterilizing apparatus to be had.

The Interior

Each floor has its diet kitchen and is connected by an elevator and dumb waiters with other floors. The inside finish of the building is handsome. The floors are made of immaculately clean white tile. There are no square corners in the building and no places for dust and dirt to lodge.

The ground floor consists of eight bed rooms, office, reception room, X-ray room, public toilet and bath room, private library and diet kitchen, and corridor.

Second floor— Eight bed rooms, linen and chart room, public toilet and bath room; diet kitchen and the operating department which cuts off part of the corridor and occupies one end of the building.

A clothes chute for soiled linen and a spiral stairway lead from the operating department through the doctor's private room to corridor in basement. Each room is equipped with a closet and the old method of calling nurses by means of a bell is replaced by the Sturm Relay Signal system which consists of electric lights. The operating room is lighted with the Moore tube light. The heat for the building is furnished by a hot water furnace and an auxiliary eight-horse power steam boiler.

The basement is divided off into the following apartments. On the west side of the corridor is the fuel room, boiler room, dining room, butler's pantry, main kitchen, room for kitchen stores and a vegetable room. On the east side of the corridor is the laundry room, sewing room, toilet and bath room, two bed rooms for maids, general store room and room 11x14 feet for storing vacuum cleaning outfit, storage batteries and other power machinery.

Fine Operating Room

There is a splendid operating room, in fact two of them on this floor, a large one for major surgery and a smaller one where minor surgery is practiced and infectious cases are operated, in order to protect the larger room from the possibilities of an infection resulting from previous cases. These rooms are so ingeniously provided with water fixtures that the surgeons' hands, after once being sterilized, need not be used to turn water on or off, the foot or the elbow being used instead.

The building is located upon the highest ground in the city, on the edge of the residence district from where a fine panoramic view of the country is afforded.

Parking the Grounds

The grounds upon which the property is situated are being beautifully parked with shrubbery and flower gardens. Several trees loaded with big red apples also adorn the landscape.

One would think upon first meeting Dr. W. E. Browning and noting his youthful appearance that perhaps he had been spending part of an inherited fortune in the preparation of this splendid institution. However, such seems not to be the case. Dr. Browning has built this hospital as the result of several years of successful practice in that community where he is held in the highest esteem.

J. E. Stenehjem, of the firm of Stenehjem & Hefty Clothing Co.

Locating Mahogany Trees.

Mahogany trees can be found only with great difficulty and by expert woodsmen. The trees do not grow in clumps, but are widely scattered and hidden by the underbrush. The woodsmen climb the loftiest trees and thus locate them by their peculiar foliage.

ESTABLISHED 1875

INCORPORATED 1908

Sprague State Bank

Capital $25,000.00

CALEDONIA, MINN.

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$384,139.79	Capital	$ 25,000.00
Overdrafts	2,717.17	Surplus	5,000.00
Bonds	26,375.00	Undivided Profits	4,599.53
Furniture and Fixtures	2,348.87	**Deposits**	**499,243.01**
Cash on hand and in banks	**118,201.71**		
	$533,842.54		$533,842.54

We Solicit Your Business

First National Bank

CALEDONIA, MINN.

Capital and Surplus $34,000.00

H. J. BLEXRUD, Pres.
A. O. MYHRE, Vice Pres.
T. A. BEDDOW, Cashier
L. J. BEDDOW, Ass't Cash.

Directors

H. J. BLEXRUD
O. E. BURTNESS
P. B. QUALY
T. A. BEDDOW
A. O. MYHRE
W. E. McNELLY
Dr. J. H. THORNTON

List of Stockholders

THE PEOPLE WHO OWN THE BANK

T. A. BEDDOW
L. J. BEDDOW
W. E. BEDDOW
H. J. BLEXRUD
O. E. BURTNESS
DORA BUNGE
NICHOLAS NEW
DR. J. H. THORNTON
MRS. WALTER GOERGEN
L. F. DETERS
MRS. IDA STRELO
MRS. J. KOEL
WALTER KRICK
A. O. MYHRE
P. B. QUALY
A. J. VON ARX
MRS. JULIA O'CONNOR
JURGEN GUHL
LEONARD HILL
WILLIAM MEITRODT
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PETER SCHMITT
AUGUST WIEGRIEFE

Hotel Williams

F. R. Williams, Prop.

Modern in Every Respect

Centrally Located

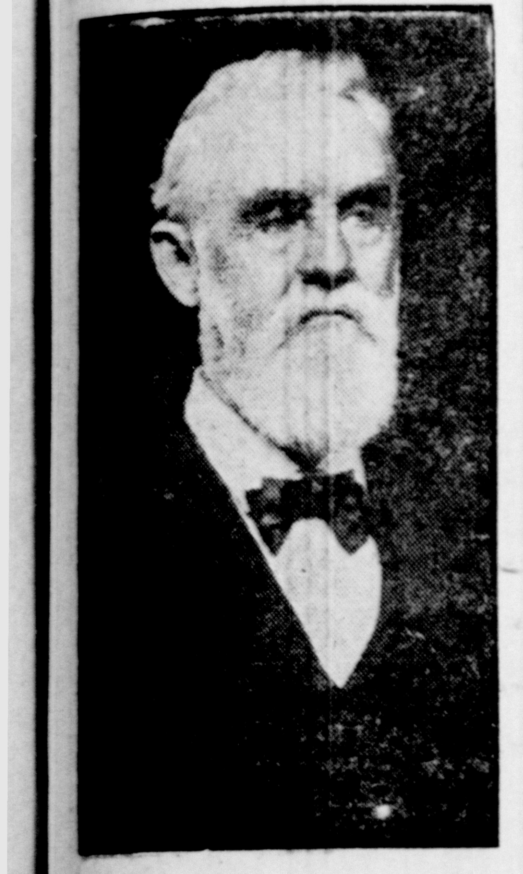
Furnace Heat. Electric Lighted

Large Sample Room

Caledonia Minnesota

GALESVILLE AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER

In 1851 George Gale was judge of the circuit court in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Coming into the possession of about 2,000 acres of land in what was then a part of La Crosse county, he conceived the notion of setting off a new county, and founding a town and a university. In 1853 he went to Madison and got the legislature to set off what is now known as Trempealeau county and procured a charter for a school to be known as the Galesville University. Galesville was platted and made the county seat of the new county. The court house was built in 1856 and is still standing on the north side of the village square. The school was started in 1858 with Judge Gale as the first president and Rev. Samuel Fallows, who is now a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church and resides in Chicago, in actual charge.



Capt. A. A. Arnold, well known citizen of Galesville.

In the fall of 1859 the now well known Galesville-Trempealeau County fair was started with George Batcheldor for its first president and G. Y. Freeman for its first secretary.

In 1860 the late S. S. Luce started the old Gales Transcript, of which the present Galesville Republican is the lineal descendant.

The war laid its paralyzing hand upon this enterprise of city building, and nothing was done but mark time till it was over.

In 1866 the dam went out and in 1867 the big limestone mill came in. It has played an important part in the commercial history of the town ever since. It has a capacity for making 175 barrels a day, and it does a large business. After the founding of the county seat and the starting of the college it was the most important accession to Galesville's commercial assets up to that date.

In 1876 Galesville lost the county seat; but she was not like Rachel who "wept for her children and refused to be comforted;" for a slow but steady tide of prosperity had set in and has not ceased from that day to this.

The greatest thing for the building up of Galesville after the establishing of a college and the building of the mill was the bringing in of the railroad in 1882. There was was a merry war over this; for it cost the township some $12,000 to secure this enhancement of real estate and the bringing of the point of shipment seven miles nearer.

New Industries

Since that event, there has come into the town only two enterprises that have added to the town's assets appreciably, and they are the Rall Manufacturing company and the Farmers' Exchange. The first named company has prospered from its inception. The Ralls do almost any kind of repairing from making a knife to the repairing of an automobile, and they do all kinds of finishing wood work. They are busy all the year around.

The Farmers' Exchange is a mutual affair, and has done more to attract trade to this market than any one thing in the town, unless it be the railroad itself.

Years ago the first creamery in this part of the country was started in Galesville, by some Iowa parties. Out of that small beginning there has come a change in the whole matter of farming, and although the present creamery, which is a Farmers' Mutual affair, is making over 100,000 pounds annually, several other creameries are making as much and even more. The paying for the cream several times a month has resulted in the farmers having ready money the year round, instead of every autumn when the wheat crop came in. This has brought about cash trading and corresponding better results for the merchants.

This brings Galeville's short and simple financial annals up to date. And while they do not appear as large nor as dramatic as some, they are such as are conductive of good spirits and sound slumbers o' nights.

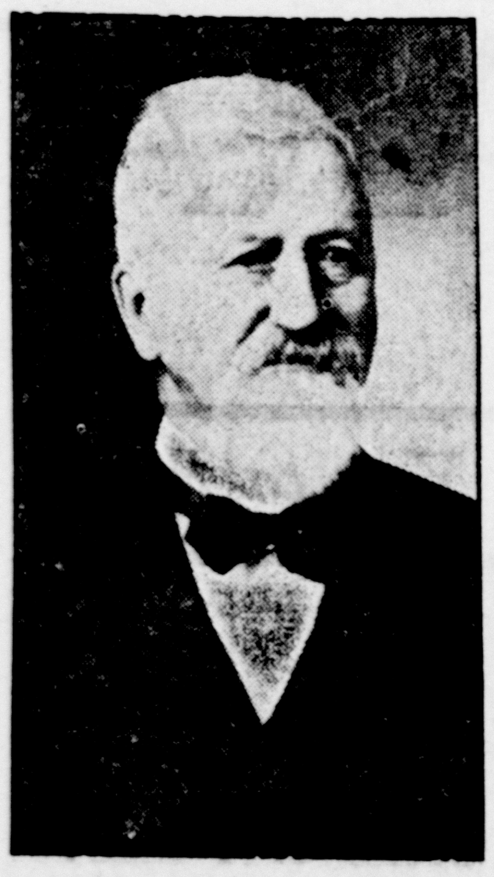
Galesville Picturesque.

Like Zion, Galesville is beautiful for situation. It lies upon three tables of land, with tree clad bluffs around three sides of it. The village plat is covered with great elm and maple trees, from one to two feet through. It is always cool and green under these trees in summer time. They make the well-kept lawns look like a park.

Galesville is on a branch of the Chicago and Northwestern road, seven miles back from Trempealeau, twenty-five miles north of La Crosse, and fifteen miles east of Winona. It is the shipping and trading point for as rich and alluvial a group of valleys as can be found anywhere. Centerville, with Frenchville, Ettrick, Melrose, North Bend, Glasgow, Mindoro and Stevenstown do much of their shipping and trading at Galesville.

All this territory is dotted over with big white houses, large balloon-like red barns and freshly painted silos. Intensified farming and much dairying has put the farmer's cash account upon the right side of the ledger. There is not a millionaire in Trempealeau county, neither has the county a poor house. These facts make for prosperity in the town as well as out of it.

The deposits in the two banks here as shown by their reports for June 30, 1911, amount to $455,952. Their total resources amount to something like $604,946, which would seem to indicate a good average prosperitly, if it be remembered that there is not a $100,000 man in the whole community.



Judge G. Y. Freeman, a prominent resident of Galesville.

In Mr. McKenzie's report for the Galesville station for 1910, the receipts were as follows:

For passenger service	$ 8,000
For freight sent out.	29,467
For freight received	27,990
Total	$65,457

He says: "A comparison of the work done at this station this year with that of former years, shows there has been a gradual increase of ten per cent, or in other words the traffic doubles itself every ten years.

"The character of the shipping has changed in recent years. Stock and grain used to form the bulk of the freight that was sent out of here; but intensified farming, and more especially dairying has changed all this. Butter, eggs, and milk, and, incidentally, Sears, Roebuck & Co., pays a higher freight rate, than the other kind and the number of articles separately listed has doubled the clerical work of the station.

"It will help us to understand this a little better if we give a few examples, or itemize our statement a bit. For instance, lats year there went out about 300 cars of stock and 100 cars of grain. In June, 1911, they shipped 147,746 pounds of creamery butter, 530 cases of eggs and 2025 cans of milk. There were some 73,300 gallons of liquid malt goods brought in by the railroad that went out of town by every road that leads out of town."

There are two large farming implement firms in Galesville; they keep a large stock on hand and do a fine business on equitable and satisfactory terms; but the farmers are close buyers. They patronize the catalogue houses for every thing they think they can get cheaper than from the agent in the home town; so, they buy cream separators, riding attachments for their plows, harness, etc., from the big houses and pay in car load lots, but at a higher the freight. All this comes in, not rate. The railroad benefits by this plan.

Our two lumber yards and the cement man, Mr. Kenzie, sell not less than a hundred car loads of lumber and 80 car loads of cement. The bulk of this lumber and cement goes up into the country to build the new houses and barns the farmers are erecting.

No account of Galesville would be complete that did not mention her schools. The plans of Judge Gale for his college have not been fulfilled in all their glowing outlines. The judge died in 1868, too early in the history of his newly founded enterprise to profit by his foresight and business sagacity; but the institution has continued down to the present hour and is now under the supervision of the Synod Lutheran church. President Gimmestad has brought it to self-support; it is now patronized by about 100 students. Its work has always been conscientious and thorough. The fine new steam heated dormitory is taxed to its limit for accommodation for the students who come from all over northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. It is, after the railroad Galesville's best financial asset. Its contribution to the mental and moral uplift of the community has always been very important.

Proud of High School

The new $35,000 high school building is a matter of much civic pride. Galesville is the only town of its size in all this region that has set aside $8,000 for its school work for the coming year. The new building is the third that the town has built on the same site. A large number of students from the surrounding townships are taking advantage of the opportunities this school affords.

Professor Almy is now in his seventh year as the principal.

Naturally, there are limits and bounds to the probable growth and prosperity of Galesville, as of other towns. In these days a town is fortunate if it be the center of territory having a radius of from ten to twenty miles of farming land, especially, if that territory be fat and fertile. Galesville can congratulate herself that such is her case.

If the railroads make a town a natural distributing point, her lot is still more fortunate; if she have facilities for manufacturing, she has all the elements of a city that will support her thousands. This is the law that regulates the size and growth of cities and towns.

It is evident that Galesville belongs to the class of towns which depend upon the agricultural population in its surrounding territory for their growth and size.

A good comprehension of the town's possibilities will help the citizens of Galesville to so shape their plans for their civic growth and development as to provide against disappointment and failure.

First, then, Galesville's beautiful environment, her fine drainage and consequent good sanitation, her peerless arctice springs with their abundant flow and clear, cool waters, her exquisite lake Marinuka, teeming with fish, her pine-clad rocks and sylvan nooks make her an ideal retreat for people seeking inexpensive rest and quiet.

L. M. GIMMESTAD
President of Gale College, Galesville.

Galesville has good landlords, but no suitable hotel building and no large boarding house in town. The citizens are too prosperous to have to keep boarders, and too limited financially to spare the money to put up a suitable hotel building. For twenty-five years Galesville has declined to entertain applications for rooms and board for just this reason. There is an opening here for a man with money enough to put up a small, modern hotel to run the year around and get good returns for his investment.

Second, a macadamized road from Galesville to Ettrick; another to Hunter's bridge, going direct from the head of Stearn's Valley down across Black river bottoms, cutting out three miles of the present highway and avoiding the long steep Hunter's hill, which would bring Mindoro and Stevenstown three miles nearer Galesville, and would obviate one long ridge between North Bend to Centerville would draw trade from Dodge and the Big Tamarac. Stone lies on the hills in all three of these directions. This program is quite within the limit of Galesville's possibilities, and its neglect will be injurious to her future.

Third, there is an opening for a good bakery, a laundry, a cold storage and a large fire-proof ware house for the merchants to house their goods till such time as they reduce their stock enough to place them on their shelves. It is quite the rule for every drygoods and hardware store in town to be hard up to it to find a place to display their goods. Their store rooms are crowded to the ceiling with merchandise and a large, mutual, fire-proof ware house would be of a great convenience.

And, finally, a free rest room with toilet facilities for men and women is so necessary as to make any delay to reflect upon the civic enterprise of the village. Twice a year Galesville entertains great crowds at fair time and at Burns' Festival. It is no uncommon thing for the town to be so full of teams as to make it hard to find a place to hitch a horse. Strangers coming here use this accommodation.

These reflections are some that suggest themselves to the writer as some things that will do much towards promoting the physical and financial welfare of the town, and as such he submits them for Galesville's consideration.

We are living in a period of transition. "The old order changeth," and the whole nation is restless with the portents that lie like clouds upon the horizon. If Galesville is to be, what it will be too bad, if it does not, it must awake from any feeling of complacency that naturally takes possession of men and communities, and embrace every opportunity that presents itself.

Beside Captain Arnold, who has been foremost, for two generations, in every public enterprise that has engaged Galesville's attention; beside Judge Freeman, the Nestor of the Trempealeau County bar, and Stark Butman, who has seen all the changes that have come to this community, Capt. Chappel, Arthur Tibbitts and one or two others, there are none of the old guard who remain. The giants who dwelt in the land in those days, from Judge Gale to Wilson Davis, all sleep in that other village on the hill, under the silent pines.

The coming quick touch casts its shadwo before!

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All Kinds of Structural Work

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La Crosse, Wisconsin

Old Style Inn

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115 North Front Street

All newly Decorated and Remodeled throughout. Cool, Cozy, Comfortable

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We Never Fail To Please

And will furnish you a

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The Logical Separator for You to Buy

Start at the top of the Wisconsin Dairy Separator and examine each part with the greatest scrutiny.

Put it to all the hardest kind of tests.

Examine every part and detail for material and workmanship.

Make any comparison you can possibly think of with any other Cream Separator made.

When all your most critical efforts are exhausted, then you will be brought to a full realization of the Sterling worth of the "Wisconsin Dairy."

We sell the "Wisconsin Dairy" Separator at an honest price—a price you can afford and are willing to pay.

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FRONT AND PEARL STREETS,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

USE ELECTRICITY FOR IRRIGATION

Denver Times Tells of Use of Electricity for Pumping Water to the Farms

LA CROSSE MAN IS MANAGER

Charles Williams, Formerly of La Crosse, Manager of Western Power Company

A copy of the Denver Times of recent date,sent The Tribune by C.H. Williams, formerly superintendent of the Wisconsin Light & Power company of this city, and managing the Northern Colorado Power company, contains an article, written by Martin Dunn, which tells of a new and unique use of electricity in the practice of intensive farming. The article demonstrates to a degree the adequacy of underground water to supply a demand for an inexhaustible flow of water.

The article is as follows:

Mining for water, with the certainty of uncovering underground rivers that are "measureless to man," is being done by farmers in northern Colorado. Estimates place the loss of surface water by seepage on the eastern slope at 50 per cent of the total moisture that falls in the mountains. Geologists trace this subflow of the Mississippi valley, where it reappears in the form of springs. In wide areas of northern and eastern Colorado this subterranean flow lies from fifteen to fifty feet below the surface of the earth.

And this heretofore unused supply of water—which in Colorado is synonymous of gold— is what the agriculturists have begun to mine. Twenty-five to thirty thousand acres of land are under irrigation this season from wells that tap the underflow in the vicinity of Brighton, Fort Lupton, New Windsor, Loveland, Longmount, Lucerne, Eaton Ault, Pierce and Fort Collins. Hundreds of thousands of acres, it is estimated, can be irrigated in this manner. And it seems certain that ultimately this almost untouched source of supply will be utilized to its fullest extent. Until now the farmers were slow to appreciate the value of the gold mines under their fields, but they are awakening to the possibilities.

925 Gallons a Minute.

"Our neighbors have been joking us about sinking this well," said William Wallace yesterday, as he leaned on his shovel and watched an electrically operated pump send a wide stream of water through the ditches that spiderweb his farm near Fort Lupton.

"Let them joke us," he continued. "We are pumping 925 gallons a minute from the underflow, fifty feet or more below the surface of the ground. Some of our Job-like friends have predicted that if we keep the pump going night and day for two weeks that we will suck the well dry. But I believe that the longer we operate the pump the heavier will be our supply of water."

The Wallace farm lies in a district that until recently was without electric current. A few months ago the Northern Colorado Power company, which has a generating plant near Lafayette, strung transmission lines from Lafayette eastward to Fort Lupton, along the line of the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern to Greeley, and back from Greeley to Brighton. This has given a stipulus to water pumping in the country between Brighton and Greeley.

Enough for 120 Acres.

"We are using this new supply of water on eighty acres," said William Wallace. "We could spread it on 120 acres or more if we desired to do so, but at present we have sufficient ditch water to take care of the rest of our farm. In sinking the well we struck seepage water at sixteen feet, and landed in the underflow at twenty-four feet. We did not stop there, however, but rammed our casings down to a depth of about fifty-one feet. The casings are clotted and so arranged that sand cannot get into them. The casings are of sheet iron, galvanized."

Parties motoring through northern Colorado have been puzzled at the appearance of shed-like structures standing at remote ends of farm lands. Electric wires feeding into the structures further increase their curiosity. Had C. H. Williams, manager of the Northern Colorado Power company, been with them, as he was yesterday afternoon with a representative of The Times, he would have told the inquisitive travelers that the diminutive buildings covered plants that were at work pumping water to the green farm lands in that vicinity.

Surface Merely Touched.

"This well," said Mr. Williams, as the automobile halted at the roadside between Brighton and Fort Lupton, "has been used but for a few days."

An eight-inch pipe which was running but half full was discharging water into an irrigation ditch.

"This man," resumed Mr. Williams, as he peered down, the concrete-lined well, "did not sink his casings deep enough. He simply touches the surface of the water. He will have to sink his casings about six feet more before he will obtain the full benefit of the underflow. But that is a pretty good showing for a pump to make from the surface of an underground river that is making its way through a lot of sand."

The auto was on its way in a short time and presently stopped at the farm of H. H. Ewing, near Fort Lupton. On that property a pumping plant has been installed to force seepage water from a sort of slough to the uplands. The pump discharges 1,150 gallons a minute, which is used to irrigate 160 acres of land. Next year Mr. Ewing expects to use the water on a larger acreage.

Future Protection.

"At some points there are two underground sources of water," said Mr. Williams. "One is caused by the seepage from rivers and irrigation ditches and the other from the underflow. We are advising all farmers to make legal filings on the waters that they are pumping. These filings are made on the seepage, when that is used, as well as the underflow. This is done to protect them in the future. A time may arrive when so many wells will be sunk that the underground supply of water will be materially diminished. priority rights then, no doubt, will apply to this source of water as well as to the surface supply:

"Although it perhaps is proper to call the present period of pumping the underflow the pioneer era, the fact is that for a long time it was known that the water was there awaiting the demand of the farmer. The first irrigating well was sunk in this part of the state in 1889 or 190 on the Miner farm, east of Eaton. A stream pump was used and a large acreage was watered. Now Mr. Miner is operating with power supplied by the Northern Colorado Power company. He is wetting 320 acres. That well has been in use every summer and has been giving and is giving satisfactory results. I think that that has demonstrated the stability of the underflow.

First Electric Pump.

"The first electric pump installed by our company, was at Timnath, near Fort Collins. It pumps water from the Cache la Poudre river, sixty feet, to the high lands. The work proved satisfactory and interested the farmers of that locality in the possibilities of electricity. Those who have installed pumping stations are using the electricity for illuminating purposes in their houses and barns and for various purposes on the farm. Threshing machines, food-chopping machines, washing machines and other contrivances are now operated by electricity at a saving in cost to the farmers.

"Our company has made a study of conditions in this part of the country. We have discovered that a very large amount of mountain water finds its way into a gravely strata lying between two sheets of strata that is impervious to water This strata extends out from the mountains to the plains at a uniform distance below the surface of the land. In northern Colorado the average distance at which the water can be reached is twenty to twenty-five feet below the surface. It is upon this tremendous body of water or underflow, that the greatest agricultural development of the future will depend.

Two Kinds of Wells.

"This subsurface water can be considered as being held between two monstrous, tough, elastic sheets, which stretch out from the foothills to the plains and keep the water thus contained unless the sheets are punctured. The action of the water in the ground is similar to that upon the surface, and a definite flow can be determined, although the flow is much less rapid, due to the obstructions of the soil. Considerable work is done to predetermine the quantity and location of the underflow before the actual work of digging wells is undertaken.

"The wells of two kinds, circular and rectangular. The circular wells are ten to twenty feet across, and the rectangular ones four to five feet in one dimension, by ten to twenty feet across the direction of the underflowing water. The pump is fastened securely to a rigid frame at the bottom of the well and is submerged where a sufficient amount of water is available.

Always Available.

"The greatest advantage, according to the statement of farmers who use the pumps, is that the water is available at all times; that the work of irrigation can be carried on and water placed upon the crops at just the time and in the quantity which crops demand.

"A demonstration of what the underflow can be made to accomplish is seen on two farms near Ault, where tracts of 640 acres each are being irrigated by that means. Two 50-horsepower pumps are at work, one on each section.

"The possibilities of the underflow are beyond computation. By means of pumps the water can be used over and over again, the same water being made to do service many times. Comparatively little water used in irrigation goes into plant life, much of it seeping through the soil until it encounters an impervious strata."

Wires Go Everywhere.

The transmission lines of the Northern Colorado Power company reach virtually all the cities and towns in northern Colorado. The main plant of the concern is in the heart of the northern lignite coal field, near Lafayette. At that place the company has a 26,000,000 cubic foot reservoir for condensing water.

The nominal capacity of the plant is 10,000-horse power. From the power house a main transmission line carrying 60-cycle 3-phase, 44,000 volts is built due north, then east, and a second line extending east and north connects with the first line at Greeley, forming a closed loop of transmission line, inclosing an area of 940 square miles. From these lines are branches running out in all directions carrying leads of 13,200 6,600 and 2,300 volts. The system supplies the local camps with commercial light and power, and lights the streets and furnishes all intervening and surrounding territory with service from low tension mains. It also supplies power to urban rail— and an interurban railway.

REASON ADVANCE BEDDING LEADS

Hurtgen Manufactory Has Attained Conspicuous Success in Eight Years of Existence

HE DELIVERS THE GOODS

Superintendent Dollert's Genius and Industry have Contributed to Splendid Achievement

Among the many thriving manufacturing concerns of La Crosse that are building up growing and profitable trade through conscientious effort to give good service and reliable goods, is the Advance Bedding company. Under the able management of W. F. Hurtgen the business of the firm has taken remarkable strides since its advent in La Crosse eight years ago.

As an evidence of the growth of by trade in La Crosse, is continually spreading to outside fields. To please its customers and to make their goods as satisfactory as possible has been the aim of this enterprising concern and that they have succeeded admirably in the effort is seen when it is noted that more and more people are demanding their goods which are proving popular wherever used.

Home Demand Strong.

That the Advance Bedding company has made good is evidenced by the fact that La Crosse people are demanding and buying the output of this factory, realizing that no firm manufactures better bedding.

Exhibit in Chicago.

In order to give outsiders plenty of opportunity to see for themselves just what standard is being maintained in the manuufacture of bedding, the company has a full line of its output on exhibition at the Manufacturers' Exposition Building, 1319 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, at all times, while W. F Hurtgen is himself there one month in the summer and another in the winter to act as the representative During the furniture season in January and July the company is represented at Grand Rapids, Michigan also.

Dollert an Expert.

The supremacy of the output of this plant is in a great measure due to the factory superintendency of G. Dollert, an expert of unusual genius, prolific in advanced and sound ideas and clever in their execution. Both in the merit of his product and the economy of its production he has attained a degree of success that has been a weighty factor in the conspicuous success of the establishment. Mr. Dollert came here with Mr. Hurtgen at the outset, and by tireless application has made the practical manufacturing end of the business proceed to well established leadership in this line of industry. He constantly increases the efficiency of the institution, and turns over to the distributing department a line of goods the high quality of which is practically all the argument the market requires. The joint and congenial efforts of Messrs Hurtgen and Dollert have resulted in splendid growth, and have secured for the factory a large patronage the extent and quality of which is exemplified by a home market in which Advance Bedding has no serious competition.

G. Dollert, superintendent of the Advance Bedding Co., enjoying a leisure moment with one of his particular friends.

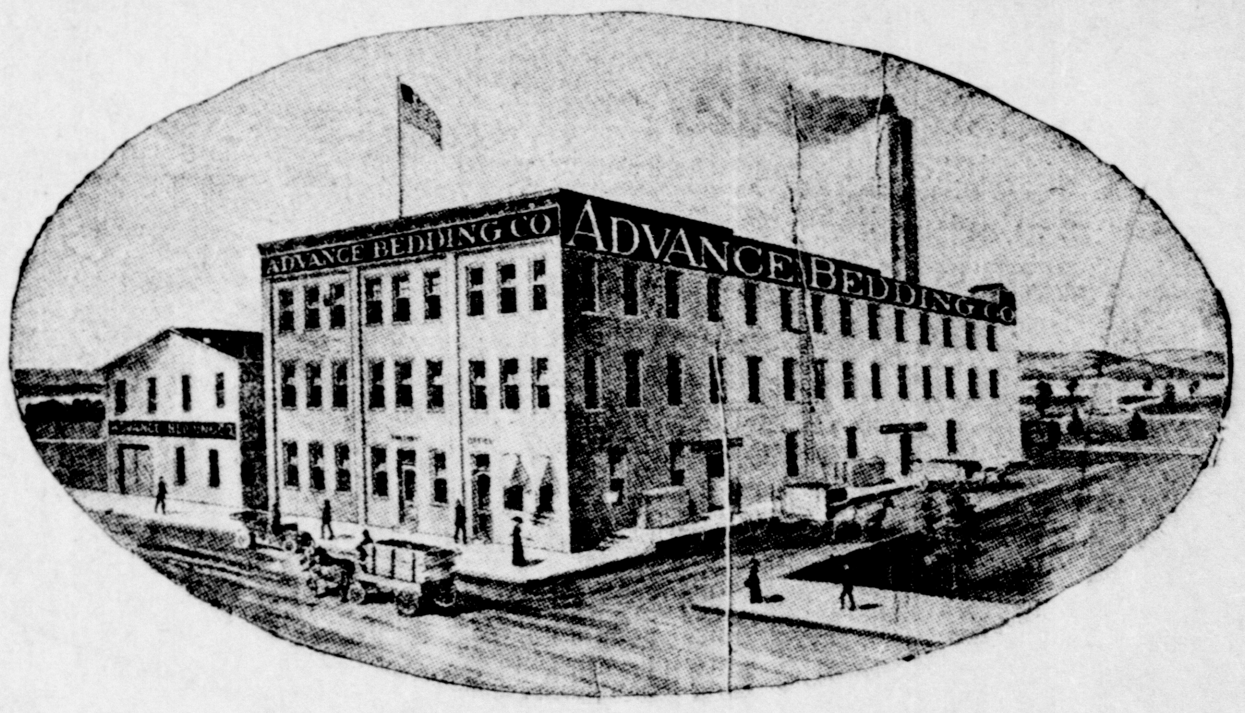
the firm's business, the company has been forced to increase the size and capacity of the plant and a large lot of modern and expensive machinery is now being installed. When the new equipment is put into operation the output will be materially increased. This move was found necessary on account of the ever growing demand for the high grade goods turned out by the local factory. This demand, while greatly supplemented

Buy Permanent Homes.

That these gentlemen, and the business which they have built up in this city are here to stay is evidenced by the fact that each has established a residence here, Mr. Hurtgen having built a fine home at 120 South 13th street, and Mr. Dollert also building an attractive residence at 508 Vine street.

Has Great Future.

Students of industry to whose attention has come the remarkable growth of this plant in less than a decade predict without hesitation that its success has but begun, and that in the near future it will monopolize the most desirable bedding trade and become one of the largest factories, not only in La Crosse, but in the entire northwest.



The Home of the Advance Bedding Company.

SUNDAY DINNER ATTRACTS CROWDS

Specialty of Northwestern Hotel Fast Becoming Popular Among La Crosse Citizens

William Collins is the proprietor of the Northwestern hotel, 319 Vine street, where a specialty is made of Sunday dinners which are popular and well attended. The fare served is of the best, and the many who go there for these repasts vote them to be the best in town. On an average there are 150 people who eat the noonday meal at this hotel on the Sabbath and none have anything but praise for the excellent menu which is prepared on that day. Every effort to please is made so it is not surprising that so many avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a fine repast without all the trouble of preparation which is such a large factor in the hot weather. There the food is prepared just as mother used to fix it which is ample reason for the large crowds which go there.

The dining room contains fourteen tables usually but on account of the large numbers who go there on Sunday one additional table is necessary on that day. Spacious, tastily decorated, comfortable, the room is an ideal one in which to eat, while the menu which is provided is certain to please and to make one want to come again. Blue paper adorns the walls and gives the room a pleasant appearance, while good ventilation is assured by means of many windows, in addition to which the electric fans help to furnish cooling breezes when the heat in other places is intense.

Three Story Building.

On the first floor of the three story building, which the hotel occupies, are the dining room and, office, the two upper floors being taken up with the bed rooms of which there are thirty-eight. Accommodations are provided for twenty-six transients while the remaining room is occupied by regular patrons. Everything has been done to make the building and the rooms as sanitary as possible and to accomplish this end, paint has been put on the walls while linoleum is laid on the floor. In but four of the rooms carpets are to be found while the same number are papered, but within the next year Mr. Collins expects to put paint on the walls and linoleum on the floors in all parts of the hotel.

Paint also covers the walls of the halls and they have a bright, and cheery appearance which adds much to the favorable impression which one gets from the building. The corridors are large for the size of the hotel and good ventilation is obtained by this means.

Conveniently located as to railroad stations and street cars, it being but a few steps east of the C. & N. W. depot while the others are within a few blocks of there and street cars run directly in front of the building, the Northwestern hotel is an ideal stopping place for transients.

The fellow who, many years ago, bragged that he could drink rings around us, is now getting his'n out of a tomato can!

Liquid Glue.

An excellent cold liquid glue is made as follows: Dilute 2 to 2½ parts crude nitric acid with 40 to 50 of water, soak in this 25 parts of glue for twenty-four hours and then heat the mixture until it is homogenous. The quantity of acid used depends on the quality of the glue.

Slices Boiled Egg Evenly.

An implement has been invented for slicing a boiled egg evenly—a more difficult task than generally is supposed.

A. E. SMITH
REAL ESTATE
Bargains in
Farm and City Property
Onalaska is the place to buy cheap homes. 12 years in business.
Undertaker & Embalmer
Notary Public

CAPOLI BUTTON WORKS
Lansing - - Iowa
MANUFACTURERS OF
PEARL PRODUCTS

A complete line of pearl buttons in both fresh and salt water.

The classiest line of pearl novelties and jewelry ever shown—made from the highest grade baroque pearl in both gold-filled and plated mountings.

"Pearl Brand" crushed shell for poultry — acknowledged by poultry breeders to be the best grit known.

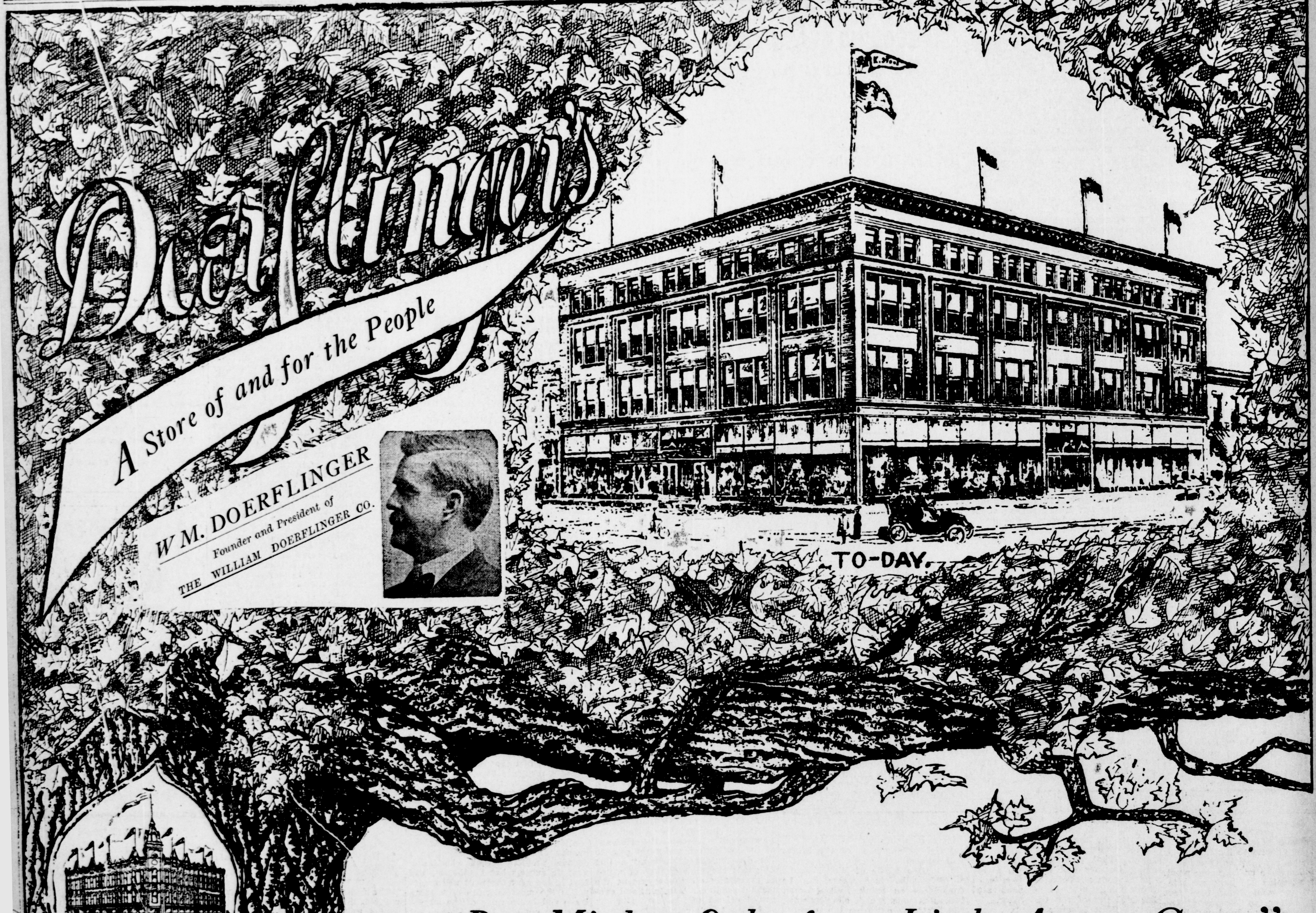
Your orders will receive prompt attention.

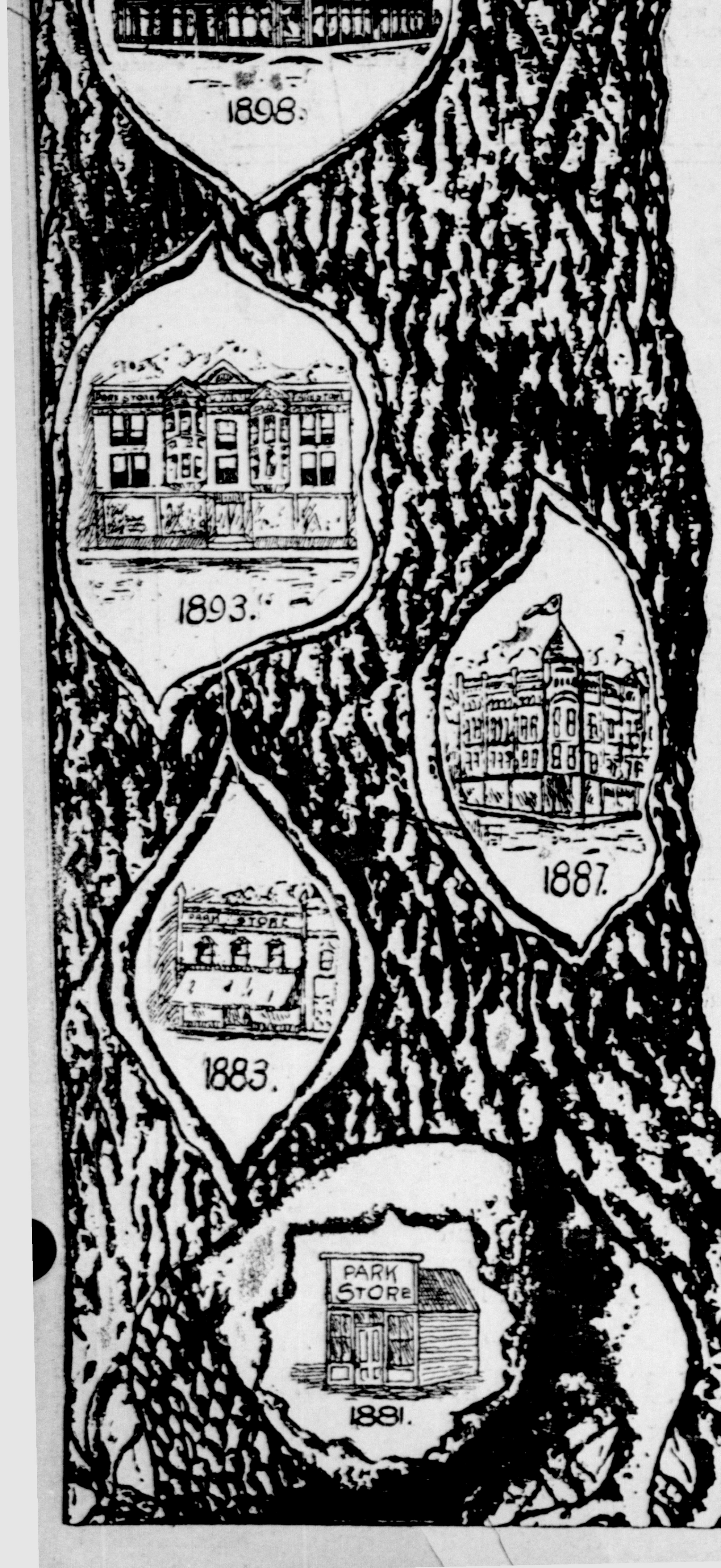
Burlington Route
Burlington Route
Burlington Service to the Northwest
Two through trains daily from La Crosse.

THE ORIENTAL LIMITED leaves La Crosse 6:50 a. m. daily. Compartment-observation sleeping car, standard sleeping cars, tourist sleeping cars, dining car, coaches and smoking car.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves La Crosse 5:45 p. m. daily. Drawing-room sleeping car, tourist sleeping car, dining car, coaches and smoking car. This train carries an observation car to St. Paul, affording unequaled facilities for seeing the scenic grandeur of the upper Mississippi River in daylight.
The only solid through trains from La Crosse to Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

To Chicago and Eastern Connections
ORIENTAL LIMITED leaves La Crosse 12.23 noon daily, arrives Chicago 9:10 p. m.
COMMERCIAL LIMITED leaves La Crosse 10:26 p. m. daily, arrives Chicago 7:02 a. m. Carries free reclining chair car, a 10 section observation car and a combination sleeping car with compartments and drawing room.
THE CHICAGO LIMITED. Standard and compartment sleeping cars, lounging car, chair cars, coach and dining car, service a la carte. No matter where you are going, please inquire at the Pearl Street Station. It is a pleasure to furnish information.

H. B. SMITH, Agent.
Burlington Route
Burlington Route





"But Mighty Oaks from Little Acorns Grow"

NEVER was the truth of this old adage so clearly demonstrated, or more thoroughly proven, than by the marvelous growth of THE WILLIAM DOERFLINGER DEP'T STORE.

Less than thirty years ago, a department store was founded by William Doerflinger, in a one-story frame building, 16x30 feet, opposite the Park on South Fourth street, with a stock that invoiced $300 and with a full working corps of one man, poor in finance but rich in vigor, determination, honesty, integrity, and all the qualifications that go to make a successful man.

Mr. Doerflinger adopted the high-class principles that establish the mercantile monuments of the world, **something better for something less, to deal in nothing but honest and dependable merchandise; to treat the public as one great class, and exact but a small reasonable margin of profit.** These principles were soon known and recognized by the public, and in spite of the predictions of failure universally expressed by other merchants, the little store grew and prospered, becoming a perfect mecca for shoppers, though over two blocks from the shopping district, until in 1883, larger quarters were sought in a building on Fourth street, nearer Main, and additional departments were added.

This store was the first in the city to exchange goods purchased, or refund money for purchases not satisfactory, and the first store in the history of retail merchandising to quote and charge odd prices. Heretofore, an article costing anywhere between 5c and 9c sold for 10c, but Mr. Doerflinger, true to his iron-clad policy to save every cent possible for the customer, adopted odd prices, such as 8c or 9c. This is done universally now, but at that time the act drew the eyes of the mercantile world, trade journals devoted pages to condemning or endorsing the policy, but the rule went steadily on, business constantly increasing from year to year, until 1887, the store again sought larger quarters, adding more departments, steadily growing, and asserting itself to the inflexible, untiring spirit behind it, always anticipating and realizing greater possibilities and triumphs, until 1893, Mr. Doerflinger induced a prominent citizen to build a structure several times larger than the former quarters, on the site where the magnificent building now stands.

Public opinion again asserted itself and together with the general opinion of competitive merchants predicted "the beginning of the end." All believed expansion out of the question. Quite to the surprise of many who momentarily expected the end, in 1898 the entire building—then occupied by the "Trade Palace," was secured, making the establishment one of the largest in the state—and the pride of La Crosse.

In 1903, the immense establishment was completely destroyed by fire—a "body blow" that would send the average man to desperation. Not so, though. Hardly had the fire and smoke subsided, before plans were under way for even a larger, more modern and better building, and the illustration at the top shows the culmination of those plans—"The Present, magnificent home."

The building has a frontage of 246 feet, covers a block 100x106 feet, floor space 92,626 feet (over 2½ acres), and as it towers like a huge monument over the surrounding buildings, it cannot help but impress one of the magnitude of business. One of the finest, largest and best in the Northwest, containing 28 separate departments, each complete in itself, supported by buyers, experts in their particular line, ever on the alert for the very newest merchandise at the lowest possible price concession, giving preference to La Crosse industry first, buying in enormous quantities for spot cash, and selling at the lowest possible margin, every known and recognized brand of merchandise, produced at home and abroad.

Cooled Throughout By Electricity.

Ventilated Throuyhout By Electricity.

Free Rest Rooms—Free Check Rooms.

PURE ARTESIAN WELL WATER ON EVERY FLOOR.

TOMAH AN INSPIRATION FOR CITY BEAUTIFICATION

Tomah, the thriving city of Monroe county to the northwest of La Crosse, has advanced with rapid strides since its settlement in 1856 and it now has many advantages to recommend it, as a place of residence or for commercial purposes. For years the city has been famous for its natural beauty and as it is on the main line of the C. M. & St P. railway it has shipping facilities which make it desirable as a commercial town.

In the year of 1856 a small party of pioneers were seeking a place to settle and came upon the present site of Tomah where they decided to make their home as they considered it an excellent situation. That they made a good selection is apparent for the city which bears the name which they gave it is bounded by beautiful hills on all sides while to the north of the town lies a cranberry marsh now valued at many thousands of dollars and to the south, east and west are farms generally conceded to be among the finest inWisconsin. Although at present the C. M. & St. P. is the principal railway running to the city, the Northwestern will have a station a half mile north of the town, in about a year.

Origin of Name.

There is some difference of opinion as to the origin of the name Tomah, some asserting that it was derived from the name of a Winnebago Indian chief, Tomahawk, leaving off the last three letters, while others hold that the city was named after a Jew. Most people, however thing that the former opinion is correct and that the honor of the name belongs to an Indian.

That the city has enjoyed a marvelous growth and has undergone great changes is apparent when it is noted that up to 1856 the site where Tomah now stands was nothing but a wilderness inhabited by Indians. Now fine residences,a beautiful park, paved streets and excellent roads abound and they are a fitting tribute to the industry of the inhabitants.

Of Scotch Ancestry.

Practically all of the early settlers of Tomah were Scotchmen who had come here from their fatherland but a few years previous to the founding of the city. All were persevering, industrious and hardworking which qualities stood them in good stead here as they had many hardships and privations to contend with in founding their new home. They adopted an excellent policy in dealing with the Indians, they being kind and considerate of the red men, thus winning their friendship and good will. Some of the most prominent of the founders of the city were Robert Howie, William Cassels, R. E. Gillett, C. Holister, R. Robertson, A. Greenfield, John McLean, James Garnock, H. B. Sowle and two Carr families.

Public Buildings.

The present high school was the site of the first post office where the pioneers received their mail, Mr. Cady Holister being the first postmaster. Messrs. Haynes and Kellogg were the first storekeepers in Tomah, conducting their business where Franz Bros., machine shop now stands and the second store was started on the site now occupied by Dunlap's store. Tomah's first hotel was called the Rockwood House which name was afterwards changed to the Grand House, and it was located on the ground on which the pop factory belonging to M. Godrezick now stands. In addition to the aforementioned buildings, there was a small shop built on four posts six feet in height, this being necessary on account of the high water, where the settlers had their shoes cobbled, this building standing where the T. C. M. store now stands. Around the shoe shop for several blocks was a huge quagmire, while on the place where Schultz's feed mill is now located there was a great quantity of cranberries in the early fifties.

MAYOR EARLY OF TOMAH

An old log house which still stands today was erected near the Benjamin farm, while the first frame house was put up west of Butt's Furniture store and this is also still in existence, plainly showing that it is extremely old and that it was built long ago.

Some Early Days.

Mr. Robert Howie, who is one of the oldest of the pioneers and who is still living, was the man who carried mail between Sparta and Tomah on foot twice a week in 1856. As numerous wild animals inhabited the country at this time, these bi- of Fourth and Main streets, on the weekly trips were extremely hazardous, and Mr. Howie was exposed to great danger all along his route. He was kept busy holding the animals at bay and, in getting out of their way as firearms were of no use in these situations for if one wolf were killed the rest of the pack would attack the man. Although Mr. Howie had several narrow escapes in the pursuance of his duty, as a wagon load of hay once ran over him breaking both jaws and several ribs while at another time a wild animal attacked him and wounded him badly about the head He still resides in Tomah and is in possession of good health at present.

Village Incorporated.

In 1858 Tomah was incorporated into a village and the first state road was made from there to Glendale which is a village a few miles south of there. There were three of these stagecoaches which carried mail and passengers and which went through Tomah, one coming from Baraboo, one from Black River Falls while the third came from La Crosse.

Mr. Stacy was the first president or chairman of the village with Arthur Gillett succeeding him in that capacity as the second executive. One of the first treasurers was James Fitzsimmons and Matthew Robinson was the first assessor.

City Charter Secured.

Although Tomah was entitled to become a city in 1882, she did not receive her charter until November 20, 1894, when the city was entered in the fourth class with Thos. McCaul as the first mayor. The present waterworks system was begun in 1894 and completed in the succeeding year, this department being made necessary by the big fire which destroyed one entire block.

When Mr. McCaul became the first mayor the term of office was but one year and was simply honorary with no remuneration, while at present the chief executive receives $1 for each council meeting. At present the mayor is elected for a term of two years in spite of the fact that except for this one exception the city ordinances are practically the same as formerly. At first there were only three aldermen while now there are six, two from each ward, one of which from each section goes out of office each year, their pay also being $1 for each council meeting.

Period of Growth.

During the period between the years of 1871 and 1875 the city enjoyed its most rapid growth, this being due to the fact that the Valley division was constructed at this time and many people removed there as they realized that Tomah was to be the division point of the new road. In the four years the city's population was increased by 500 but there was also a big advance in the number of residents from 1865 to 1867, this being accountable to the fact that the Civil war was ended and the people began to turn their attention to domestic affairs such as agriculture. To R. E. Gillett belongs much of the credit for the large number of people who removed to Tomah, as he was extremely generous in his dealings with them and offered inducements which attracted them.

SUPERIOR AVENUE, TOMAH
The most beautiful city thoroughfare in Wisconsin

Tomah is an ideal place in which to live. Fine shade trees, excellent building locations, good water, and a good sewerage system make the city one which is one which offers rare advantages to its residents.

Tomah is an old and historic city but few reminders of ancient times remain. One large stump can be seen on Hollister avenue in the southwest part of the city. This stump is about 4 feet in diameter and has been there as long as the oldest settler can remember. Several of the early buildings still remain to make one think of former times, the first log cabin, two frame houses, the first two stores, and the Methodist church which is used as a place of worship by that denomination today, still being there on the foundations on which they were erected. Only one of the early pioneers, Mr. Robert Howie, who did so much to help make Tomah what it is today, still lives.

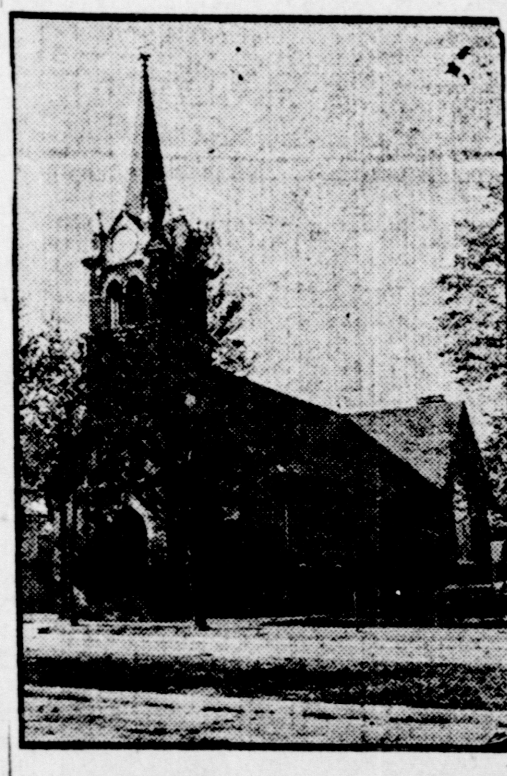
Proud of City.

Tomah is a place of which its residents are justly proud, for the city has attained a prominence which makes it well known for a great distance. To show that this statement is true one has only to turn back to an incident of the late Spanish-American war. Lieutenant Schalle, of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National guard, who lives in Tomah, was on his way to take part in this hostilities, met a man from Chattanooga, Tenn., who asked him about Tomah, saying that he had heard much about the city. The lieutenant told him of the city's many advantages after which the gentleman replied that he would like to visit the place or to live there at some time.

City Well Laid Out.

Tomah is one of the best laid out and prettiest cities in the state of Wisconsin. Its principal street, Superior avenue is two mlies in length and intersects the city. This street is lined with beautiful shade trees and boulevards except from the business sections. Over a mile is paved with vitrified brick and between crossings a space twenty-five feet wide is reserved for grass, shrubs and flowers. These parkways complete the picture of loveliness and have attracted thousands of visitors.

The other portions are paved with macadam and the entire street is kept scrupulously clean. The Women's Civic improvement erected a massive drinking fountain on Superior avenue two years ago. Many of the other street are boulevarded and nearly all have cement sidewalks. The water works were installed in 1894, and the supply of water from five deep wells is ample for all household and industrial purposes. A sewerage system was laid down in 1907 and the seferage is purified by microbic action in a septic tank.



German Lutheran Church at Tomah

A Capable Executive.

The term of Mayor McCaul, Tomah's first executive, was taken up principally in getting the affairs of the city on a substantial basis and the many improvements carried out during his first and later administration in 1894 and 1906 testify to this.

The following year Dr. J. F. Richards was elected mayor. Dr. Richards moved to Tomah in 1866 where he practiced medicine. He was one of the earliest practitioners in this city and was the father of Attorney Richards of Sparta. Dr. Richards served two terms as mayor and in 1886 was followed by H. S. Beardsley who also occupied the chair, two years in succession. Previous to this time, in 1875 Mr. Bearsley had been postmaster. At the time of his election as mayor he was a pension agent and in politics a republican.

Secured Bridge Works.

In 1888, Dr. C. E. Quigg was elected by an almost unanimous vote and held the position for three successive years. During his administration he presided over a republican council, then again he had a democratic board to preside over. It was he who conducted the negotiations which resulted in the location of the bridge works of the C. M. & St. P. railway, here which have been a great boom to the city and have given steady employment to a large force of men.

In 1891, E. M. Hamilton was elected to suceed Dr. Quigg. Mr. Hamilton had spent many years of his life in the railroad service and finally settled in Tomah. He was a great lover of horses and had many fine specimens which he reared and sold. In 1893 Mr. R. J. Herring, a salesman for the Goodyear Lumber company, was elected mayor. He had lived in Tomah since 1871, and built the residence now occupied by Mrs. C. S. Quigg.

Install Water System.

Thomas McCaul was again elected mayor in 1894. During this administration the water works system was installed and the city was bonded for $15,000 for twenty years. About this time the city received its charter as a city of the fourth class. Mr. McCaul ordered the planting of shade trees on the streets and avenues and recommended draining the city cellars. During Mr. McCaul's first administration in 1883 the population was 1,200, and in 1894 it had exactly doubled. In the same period the assessed valuation had increased $75,000 while the business of the railroad company had increased from $57,980 to $104,219. In 1895 Dr. C. E. Quigg was again elected mayor and was followed by W. H. Reynolds who served two terms. In April, 1897, the long distance ordinance was passed, and in October of the same year a similar ordinance was also passed allowing Charles Johnson to operate a local telephone line. In 1898, Robert F. Schroeder, a staunch

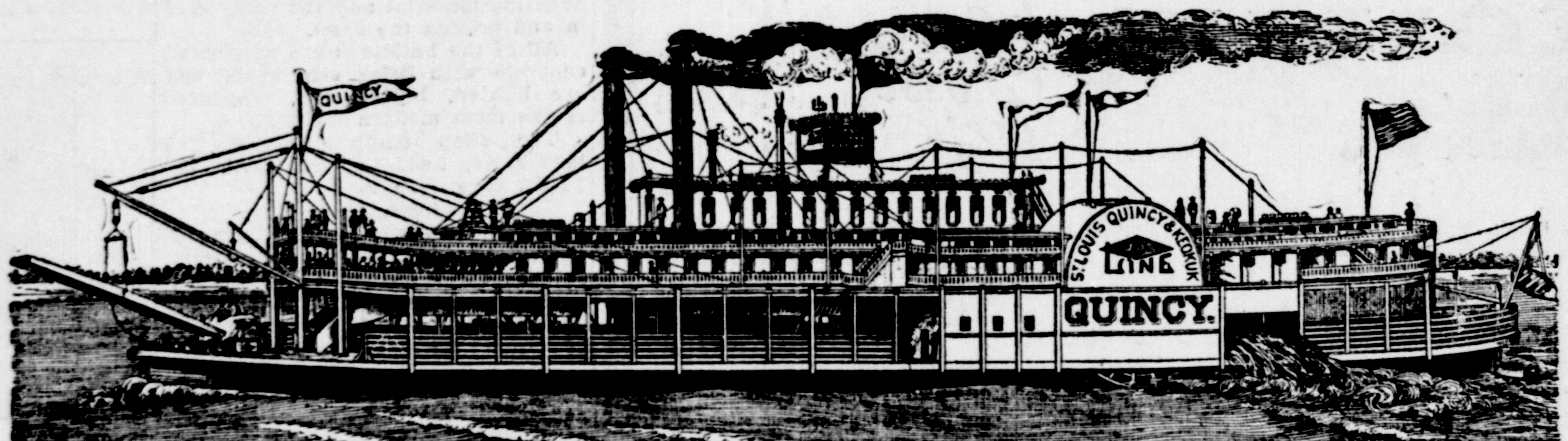
Continued on Page 74)

STRECKFUS STEAMBOAT LINE

SUCCESSORS TO DIAMOND JOE LINE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL SERVICE **SCENIC ROUTE OF THE WORLD**

A Lake Trip is Not to Be Compared with One to St. Paul or St. Louis


QUINCY
ST. LOUIS QUINCY & KEOKUK LINE
QUINCY

Largest and Finest Steamer on Western River

STEAMERS ST. PAUL AND QUINCY each have accommodations for 300 passengers with berths
STEAMER DUBUQUE, 280 passengers
STEAMER SIDNEY, daylight boat, capacity 2000 passengers
STEAMER W. W., daylight boat, capacity 1000 passengers

For Information, Booklet, Etc., Address C. D. Schreiter, Agent, La Crosse, or General Office, St. Louis, Mo.

TOMAH INSPIRATION FOR BEAUTIFICATION

(Continued from Page 73)

democrat, was elected. He also served for two successive years.

Drill New Wells.

Under his administration the wells from which the city receives its water supply were overhauled and three new wells drilled. They were also connected with a powerful pump and notwithstanding the increase in population and the many additional industries which have been established the supply of water is still abundent. Another much need improvement was the erection of a hose tower which has proved its usefulness. Mr. Schroeder was also instrumental in bringing about an amicable understanding with the C. A. Goodyear company, regarding the payment of the bonus which the city had agreed to pay. The water main was also extended for six blocks.

In 1900 W. H. Schultz, who had had considerable experience in public affairs, was elected mayor and continued the work of improving the water works system, paying particular attention to the pumping. Under his administration curbing and gutters were laid on either side of Superior avenue opposite the business block. He was followed by Gus Leak in 1901 whose aim was also the betterment of the city.

Nuzum First Two-Year Mayor.

In 1902 William E. Nuzum was elected mayor. He was the first to serve the two year term. Under his administration much was done towards beautifying the city. The grade was established on Superior avenue and boulevards became compulsory. Three blocks in the business part of Superior avenue were macadamized. A stone crusher and roller being purchased for the work. The public library was established at this time and the present property purchased for the purpose of giving the library a permanent homee. The sidewalk to the Indian school was another of the good works accomplished.

Appoint Park Board.

Up to this time the city park had not had any attention, but now a park board was appointed. The trees were thinned and trimmed, walks were laid out, the bandstand repaired and flower beds planted. Two years later Mr. Nuzum presented to the city the beautiful gateway which adorns the entrance to Gillett park.

Dan Crowley was elected in 1904 and continued the improvements begun during the Nuzum regime. He paved one block with macadam, this completing the business portion of the street.

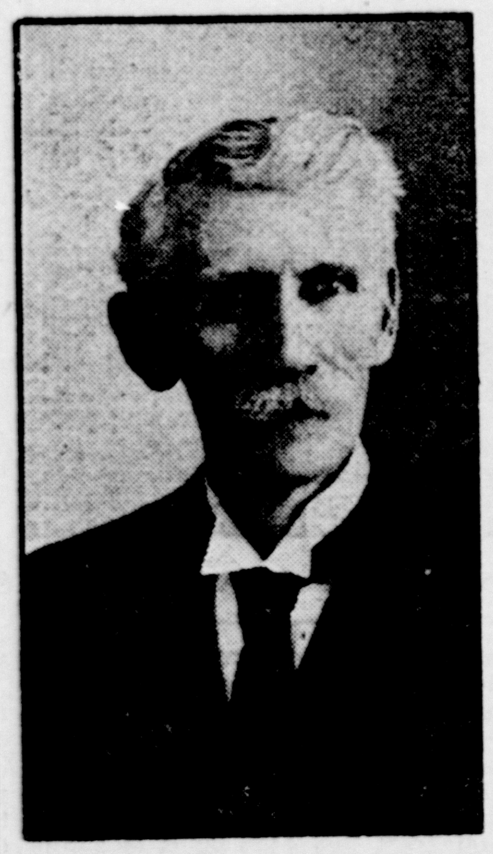
In 1906 Thomas McCaul entered on his third term as mayor and under him a sewerage system was laid which covered the business portions of the city, as well as the residence. This system includes a septic tank where the waste is entirely destroy-by microbic action and enters the Lemonweir river about half mile north of the railroad tracks. The paving of Superior avenue was agitated at this time. In 1908 William J. McMullan was elected and the paving of Superior avenue with its beautiful parkway system was completed under his administration. In 1910 the city elected M. H. Early, the present mayor.

The Present Mayor.

Mayor M. H. Early is president of the Tomah Manufacturing company, having held that responsible position for the last six years.

He is a successful business man having had long experience in the manufacture of building materials as well as building and contracting.

Mayor Early was elected in the spring of 1910 and during his short administration here succeeded in placing the finances of the City of Tomah on a sound and businesslike basis. He was elected on a dry town ticket and caused a number of those who violated the law to pay heavy penalties. Last fall the license was raised to $800, thus increasing the city's revenue by $8,000. By his individual effort last summer he increased the flow of city water to such an extent that the word shortage is never heard. Water meters have been installed by ordinance preventing an enormous waste on the one hand and increasing the reveenue on the other. This spring a team has been purchased for city work also a street sprinkler and complete up-to-date fine apparatus has been purchased and will be installed at an early date. He has also increased the efficiency of the police force by the addition of an extra night watch and an electric signal to be used as a police call. An ordinance taxing dogs went into force on the Twentieth day of June. The sanitary condition of the city has also been greatly stimulated by the actions of the mayor, his motto of "clean up and keep clean" being enforced throughout the entire city. The effect of this is seen in the absence of infectious diseases here. This administration is by no means niggardly when the pleasure of the citizens demands money, $300 being granted to the band, $300 for the Fourth of July celebration and $100 added to the annual grant to the park board.



O. N. PALMER
Has been resident of Monroe county for over forty years

The Public Schools.

The schools of Tomah are of a superior kind. They are organized on the graded system and have all the advantages accorded to schools in larger cities. The scholars are prepared for college, business life or fitted for teaching. The citizens appreciate the importance of good schools and spare no pains or expense to furnish the best facilities and a superior corps of teachers.

During the last year the board has been fortunate in securing the ser vices of Prof. F. Bray, who is a thorough and very efficient teacher and he with his staff of twenty teachers occupy the two large up-to-date buildings, which are situated in the western part of the city, besides two smaller buildings in which the primaries are taught.

Tomah school has an enrollment of 750 pupils in 1911, the graduating class of this year consisting of 36 members, which is the largest class ever graduated in this school. In the coming year besides the four main courses of study, music domestic science and manual training will be added.

Erect High School.

In 1889 an appropriation of $16,000 was raised for the purpose of erecting a high school. The result is the building known as the central building. In the summer of 1890 and 1891 the primary schools were established in the 1st and 3rd wards. The school library was installed through the efforts of Mr. Clark, now at River Falls. Mr. Reigel improved the school grounds. Mr. Ed. Cassels organized the kindergarten and C. H. Maxon introduced drawing in the grades. It was during Mr. Maxons stay that the new high school was built.

Before that time the high school was situated on the 2nd floor of the central school building, and Prof. Wm. Milne of Merrill, who spent several years in the city teaching had charge of the seventh and eighth grades in the old Catholic church, now called the auditorium. The old high school building was so crowded that these two grades had to be conducted in this place until the new high school was finished. It was not long before the grounds were made beautiful by the cement walks trees and terraces, and two years ago the shrubbery was planted which added much to beautify the grounds. The teacher in music was engaged in 1908. In connection with the Catholic and Lutheran churches are flourishing parochial schools, the former being in charge of three Dominican sisters and is located in a fine location near the Catholic church, the beautiful structure which was built last year at a cost of $2,000. In addition to the regular school work, there is a school of music which is efficiently conducted by Sister Petra, whose versatility is shown in the excellent results obtained by her pupil on the piano and violin, and also in the work of her vocal pupils. The Lutheran school is on Superior avenue north of the church and is conducted by Prof. Alex Yeager who also operates as organist in the church. He is assisted in the school work by Miss Anna Wolf. The number of scholars enrolled is 86.

In 1871, the Wisconsin Valley Railroad company was organized and in 1873 was built through from Tomah to Grand Rapids, making Tomah the southern terminus and the headquarters of the company's offices being located here. This road is now owned by the C. M. & St. P. company as a branch road running through Wausau and Merrill to Star Lake. At the time of the building of the road, Tomah had a very rapid growth, the census showing an increase of over 500 in population.

The main lines of the C. M. & St. P. road go through the city and within the year the Northwestern railroad will be running within a mile of the northern city limits.

Frog & Switch Shop

In the year of 1907, the C. M. & St. P. railway built their new Frog & Switch shop at Tomah. Here they manufacture all the frogs, switches, railroad crossings and signal lamps used on the entire system of C. M. & St. P. and C. M. & P. S. railways.

The power plant is 60x80 feet, equipped with two 350 horsepower water-tube boilers, two 275 horsepower high speed automatic, center crank engines directly connected to two 150 K. W. generators, one 1,000-foot air compressor, latest feed water heaters, pumps, etc.

The main frog shop building is 110x350 feet, equipped with a number of the latest pattern, individual, motor driven heavy frog and switch planers, frog shapers, rail benders, forging machines, steam hammers, rail drills and a line of other small tools necessary in a shop of this kind.

Practically all of the machines are served by an electric traveling crane running the full length of the shop. The yard work is facilitated by the use of a locomotive yard crane for handling material and switching cars in and around the shop.

All of the buildings are reinforced concrete with brick side walls, and are lighted, heated and ventilated in the most modern fashion.

The shop employs about 125 mechanics, and, together with the yards, covers 15 acres.

Newspapers

Tomah has two weekly newspapers, the oldest being the Journal, which was established in 1866 by J. A. Wells and brother. It has always advocated republican principles. The paper was purchased in 1885 by Mr. Squier and J. D. Button and for three years was conducted under the name of Squier and Button, then Mr. Squier became sole proprietor and has so remained ever since. The paper has a large circulation, nearly every farm house in this community making it a welcome visitor. The Monitor Herald made its first appearance here July 1, 1881. J. R. Hinkley was the editor. This paper was democratic, under the management of Hinkley.

About ten years ago, J. A. and C. J. Wells became proprietors of the Monitor-Herald and have built up a business unsurpassed in this county. They have an up-to-date linotype. This newspaper also has a large and ever increasing job work department.

Businessmen's Club

The Businessmen's club was organized Feb. 21, 1905. The first president of the club was A. L. Butts. The purpose of the club is to in every way possible boost every enterprise that will assist in the growth and welfare of the city. Incidentally the club maintains rooms very substantially furnished for social purposes, and the entertainment of visitors and members. The club has for the benefit of the merchants a credit system. The club has frequently taken action seeking better train service, especially on the Valley division. From time to time the matter of good roads leading from the city has been agitated and the results accomplished is the macadamized road to the cemetery. The matter of good roads leading from the often been discussed but little accomplished, but the club is organized and ready to take advantage of every opportunity to boost for the betterment of Tomah. The present president of the club is J. G. Graham and the secretary, Paul Austin.

The list of members of the club is as follows: Dr. C. L. Anderson, Paul Austin, E. S. Braddock, Louis Barnes, W. E. Barnhart, Dr. A. R. Bell, J. A. Bettinger, W. E. Bosshard, G. A. Bronson F. H. Burlin, A. L. Butts, Henry Christenson, E. E. Dano, Frank Drew, F. H. Drew, J. C. Dunlap, L. W. Earl, M. H. Earley, F. J. Elldridge, William Feiting, F. L. Feiting, Alois Fix, Frank Fischer, B. J. Fuller, E. E. Griswold, J. G. Graham, C. A. Goodyear, Miles Goodyear, Geo. Gore, Geo. Gondersick, C. D. Hamilton, C. G. Hanover, F. J. Hart, F. M. Hart, Geo. A. Henry, W. L. Howes, W. C. Homermiller, W. B. Homermiller, Dr. H. B. Johnson, O. R. King, Dr. R. E. Kyle, B. J. Lamberton, H. Leightener, Edgar Lockwood, Jesse Meineke, Harry Moran, Thomas McCaul, W. R. McCaul, W. B. Naylor, W. E. Nuzum, A. E. Oleson, I. N. Palmer, H. H. Rose, Lamont Rowlands, Ed Rowlands, M. R. Strouse, C. H. Stevens, W. H. Shultz, Dan Sullivan, Rev. J. G. Smith, Theodore Schmidt, H. J. Skinner, H. H. Sherwood, Edmund Sherwood, H. E. Simpson, Louis Storkel, Charles Strumbach, Fred Shultz, Ira G. Stutsman, Geo. Uebele, J. P. Voswinkel, Geo. H. Warren, W. W. Warren, C. J. Wells, Dr. A. E. Winter, Rev. Louis Wurst, Max Wolf, Dell Wilson and Dr. E. W. Yakel.

L. M. COMPTON
Superintendent of the Tomah Indian School

The moral and spiritual welfare of the people is ministered to by a goodly number of churches. Nearly all the leading denominations are represented here by churches as follows: M. E. church, Congregational, Baptist, Catholic, German Methodist, Evangelical Association, Zion Lutheran and Christian Science society.

Catholic Church

The first organization in Tomah of the Catholic church was in 1867, the priest in charge being Rev. M. M. Marks of La Crosse. A church was immediately built at a cost of $1,500 and in 1873, owing to the increased membership, it had to be enlarged. In 1874 the parochial school was erected at a cost of $6,000. In 1893 Rev. Louis Wurst took charge and in 1898 the present church was built at a cost of $20,000.

In 1906 St. Mary's parsonage, a neat, modern dwelling, was built. Just as the the congregation had outgrown the old church, so the the old school, with the result that a handsome new brick school house was erected last year at a cost of $10,000. The church property is beautifully situated on the "Knoll" and the grounds are kept in excellent condition.

German Lutheran Church

It is now thirty-seven years since the St. Paul Lutheran church was organized in Tomah. At that time the congregation numbered seventeen members.

It was at that time that the building now used by the Lutheran parochial school was erected. For a number of years the society was taken charge of by the successive pastors of the Lutheran church at Ridgeville, Revs. Seigler, Pankow and Schroedel. In the course of time it had so increased its membership as to be able to support its own pastor and in 1884 Rev. J. Jenny was called. During his pastorate the church had gained a membership of eighty members. The old edifice became too small and a new one was built and dedicated in Sept. 1890. In 1892, Rev. Jenny received a call to West Duluth and Rev. E. Bergmann took charge here and remained for seven years. During his pastorate a pipe organ, valued at $1,000, was installed, the parsonage rebuilt, and enlarged and the membership increased from 80 to 130. In 1900 the present pastor, J. G. Gleaser took charge and during the eleven years of his hard, vigorous labor the following results have been accomplished: A chime of two bells were placed in the tower, the lot on which the school now stands was purchased and the school building moved thereon and the school building enlarged and remodelled at an outlay of $3,000. In 1909 the congregation found the need of a large edifice and decided to enlarge the church by the addition of a 36x50 addition, with altar niche and sacristy. Plans were drawn by Schick and Roth of La Crosse, the contractor being Peter Nelson of La Crosse. The work was completed at a cost of $14,000 of which $11,000 was raised by the members before the church was finished. The same year they also raised $700 for the city pavement. The house and lot that joined the church property on the north side was purchased for $1,800. The church property on Superior avenue now comprises five lots 50x150 each (almost half a block) on which is built the church, a brick structure, seating 650 people, with class room, kitchen and furnace rooms. The total value of the property is $29,900.

The present membership, 192; communicant members, 641. The congregation has a Ladies Aid society with a membership of 55, a Bible Class, number forty members, bers and a choir.

The congregation meets all its expenses for salaries and incidentals by the free contributions of its members.

Congregational

The Congregational church was organized Aug. 21 1859 with eleven members. The only one of the charter members there survive is Mrs. Martha McMullen who is the mother of ex-Mayor McMullen. The first pastor was Mr. F. M. Wells ordained by council in Tomah April 26 1860. and then followed A. E. Lathrop, B. S. Baxter, W. H. Cross, Wm. Mc-

YOUNG'S POULTRY POWDER

FOR CHOLERA, ROUP, GAPES
and All Diseases of Domestic Fowls
A POULTRY REGULATOR. A WONDERFUL EGG PRODUCER

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DRUGGIST
Corner Third and Main Streets. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

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Phone: Local and Long Distance No. 225.

Washed egg, Carterville coal from Herrin, Ill., especially prepared for cook stoves and ranges.

Hickory Hill, Illinois, sootless lump. Adapted for domestic use.

We also handle Wilmington and other Illinois coals to meet all demands.

We carry a full line of eastern coals, including the genuine Scranton Anthracite, which comes direct from the mines, thus insuring uniformity.

Genuine Ohio Sunday Creek Hocking lump.

West Virginia splint lump.

Pocahontas and New River screened lump and egg, particularly adapted for furnace use.

We also carry a supply of Kentucky Kennel coal for open grates.

We handle the Lily Smithing, recognized as the best for the blacksmith trade.

Agents for Milwaukee Solvay Coke

This "IDEAL FUEL" is made purposely for domestic use from Pocahontas smokeless coal and is prepared in nut and egg sizes.

TOMAH INSPIRATION FOR BEAUTIFICATION

(Continued from Page 74)

Nabb, J. B. Bidwell, Jas. P. Galliger, J. G. Smith, the present pastor who remained about three months, W. H. Thrall, Robt. Kerr, L. A. Holp and E. L. Moore. Then in 1896 Rev. J. G. Smith, returned and has been a faithful and earnest worker with his congregation. The present church building was erected in 1869. Previous to that time the church has met in various halls and for a time in a building which was erected jointly with the Baptist congregation.

The present Congregational edifice was remodelled and an addition built in 1901. The church also owns a modern house for the residence of the pastor which was built in 1888 and remodelled in 1906. The present membership is 150.

Rev. Smith, the present pastor, was born in that part of Ohio called New Connecticut, which was settled by the Yankees of Connecticut and Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Oberlin college, class of 1885. He also studied for a time at Yale divinity school, New Haven, Conn. He was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1888. Four years later he went into missionary work in Minnesota. After three years he returned to Chillicothe and Marietta, Iowa, where he remained four years. In the summer of 1887 while at Yale he spent a number of weeks in Tomah but declined a call to the pastorate at that time, that he might complete his theological course. In May, 1898 he accepted a call to the Tomah pastorate and has been here since. Mr. Smith is a public spirited citizen, but is a man of decided views. He forms warm personal attachments and has many sincere friends.

C. W. Kellogg, a Methodist, was the first minister to preach a sermon in this city. He was the father of Charles W. Kellogg, who lives on Superior avenue. This was in 1856 and the same year the church was organized. The following year a neat church was built, part of the same one that is in use at the present time.

At present the membership is 320. The church at this time is being remodeled painted and decorated, improvements to the amount of $800 being made. The new parsonage is a handsome structure of twelve rooms and is fitted with all modern conveniences.

The entire property is free from all encumbrances, valuation $12,000

Evangelical Association

The Evangelical association church was built in 1892, the membership at that time being small. Rev. Geo. Reichert was the first pastor, residing at Sparta and coming here to hold services. Since 1899, the membership has above 70, have had a pastor residing here, Rev. A. E. Helsapple, and regular services both morning and evening. The parsonage was purchased at about this time.

Woman's Improvement Club

The Woman's Civic Improvement club was organized in 1907. Since that time the following presidents have served: Mrs. F. S. Barrows, Sr., Mrs. A. S. Goodyear, Mrs. E. K. Tuttle, Mrs. W. R McCaul.

Back yard contest and prizes were inaugurated in 1907 and 1908. Through the efforts of the club shrubbery was distributed and planted in 1909, and prizes were given for greatest general improvement in any lot. A drinking fountain for horses was placed on Main street in 1910. The club is interested in everything that improves Tomah.

The club endeavors to help through its various committees as follows:

Civic—Cleaner streets and aleys, unsightly buildings, bill boards and signs removed.

Educational—Create interest in schools, equipment for manual training and domestic science, etc.

Children's Auxillary—Organizing Children's clubs, furnishing seeds, encouraging planting of same to make Tomah more beautiful. Prizes awarded.

Music, art, household economics.

Library—Interested in same, gifts given at different times.

Hotels

Tomah hotels have always been famous for their hospitality and cuisine the Sherman house having a reputation unequalled by any house between Milwaukee and St. Paul. Two years ago the Sherman house was enlarged and remodeled and under the genial proprietor is gaining in popularity year after year. Besides the Sherman house there are the St. Paul Hotel, Hotel Randow, American House and Central Hotel.

Numerous restaurants and quick lunch counters cater to the needs of visitors.

The Tomah Indian Industrial Boarding school was opened Jan. 19, 1893 with 90 pupils. An appropriation of $25,000.00 was originally made by congress for an Indian Boarding school in Wisconsin, but no provision was made as to its exact location. This was left open and several towns in the state set about obtaining its location. Tomah, with its characteristic enterprise, was successful in securing its location two miles north of the city, the town donating 200 acres of good land for a farm and a building site.

The original plant consisted of a large brick building and a boiler house containing heating boilers and laundry. Since that time six brick and ten frame buildings have been added and the farm has been increased to 340 acres. A herd of about 50 Holstein dairy cattle is kept, under the management of a competent dairyman. The farm is under the management of an expert farmer, and much valuable instruction is given to the boys in these two industries. This season considerable experiment work is being done on the farm under the direction of the agricultural department of the state university.

A complete course in domestic science and art is maintained and a well equipped building has been provided for this purpose.

The attendance of pupils is 250. The government pays all expenses of pupils, including transportation to and from the school. Pupils are kept for a three year term and literary instruction is given nine months in the year, the pupils being carried through the eight grades of the common school branches, the course of study being similar to that of the state course for Wisconsin.

Pupils are received from any of the middle western states, but most of them come from Wisconsin, some coming from Minnesota and Michigan.

Many of the graduates of the school have taken responsible positions and have made homes for themselves.

MRS. BRUCE IRONS
Prominently Identified with Secret and benevolent societies of Tomah

The present superintendent L. M. Compton, has been in charge of the school for the last four teen years.

Tomah Aldermen

Frank Ritter, alderman for the third ward has made Tomah his home for twenty-nine years. Honest, upright and fearless he is essentially the working man's candidate and that his worth is appreciated is evidenced by his being returned unopposed at the last election. His first term on the city council was during Thomas McCaul's last administration. He is on the committee of public works, also sidewalk and grades and printing.

Otto Stoltz, builder and contractor, represents the second ward in the city council. He was born at Ridgevilleville and came to Tomah when he was thirteen years old.

He is now serving his second year as alderman and his usefulness is attested by his being appointed on the following committees. Public works side walks and grades, and claims.

Emil Schmidt, one of Tomah's prosperous men and alderman from the second ward, was born in Germany, August 11, 1854. He came to New Lisbon, 1870 the following year coming to Tomah. He followed railroading for 15 years and in 1885 he entered the liquor business here and remained at this ten years. In 1895 he built the brick block on Superior avenue and started a bakery and confectionary business which he followed until 1909, when he retired. He was succeeded by his son Theodore, who is now assessor of the city. Mr. Schmidt is the chairman of the committee of public work and shows great interest in the welfare of the city.

Mr. H. W. Smith, alderman of the first ward, is proprietor of the Tomah Concrete works which are located on the north side of the C. M. St. P. railway. In addition to this he has a large business handling hard and soft coal. Having had this office previous to this time, makes him an invaluable member on matters relating to street, sidewalks and bridges.

Frank F. Buttom, alderman of the first ward, elected April 1911, is employed as undertaker in Butts Furniture store. He has been a resident of the city for the past thirty-five years and has always taken an active part in all progressive legislation relating to the city. He is now serving his second term, being a member of the board under Mayor Nuzum. Being a keen observer, and very conscientious his suggestions have great weight, and he does not confine his sphere of usefulness to his own ward but has the welfare of the entire city at heart.

Mr. E. E. Griswold is one of the representatives of the third ward in the city council being elected in April, 1911.

Dr. Robert E. Kyle.

Dr. Robert E. Kyle dentist has resided in Tomah for over twenty years and during that time has held many public offices. He was a leading spirit in having the present sewer system installed and also the paving and laying out of the parkways on Superior avenue. He has always been an advocate of good roads and was instrumental in having nearly a mile of highway situated on the south boundary of the city macadam some three years ago. This piece of the road has stood the test of time and wear and now one of the neighboring towns has voted to continue the macadam two miles west where the sand is exceptionally deep.

Co-operative Creamery.

The Farmers Co-operative Butter association was incorporated in 1902, and the present building erected the same year. Previous to that time the Elgin company had control of the creamery. There is at present 240 patrons who comprise the farmers in the surrounding country.

The officers are: H. C. Wood, president; F. B. Barber, treasurer; W. J. Breman, secretary.

Directors—H. C. Wood, F. D. Barber, W. J, Breman, J. H. Lobe, D. L. Sullivan, A. H. Schultz and D. H. Robertson.

The patrons bring in an average of 9,988 pounds of cream daily and and have a shipment of 112 tubs of butter. Mr. Christenson is butter maker and has three assistants.

The Tomah Banks.

The Bank of Tomah has been doing business in Tomah since 1893. The present officers are as follows: Watson Earle, president; S. Drew, vice president; Frank H. Drew, cashier. It has a capital of $25,000 with a surplus of $10,000. This is one of the strongest banks in Monroe county, managed by men of experience.

Mr. Frank Drew is a prominent man in the city having held various official positions. He is a man of a cordial disposition, is energetic and progressive, and calculated to give character to any community.

The Warrens bank was established January 1, 1889. A remarkable fact in connection with this bank is that the officers represent one family Geo. H. Warren is president, his son W. W. Warren, cashier, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Warren, directors.

Geo. H. Warren was born in Vermont, December 15, 1837 and after growing up was for twenty-one years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He began as a telegraph operator at Stoughton, Dane county, Wis., and finished as station agent at Tomah.

He was married in Stoughton to Miss Helen M. Stoughton, a niece of Luke Stoughton who founded the town.

Winfield W. Warren, the only child, is the cashier of the bank He was educated in Tomah and served in the bank of M. A. Thayer for some time and has been cashier of the bank ever since it was organized twenty three years ago. He married Grace McMullan in 1894 who is one of the directors.

The Farmers and Merchants bank opened for business here July 1, 1911 and was organized with the following officers: Thos E. Anderson, president; R. Anders, vice president; W. J. Brennan, cashier. These men need no introduction to the citizens of Tomah.

The State bank was organized in Tomah May 16, 1911, with J. P. Rice, president and C. B. Drowatsky cashier. The bank is located in the Bames Block.

Resident for Forty-one Years.

Mrs. Adency Irons, wife of Bruce Irons, painter and decorator, has been a resident of Tomah for forty-one years, and has been identified with several secret and benevolent societies for many years. She was one of the organizers of the Helping Hand society, the only society in the city devoted exclusively to charitable purposes. This society was organized in 1886 and is still in active operation and is doing much good.

She was one of the prominent organizers of the Tomah Branch of the Humane society and at present is chairman of the board of directors. Mrs. Irons is a charter member of the O. E. S. and was it first worthy matron which office she held for three consecutive years. On the organization of the Grand Chapter of O. E. S. in Wisconsin, Mrs. Irons was elected Grand Worthy Matron. She has held many responsible offices in the grand lodge and is well known throughout the entire state.

Goodyear Lumber Company.

The C. A. Goodyear Lumber company is the oldest firm engaged in lumbering in this vicinity, and one of the heaviest dealers on the entire line of the Wisconsin Valley road, one and sometimes two entire train loads of logs arriving daily from their extensive forests in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan. Mr. C. A. Goodyear became a resident of Tomah in 1879 and in 1883 the company's yards were located here which was followed by the erection of the planing mill the next season. In 1890 the present spacious office was erected. It is built of Saddle Mound Sandstone.

Later the same mill was moved here from Goodyear and the employment of such additional force of men, naturally gave a great impetus to the growth of Tomah. In 1910 the entire plant was overhauled, new and powerful engines were installed and the entire machinery of the firm is driven by electricity. The saw and planing mills are equipped with automatic sprinklers and this with the excellent system of waterworks reduces the danger from fire to a minimum. As early as 1879 they installed a dynamo of sufficient capacity to light up not only their own plant but the streets and many residences of the city. The yards cover a space of 80 acres and at times the value of the lumber in these yards reaches near to a million dollar mark.

Made Good at Home.

William B. Naylor, Jr., lawyer is one of the many of Tomah's young men who did not need to go to a strange place to become famous. In fact, nearly all of Tomah's leading business and professional men, are native born. At an early age Mr. Naylor moved to Tomah with his parents, receiving his common and high school education here. He then graduated from the University of Wisconsin and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He has male Tomah his home since. He has served the public as city clerk, city attorney, school district clerk for seven years, district attorney from 1904 to 1908 and is at present president of the school board. Last fall he was a candidate for senator of the thirty-first senatorial district but withdrew in the interests of harmony. Wm. Naylor is a fluent speaker and is much in demand at social and political gatherings. In politics Mr. Naylor is a staunch progressive republican.

Cash Mercantile Company.

On May 12, 1900 a corporation having for its officers and stockholders Louis Dangel, of Stott, Dangel & Floss Co., president; Fred Shutte, vice president, and Alois Fix, secretary and treasurer, all of Reedsburg, Wis., purchased the C. A. Goodyear company store on Superior avenue, and started a general mercantile store on a strictly cash basis. Business increased so rapidly that a few years saw them so cramped for room that they decided to build a stone which would be ample for their needs for many years, so in 1907 the present large and commodious store was built on Superior avenue. About this time the original stockholders sold out and now the company consists of John Bettinger, president; H. H. Rose, vice president, and Alois Fix, secretary and treasurer, all of whom are actively employed as the heads of various departments. The present store building is 70x140, has two complete floors, a basement and an attic which is two thirds of the size of the other floors. The building has the largest percentage of light of any store in the state and carries a larger stock of goods than any store between Milwaukee and La Crosse. They buy their sugar, vinegar, soap and other bulky groceries in carload lots. Their different departments are clothing, dry goods, groceries and crockery, shoes, cloaks and hats and all ready to wear goods. There jobbing business has increased to such an extent that they have a man on the road about six months every year.

Griswold Bros.

This business was established by Griswold Bros., about eight years ago at a location directly opposite the present one and have later moved to the new quarters which are a credit to the city. This building was erected by them in 1909 especially for their business. The front part of the main floor is used for grocery and meat market with office and refrigerator adjoining, while the upper floor is used for residence.

They carry a full line of groceries and have a very large trade in lines.

The shop of W. H. Clark, blacksmith, wagon making, etc., is located on Saratoga street, between Superior avenue and Kilbourn avenue. The building is 24x52 and is used for a blacksmith and wagon shop with a rear part 24x50 used for a feed mill. The entire building is well filled with up-to-date machinery.

Mr. Clark has been in the business for the past twenty-six years, and is one of the oldest residents of Tomah. He is loyal to home enterprises, honorable in his dealings and worthy of the confidence reposed in him. He has been in Tomah for the past fifty-four years.

Tomah Marble Works.

The firm of Adolph Kress & Son have the largest monumental works in Western Wisconsin. The premises on Superior avenue have a frontage of fifty-five feet. They are the owners of the brick building, which is 25x80, two stories and basement, the latter used for furnace room. The entire building being heated by hot water system and lighted by electric lights.

The upper floor is used for office by the American Telephone company while the main floor is entirely devoted to the business, including a well-lighted salesroom in front and workroom in rear. The former being well stocked with finished monuments in all design. Their workshop is equipped with pneumatic tools operated by a gasoline engine and their stock is shipped here from quarries in Vermont, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, also imported granite from the famous quarries of Peterhead and Aberdeen in Scotland.

Mr. Kress has had thirty-five years practical experience. The business was established by this firm in 1890.

Druggists

The drug trade is well represented here. There are three firms namely W. E. Bossard, F. H. Burlin and F. O. Elwell. In addition to full line of drugs which each carry they also display a large assortment of fancy articles. All three dispense ice cream, the two former having up-to-date machinery and turing out sufficient supply not only to supply the home trade, but also many of the towns along the line. There are four first class blacksmith and shoeing establishments located here, W. H. Clark, Henry Schroeder, Al Tisbell and Alex Reich.

Hardware Stores.

The Central Hardwarde store began business in Tomah in 1881 under the firms name of Beers & Thomas. Five years later Mr. Beers sold his interest to Mr. Robert Smith of Leon. The name of the firm then became Smith and Thomas. On the death of Mr. Thomas his son George took up his interest. In 1904 George Thomas assumed full control, but his health began to fail and in 1909, he retired from active life, selling his business to Ernest Meloy, Henry Liesman and Joseph Koehler, who named it the Central Hardware company. Mr. Meloy was with Mr. Thomas for eleven years before his retirement and is well and favorably known in and around Tomah. Henry Liesman, who from Reedsburg is an up-to-date plumber, and has added that branch to the business. Joseph Koehler is the silent partner of the firm.

Other firms in the same business are Barrows & Son, Tomah Hardware, F. O. Drowatsky and R. Andres who carries a full line of agricultural implements, carriages, buggies, as well as a fine assortment of paints. He recently moved to Tomah from Tunnel City, where he had been engaged in the same business for the past thirty years.

For many miles around the name of Barrows Hardware is well known. This old established firm were in existence for twenty-four years when F. S. Barrows, Sr., succeded Mr. Powers in the business. Eight years ago Mr. Barrows enlarged his store and at that time his son Fred became a member of the firm. They carry a complete line of hardware and furniture and have a large plumbing trade.

F. O. Drowatsky's hardware and plumbing is located a few doors north of the postoffice. He has been established in Tomah for the last fourteen years, commencing originally as a tinner and one year later adding the plumbing business while his hardware stock was added two years ago. Mr. Drowatsky was raised in the Town of Adrian and is the oldest son of Bernard Drowatsky, his father having come in this country in 1855.

In the spring of 1899 the hardware firm of Johnson & Lea sold its stock to George S. Uebele and H. J. Saecker, who made acquaintaces under perverse circumstances.

As the old building containing the stock had to be moved, it being on the site what is King Bros. store now ,the city kindly granted the new firm of Uebele & Saecker the privilege of placing the old building on Nonawan street, where they could greet their new friends and patrons until fall of the same year.

In the meantime Mr. J. O. Johnson erected a new one story brick building into which the firm moved about Sept. 1st. The firm prospered and grew so that in 1903 more room was needed, when Mr. Johnson built on a second story and extended the building a 150 feet to the alley.

The firm of Uebele and Saecker were in business for nearly six years, when Mr. Saecker sold his interest to Mr. Uebele who has continued the business up to the present time.

W. B. NAYLOR
Prominent attorney and progressive republican of Tomah

The Only Book Store.

Mr. I. N. Palmer has the only exclusive book store in the city, which is one of the oldest business houses having been established in 1876 when he moved here from the town of Adrian. He has been a resident of Monroe county for more than forty years. His present place of business on Superior avenue is supplied with stationery, school and office supplies, fancy goods, china novelties and holiday goods. It is always the headquarters of the town at Christmas time. He has a news stand connected with the store, well filled with the leading daily papers, magazines and fashion journals. Mr. Palmer is an active member of the F. and A. M., besides clerk of the W. O. W.. He favors all movements that have for their object the advancement of educational moral and religious interests.

M. R. Strouse is one of the leading dry goods merchants, having succeeded to the business of Grossman Bros. in 1909. Mr. Strouse has been a resident of Tomah for six years, having come here as manager for Grossman Bros., later taking to the position vacated by the removal of Isaac Grossman to another branch of the business.

Two years ago he purchased the dry goods portion of the store from Messrs. Grossman. Mr. Strouse is a live business man of great mercantile ability and soon discovering that a dry goods store devoted entirely to ladies wear was a necessity in the city, and he stocked up with a complete line of high class dry goods and his large and increasing volume of business testifies to the soundness of his judgment.

The photograph gallery of A. C. Stones is located on the upper floor (over M. R. Strouse's store) in the Bames block and is well equipped with modern conveniences. Turning out first class work, Mr. Stone has had thirty-seven years experience as a practical photographer. He has been located in this city for the last fourteen years. Previous to that time, he was engaged in Minneapolis for twenty-two years with one of the finest studios in the city. Mr. Stone has inherited a decided talent for his work and has centered all his forces in this direction. The result of which has been very gratifying to his patrons.

Depot Agent for 28 Years

J. W. Hancock has held the responsible position of depot agent here for the past twenty-eight years. He has been in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad company for the long period of forty-four years. He has all along taken a lively interest in everything appertaining to the betterment of the city and has served on the council board. He usually spends his winter vacations in Biloxi, Miss., and has a fine summer resort named Tschontikadiffa on Tarr creek. He is a prominent mason having passed through the chairs in the various Masonic bodies here and has been Grand Senior Deacon in the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

Professional Men.

Tomah's professional men include three lawyers, four dentists and seven doctors, besides three veterinary surgeons. The Tomah hospital which is the property of Dr. J. Simonson is an imposing brick structure beautifully situated just north of the railroad tracks.

There are three bakeries in Tomah one each ward and all do a lucrative business.

Frank Knick, lumber merchant and manufacturer has portable sawmills throughout this and adpoining counties and ships from the nearest point. In winter he employs about 150 men. There are three large livery barns besides numerous feed barns all of which are prospering. Among the other successful businesses in Tomah may be mentioned King Bros. general store, A. L. Butts furniture and undertaking, Earle & Severson grain elevator. William Feiting clothing store, W. Gonderzick ice, J. Grossman clothing in charge of Charles Mead, Pickwick clothing store, John Grutch furniture and undertaking, Louis Storkel market gardening and cut flowers and pot plants. A. E. Olson furniture and undertaking. Besides Griswold Bros., Henry Meinecke, Meinecke & Shea, John Marke, R. Schwartz and Robert Geisler have large and sanitary meat markets.

JOS. MILLER
DISTRIBUTOR OF
The Newport Club (5c)
AND
The Originator (10c)
CIGARS
Complete Line of Tobaccos and Smokers' Articles
213 MAIN STREET, - - - - - - LA CROSSE, WIS.

LA CROSSE GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

SUPPLIES YOUR

Light, Heat, Power

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN THE COUNTRY

Tungsten Lamps

The Up-to-date and economical lamp. The greatest amount of Light for the least amount of money.

Hot Water Heating

The greatest luxury of the age at no more than the cost with a furnace. 70° temperature at all times.

NO DUST! NO DIRT! NO SMOKE! NO WORK!

Electric Power

Motors for everything. Laundry, Sewing Machines, Coffee Mills, Fans, Shops, Mills and Factories. Cheaper than steam and always ready to run

COOK WITH GAS

We Sell Gas Stoves on Easy Terms and Connect them Free

--GENUINE GAS HOUSE COKE--

Is The Cheapest and Best Where Hot Water Heating Is Not Available.

LA CROSSE IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

(By E. T. Muelle)

At your request, I herewith endeavor to give you a brief outline of local conditions of things as they existed in the time of my youth. Was born in La Crosse, 1858. My parents conducter a bakery on Pearl street, father died 1868. Mother continued the business for some years. I received as good an education as was available. Attended a private school where now stands the Continental Clothing House. The building was 8x10 in size, the school teacher Mr. Platinius, had a large dog. One night this dog undermined the school house and it took several hours to get it straight again, so we could sit on our seats. One morning we found all of our ink frozen. Emptied all in the teacher's water pitcher to thaw out, forgot to empty pitcher, teacher takes a drink, tableau. Attended Atwell's Business college in old Pomeroy building, now Linker block. Daily watching the printing press of Pomeroy's "Democrat." Could not understand why the type moved forward and backward to print a paper, suggested to Mr. Foote, the assistant manager that there is too much time lost, why not put this type around a cylinder and print a dozen papers to your one—lost a million dollars. Howe company were then experimenting on the same thing. Left home for Greenwood, Clark county, in 1872. Worked in a general store, sold everything imaginable. Had no cash register, carried money in pants and vest pockets. When full, emptied them in a box in the safe. Instructed the proprietor's son how to keep the books, no use for me any longer, walked four miles to saw mill, was engaged as a bookkeeper and I wrote mother that I had a fine position as bookkeeper with a large lumber company. Here is what I did. Was shown my bed, an upper bunk in a log shanty, started to rain, water leaked through roof. Wash line over stove, wet wool socks hang on line, odor great. Oh! sweet violets. Next morning measure and sell lumber, work in mill pulling up logs. Next day, work edging up plank. Was promoted from log shanty to house, no fire in bedroom, 20 degrees below zero, sleep in bed with four lumberjacks. Can't turn over, must holler, "prepare to spoon," then one after the other turns over, get up at 5 a. m., socks piled around stove pipe, must rub them on legs to get stiffness out of them, socks threw off sparks, "aber nitt," another promotion, hauling the "grub" (dinner) three miles on a hand sled to the wood choppers, best liked person in camp (when I bring eating), still keeping books, again working in mill, fire up boiler, start engine, main belt breaks, throws off governor belt, engine racing, belt winds around pully, breaks out the whole wood partition, all the men in the mill run out and hide in the woods. Crawling on my hands and knees to get at the throttle valve, by mistake shut off supply valve on pump, all packing blows out of pump, covering me with water, stay bolt blows out of boiler driving the bolt and hot water through engineer's legs, he also takes a sneak behind a tree.

Engine still running wild. Big iron plate which was secured on ceiling drops with a report of a thousand guns. I see my end? No. Something must be done. The large main belt is wound around engine shaft and pulley, I take my chance, good luck, the throttle is closed and the engine stops. Glory be to all. Next day work at the planer, an old second handed affair. The feed rolls slip and will not force the boards against the knives, a man with a sledge hammer gives it a hard blow on the end of the board, bum—b-r-r-r, and in this way drives the board through the machine. One of the belts driving the cutter head jumps off. It rolls along like a hoop snake. I try to stop the innocent looking thing with my foot, belt doubles me up and turns me over half a dozen times into a pile of shavings. We put on the belt, b-r-r-r all the knives fly out of the cutter head and bury themselves into the timber and wall, not one of us was injured. The next day the lumber yard is on fire. I also suffer a loss. All my wool socks hanging out to dry on one of the lumber piles were burned. No insurance. Two weeks later was butcher day. A number of hogs were killed but how to scald them. My proposition was accepted, namely, put the hog just back of the boiler blow off, the valve was opened. Gee, whiz! Holy smoke; such a sight, the hot water under terrific pressure blew off the bristles sky high. No machine in the large packing plants could have done such work.

I soon after left this haven of bliss for I swore by the tarry knot holes in my grandfathers' wooden leg I would not remain any longer. To my sorrow I learned that one of the owners of the mill, in trying to pack this same blow off valve, the nipple screwed into the boiler being rusted, broke off and the whole contents of the hot water in the boiler blew over him, all they found after the pressure was down, was a lot of bones, and cooked flesh. I returned home. John Rehfus, (you all knew him) employed by G. Heileman as bookkeeper at the brewery, showed me the brewery underground vaults, where the beer was stored, which interested me very much. This was in the later 70's, little thinking that some day I also would be interested in this concern. In those days the brewers did not realize that ice would preserve their beer during the summer months. Beer was brewed in winter and transported from the brewery to large stone vaults cut in the bluffs east of the city. Later on, large brick vaults were built at the brewery and ice stored on top of same surrounded by a wooden structure. Later on, refrigerator buildings were erected, with the beer on the lower and ice on the upper floor, followed by the entire dispensing of the use of ice and substituting anhydrous ammonia gas, expanding same in numerous coils placed on the ceilings of the different cooling rooms. The temperature can be brought down to zero. Well, I guess I am getting off the track, like the cars on t heir first trip over the La Crosse & Southeastern. The cars were riding very rough all the time, when all at once, they rode smooth and easy, one of the directors asked Supt. Valier, "Pete, why do the cars now ride so quietly?" Pete replied, "Gentlemen, we are riding on the ties now." A rough road then, "heh?" But talk about crooked roads, one was so crooked they had to build the boiler in two parts and put them on hinges so that they could get around the short turns. The fireman was blind in one eye and had a wooden leg. Half the time, instead of shoveling the coal into the furnace he shoveled it into the headfor O. J. C. Hammond, on the north side, and then for H. Wehausen, tobacco store, and now ending my career with the G. Heileman Brewing company, already serving thirty years.

Now back to my boyhood days.

I will forever cherish t hose good old days in my youth. "Dear to my heart, etc," as Longfellow writes, is only too true. At my time, we knew nothing about pumps. All drank from wells out of the old oaken bucket. There were no microbes then, nor bubbler drinking fountains. We had no electric light nor gas, but used tallow candles and lard for lighting purposes. Then came kerosene oil, father bought a gallon for 85 cents and a small lamp. This lamp was used only on special occasions and then the neighbors would come around and wonder at it. "Just burning up money" they said. Matches (the old eight day ones), it took eight days before they were fully ablaze, cost 10 cents per box of three hundred. They were only used to light the lamp and for company's sake. Father lit his pipe with a coal from the brick stove. Only millionaires could afford iron stoves. No street cars. Oh, no. Walk in sand and sand burrs. Fine crop of these every year. Auto cars, not even in our dreams. Bicycles? Yes, the pedals were directly on the front wheel and the speed about four miles per hour. Mechanics did not know that a large gear with present chain drive connected direct to small gear would in crease the speed, instead they used a front wheel over five feet in diameter. Light wagon wheels were used and it required two men to lift the most up-to-date machine. Bicycle school? Yes. On the second floor, Davis livery stable. Tuition 60 cents per hour. It took about two weeks to master a wheel and a champion was considered, he, who could run his wheel around a post, "daring devil" they would say. Skates? Oh, yes. Big two inch screws in the heel, block of wood and two straps. Pearl Street. Everybody would throw their washing water on the street, effect, big icy hills. My enjoyment, sliding down these hills on a pair of bones from soup meat fastened on with strings. Happy? I guess yes. Could not do the figure "8" with them, only plain skating. After I mastered them, I used barrel staves until I received my first pair of skates, more fun than when I received my first pair of red top copper toed boots. Just think at t hat time we knew nothing about rubber hose. The hose was made from leather strips, copper riveted.

Oue fire department was a nobby set of men with their blue shirts, heavy helmets and the foreman with his big, brass horn, the fine engines were all operated by men and many a ride did I have hanging on the pump bar going up and down. Later on I joined Company "B," known as the Frantic Fire Fighters, the noblest Romans of them all. Our prettiest fireman would stand no more chance with them than a tallow dog chasing an asbestos cat through h—. Our rules were more modern and up-to-date. For instance.

Rule 1. After the fire is put out, make a thorough search for sparks, etc., with a lantern.

Rule 2. Run anyway except the right way, the furthest way around is the nearest way to the fire.

Rule 3. If the chimney is on fire, put salt in it, or the best way, jerk off the pump handle and pound it down.

Rule 4. Tumble out the tumblers and throw out the dishes, but be careful and carry out the feather beds.

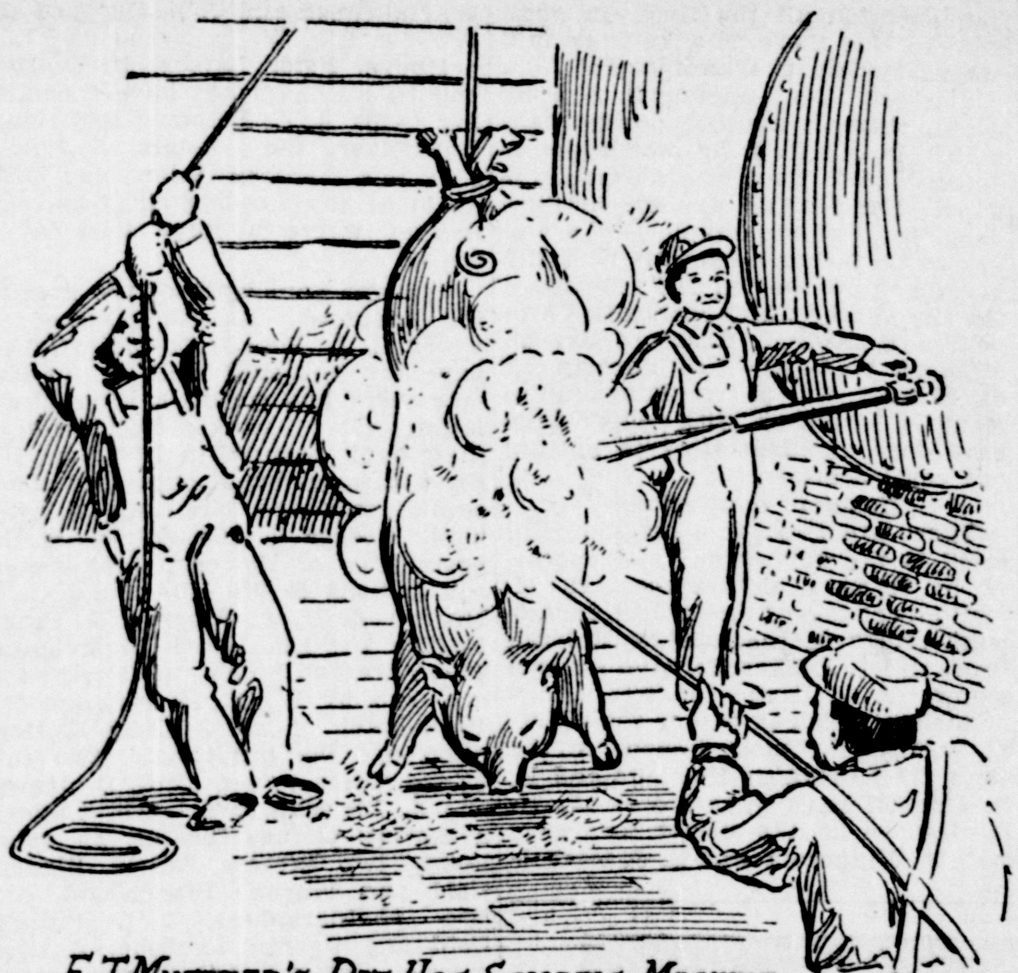
Rule 5. We had to learn the following by memory:

A fly and a flea in a flue
Were imprisoned, so what could they do.
Said the flea, "Let us fly."
'Said the fly, "Let us flea."
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Ding, dong, was the hypnotizing signal, everyone of us would run to the fire, leaving wife and children at home. I know of one instance, deserving a Carnegie medal, where one of my comrades left a glass of beer standing to run to the fire. I, myself one day let several hundred dollars silver money, which I was counting, stand on the desk and ran to the fire. Scene, Chicago; time, 30 years ago; object, honeymoon; place, Gault house. We are sitting alone, room second story. Ding, ding, ding, fire. Hose cart, fire engine racing down street. I get the old fever again, a parting kiss, wife all alone in the big city, run down stairs, slide down hand rail to office, crying fire, get to street, run after fire apparatus, get to bridge, draw pulls up shutting me off, great disappointment, return to hotel, get lost, could not remember name of hotel, ask a dozen people where I could find my hotel, they tell me to chase myself, told them I did, they said I looked it, think of my wife, can see her crying out her eyes, what shall I do, what's that, I feel in my pocket, big key with large brass check on it. Gault House, they must have known I was a fire runner, saved. In a few minutes

In den Armen lagen sie beide
Und Weinen vor Schmertz und vor Freude

Would any of the present fire lads make such a sacrifice? Answer (but the people were honest those days.) Some daring deeds of valor, "Doud & Sons cooper shop burns." The present fire chief, Mr. Bradfield and myself nozzle in hand, find ourselves in the burning building, being ordered there by Chief Scott. It's getting uncomfortable here, said Bradfield. Yes, and dangerous, said I. When we find the flames coming through the floor cracks licking off our shoes, we step out. Bang, down goes the floor into the infernal regions below. Everybody cried, "Saved," etc. Twenty minutes later finds me hung up 20 feet in the air on a pile of hickory hoop poles. I had slipped, nevertheless I always enjoyed an elevated position.



E. T. MUELLER'S PAT. HOG SCALDING MACHINE

A few weeks later, bing bing, Ding, dong, fire, fire. I do not wish to put on my business clothes, so I run to the closet and ripped off a pair of pants and coat, putting them on while running. Night pitch dark, heavy rain and lightning. There were a lot of trees taken out on Mississippi street leaving large holes. It was my luck to fall into everyone and get drenched to the skin. The next morning, going into the kitchen, imagine my surprise, the floor was covered with a pool of inky black water and the clothes I had on were my best broadcloth suit. Tableaux. So much for the fire department.

Do you want to hear about my inventions? Well, I applied for and received six patents. My wife continually called me down and tried to persuade me to stop spending my money on such "foolish things" as she termed them, when one day I received $350.00 all in paper currency for a cue chalking device. I immediately went home, found my wife in the kitchen. With a yell I threw all this money around, up in the air, you know, Lot turned into a pillar of salt. My wife turned into marble. The expression on her face told me plainly that she had a mad man before her who had taken all the brewery money and was scattering some all over town. After I told her the money was for the patent she had scolded so much about, a change came over her, just like the beautiful effects on the sky after a thunder storm. She cried, "Oh, Emil, do invent something again." The next thing was an apparatus to prevent railroad collisions, on trains either front or rear. The principle was that this apparatus would set the brakes automatically, as soon as the resistance of the rails would equal the force of the current. It would be impossible to get two trains together either way. I was assured two switch engines to use on trial, but was informed by a leading railroad that the railroad company would rather stand the chance of a loss than spend a cent for improvements. This dropped the matter until a few weeks ago. I find an eastern company adopting this same system. Here I lose another million. Just ask the venerable gentleman, Mr. Wehausen, for whom I worked in his tobacco store in 1880, about my "electric walking beam engine." Electric motors of present style were not then known. My electric light, using two lead pencils for carbons, a gas apparatus, and steam engine, etc. I only mention these things because I have been requested to do so and I ask you to overlook all matters pertaining to myself. Surely I do not want to boost my individuality, only recalling those good old times when I was a boy and the contrast between then and now.

E. T. MUELLER.

County court house of Trempealeau county, situated at Whitehall.

SPRING GROVE A GROWING TOWN

First Settler Came in 1852, Since Which Time City Has Enoyed Steady Growth

BUSINESS MEN WIDE AWAKE

All Take Active Interest in the Development of the Beautiful Minnesota City

Spring Grove, like all vigorous and healthy things, is a growing town. She has not sprung up in a single night to her present size; it has taken years' of time to germinate, steadily grow and develop to her present size until she stands today among our sister towns foremost in financial strength and business.

It was in June, 1852, when a man by the name of John Smith first took a claim in section eleven, that the first seed was sown, which sprung forth, developing the rich community of today.

It has required 59 years for this seed to germinate, as the country at that time was nothing but wilderness, with but very few settlers, if any, hereabout. It has grown until today it can boast of a population of 750, and a thickly settled surrounding country of prosperous farmers who are a blessing to any town or village.

Businessmen Wide Awake

Spring Grove has as live and wide awake businessmen as can be found anywhere who all take an interest in the development of their beautiful little city of which they can justly feel proud. The city has banks, general stores, restaurants, harness shop, creamery, clothing stores,farm implement dealers, photographers, drug stores, furniture stores, blacksmith shops, mill, elevators, lumber yards, livery, automobile garage, opera house, meat market, hardware stores, jewelry stores, postoffice and a number of other things which all go to make a thriving town.

Proud of High School

Spring Grove has a high school and manual training school of which it feels justly proud. This year the board of education voted to install an up-to-date steam heating and ventilating plant, which will make this the best high school in the vicinity.

There is no place in America where one can find a more religious class of people than right here. Although there is but one church here, the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church, there are not far to either side of the city churches of other creeds.

Natural Resources

Spring Grove is a city that enjoys many natural resources, that needs but the skillful manipulation of man to make them yield bountifully of their rich treasure; a substantial city whose foundation is laid upon a soil that cannot be surpassed for productiveness; a city supplied with the very best and purest of water; a city with the best of fire protection; a city where harmony prevails among its business men; a city whose social advantages are equal to those afforded by places many times its size and age; a city where peace and good will toward all men is exemplified; a city above all others which people would want to make their home.

Spring Grove is situated in an ideal place on a high flat gently sloping towards either side from the center of the city, thus making a natural drain, dispensing with an expensive sewer system, and there is no place on earth where is found a better and more healthy supply of water than here.

When we look to the resources of Spring Grove, her conservative citizens, the push and pluck of her business life, her socially pure atmosphere, unanimity of her citizens to make this the ideal place of Houston county, we feel justified in looking forward to a bright future.

There is a rich farming community around the city, and it matters not whether one goes north, south, east or west, everywhere there is evidence of prosperity. By driving ing out into the surrounding country it can be seen how extensively farming is carried on and the fine farm dwellings, barns, windmills, granaries and other out buildings which nearly every prosperous farmer possesses. Corn, oats and barley are the staple crops in this country, some very fine wheat is raised and flax is also raised in some places. A number of the farmers this year have been trying their hand at tobacco raising and there is no reason why this country will not yield as fine a crop as Wisconsin or Ohio. The main industry, however, of the farmers is stock raising, some of the finest and best stock being raised here and which always brings the highest market price. Many of the farmers are raising full-blood stock for market as they have found in their experience in stock raising that this always brings the best results.

Good Water Supply

Spring Grove is far ahead of most cities of its size in the way of water supply. In the year 1895 a water system was completed at a cost of about $5,000. Two wells were sunk at that time, one 400 feet deep which is operated by a gasoline engine and the other well is 80 feet deep operated by a windmill. Both of these wells are good and furnish plenty of water for the town. The water from these wells is forced into a large tank about 75 feet from the ground which holds about 1500 barrels. The pressure derived from this tank is sufficient to throw water on the highest building in our city in case of fire. One mile of mains carry the water to the different parts of the town for fire protection as well as for the patrons who use the city water.

The Easier Way.

First Burglar—Stung!

Second Burglar—This job was cleaned up on the inside.

First Burglar—We'll have to start a bank ourselves, old pal. The thing is done differently now.—Judge.

INTER - STATE FAIR

September 25-29, 1911

$12000.00 in Premiums and Purses

SPEED PROGRAM

	Purse
2.10 Pace	$500.00
2:14 Pace (Inter-State Purse)	500.00
2:18 Pace	500.00
2:23 Pace (La Crosse Purse)	500.00
2:30 Pace	500.00
2.20 Trot (Merchants Purse)	500.00
2.25 Trot (Jobbers Purse)	500.00
2:30 Trot	500.00
3 year old or under Trot	200.00
3 year old or under Pace	200.00
2:15 Trot	500.00

Entries Close September 20.

Free Attractions in Front of Grand Stand Every Day.

T. H. SPENCE, President
E. M. WING, Treasurer
JOHN A. ELLIOTT, Vice President
C. S. VAN AUKEN, Secretary

LA CROSSE MAN FOUNDED TOWN

E. K. Dyer Settled on the Claim that Is Now the Site of Rushford, Minn.

THE CITY IS PROGRESSIVE

Fine Livestock and Dairy Produce Market; Several Factories Working

Situated advantageously to act as a market for the surrounding country, Rushford has developed since 1852, when E. K. Dyer settled on a claim there and started the town, until at present it has a population of 1,100 and is a place of importance in southern Minnesota. It is the leading livestock market as well as the primary butter market of the southern portion of the state. Farmers from all over the vicinity bring their produce there to be shipped, while in addition it is a good commercial town. The stores are conducted by young men who are progressive in every respect.

E. K. Dyer, who came from La Crosse, arrived on the site of Rushford in 1852, and settled on a claim. He was the founder of the town. The city was built on land owned by G. G. Stevens, who platted the town, and whose old home still stands. He conducted a banking business there formerly and he donated the public library to the city, while Mrs. Stevens gave the parish house to the Episcopal church.

Early Settlers

Other early settlers were Duncan Cameron and Roderick McCloud, who came but a short time after Mr. Dyer, S. S. Stebbins, Joseph Otis, H. Walker, W. W. Snell, Solomon West, G. S West, T. G. Fladeland, William Johnson and R. H. Valentine. In 1855 H. Walker, S. S. Stebbins and Solomon West laid out the first lots in the town.

The building of the first school house was begun in 1857 but was not finished until the following year when Mrs. Henry Mead acted as the first teacher with nine pupils in attendance.

On Christmas in 1854 a supper was held at E K Dyer's house with the settlers present, and at that time the town received its name.

In January, 1867, the C. M. & St. P. railroad put in its line while Rushford was incorporated as a city in 1868.

W. W. Webster owns and conducts one of the largest woolen mills in southern Minnesota and a great deal of this product is shipped. D. J. Tew has a flourishing mill which is being operated all the time. In addition to this there is a knitting mill where hosiery is manufactured.

Besides the municipal lighting plant, there is another power plant which is operated by water power secured from Root river. Current is supplied night and day except Sundays. The water is supplied by a reservoir which has a capacity of 6,000 barrels and is located 200 feet above the city and by which means fire protection is insured. Rushford has an efficient volunteer fire department of 48 men and a complete eqnuipment is furnished with which they have done excellent work in putting out conflagrations.

Business Institutions

There are two grain elevators located in the city, owned and operated by farmers and citizens. H. M. Smith owns one of the largest department stores in the locality, Julsrua Bros. and I. J. Sherwin have general stores. W. F. Drake condicts a harness shop which is one of the oldest as well as the most famous in the state, while Thomas Kierland and H. O. Hanson have drug stores. A. K. H. Hanson is the oldest hardware man in Minnesota and S. Jaastad is also the proprietor of a hardware store. The two meat markets are operated by A. Tagland and J. A. Johnson, the restaurants are run by T. Sundby and Stuland & Johnson. John Nagan & Son have a garage and auto repair shop, a wagon works nd a blacksmith shop are located in the city. G. W. Rockwell is a lawyer and W. W. Biers is a justice. There are three doctors, R. B. Williams, J. W. Magelssen and C. K. Onsgard and two dentists, W. L. Nerud and Geo. Hourn. Peter Larson, H. O. Berg and H. H. A. Loeken have shoemaking shops, J. A. Peterson and Henry Hanson are the jewelers, J. J Stinseng is a merchant tailor, and E. L. Sheldahl has a cash poultry and egg market where a large business is done.

The one newspaper of the town is the Rushford Star-Republican, of which C. L. Foss is the editor. This paper is equipped with up-to-date machinery and enjoys a large circulation. Two banks, the Rushford State bank, founded in 1867, and the First National bank, organized about seven years ago, are located here, while George E. Kirkpatrick is the postmaster of the city. John Peterson & Sons & Ole Eiken and C. J. Henrud & D. J. Sherwin & Frank Molhan are the stock merchants. There are two hotels, the Northwestern, run by W. N. Parish, and the Park hotel, of which Tracy & Hennessy are the proprietors, two furniture stores owned by C. C. Jenson and A. Bierman, two bowling alleys, a moving picture theater, an opera house, two barbers, W. H. Blanchfield and Warner Blanchfield, and two photographers, G. G. Groschfield and George Swenson. A commercial club which has many members was organized some time ago.

Rushford is a great center for dairy products as there are nine creameries located in the vicinity and a great deal of butter is brought to the city to be shipped, several hundred thousand dollars worth being sent away last year. The farmers own their own creameries, which are co-operative, and all the products of them are brought to Rushford to be sold.

Schools and Churches

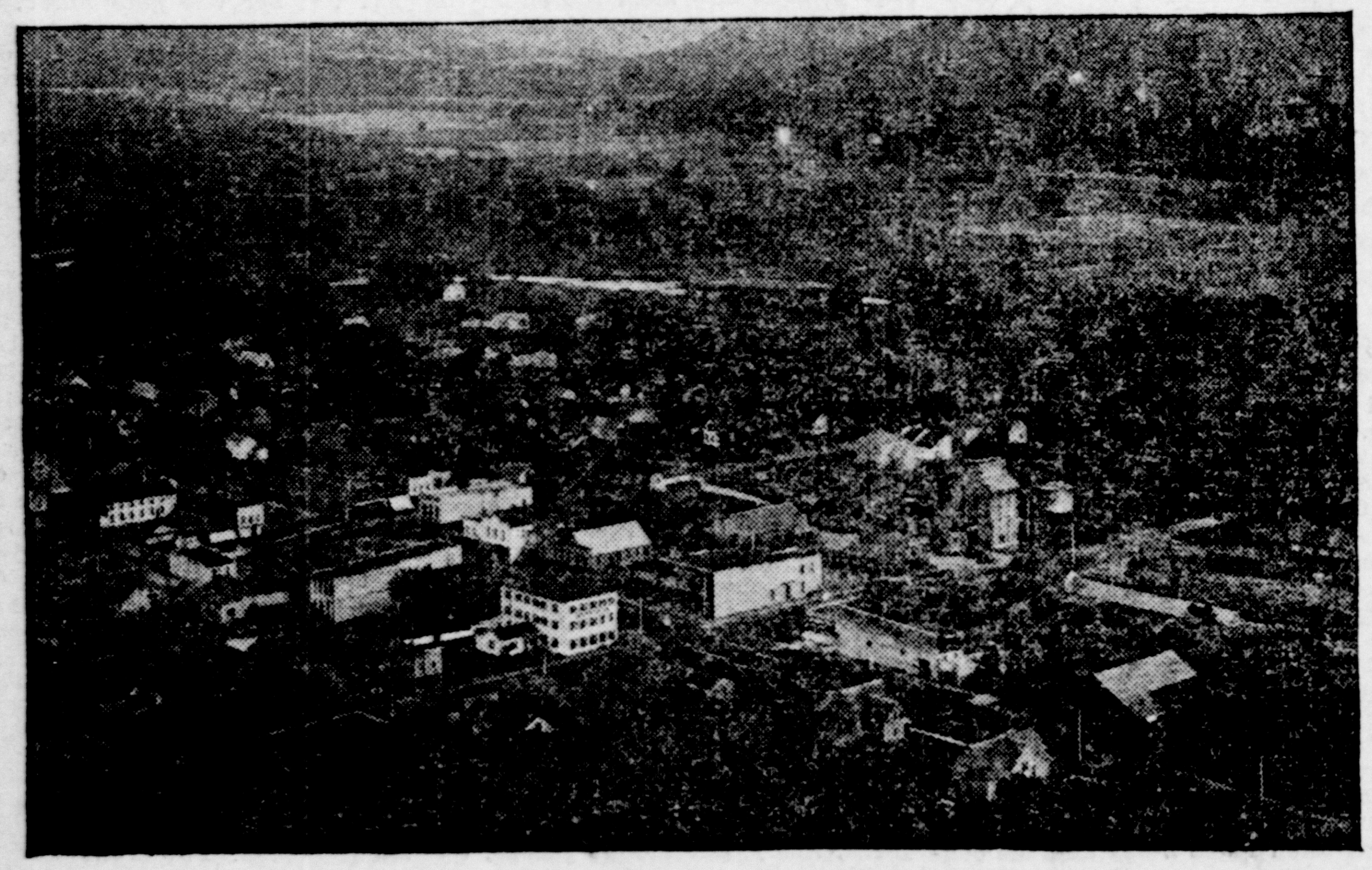
The present school house, which is an excellent building, was made out of stone quarried here and completed in 1905 as a cost of $45,000.

Five churches, the Scandinavian Lutheran, Catholic, Free Evangelical, Presbyterian and Episcopal, have buildings in the city. The Lutheran church was constructed at a cost of $25,000 and was built out of stone secured in the quarries about Rushford.

The city is provided with a fine public library which has many books for distribution and which is popular with the citizens.

S. G. Iverson, state auditor of Minnesota, lives in Rushford. He has held this office for three terms and has done much to put the state school fund on such a basis that it is now one of the best in the United States.

The present officers of Rushford are: Mayor, W. F. Drake; councilors, W. L. Nerud, A. J. Holle, E. L. Sheldahl, D. J. Shirven and Peter Miller; clerk, O. E. Rice; treasurer, J. M. Webster.



A birds-eye view of Rushford, Minnesota.

WHITEHALL IS COUNTY SEAT

Progressive Village Near La Crosse Is Seat of Trempealeau County

FIRST HOUSE STILL STANDS

First Postoffice Built by Pioneer, Still to Be Seen on Main Street

Founded in 1873, the year in which the Green Bay and Western railroad was built, the town of Whitehall, the county seat of Trempealeau county, has enjoyed a steady prosperity and growth that have combined to make it today one of the best of the smaller towns in the state. Like the towns of Arcadia, Independence and Blair, and others along the line of the Green Bay road, this town owes the choice of its location and in fact its birth to the coming of the railroad.

Previous to 1873 the country about the site of the present village was a sparsely settled area of farms. The Trempealeau River Valley, however, contains some of the best farm lands in Wisconsin, and as soon as the railroad offered suitable shipping facilities, the land was quickly put under cultivation. At present, it is estimated, that there are over 500 farmers within a radius of ten miles around Whitehall.

Before 1873 a little town, on the opposite side of the Trempealeau river, about two and one-half miles northeast of the present village, had gathered around a small grist mill This town, now called Old Whitehall, was the original village of Whitehall.

First Settlers Living

At least three of the earliest pioneers of civilization in this part of the country are still active in the town. Their names are: David Wood, L. D. Parsons and C. A. Southworth. David Wood was the first white man in the township, coming in the spring of 1856. The following year his father and L. D. Parsons settled in the neighborhood. At that time, according to Mr. Parsons, the number of settlers in the Trempealeau valley could have been counted on the fingers. The country was rough and timbered, and abounded in game of all sorts, large and small. Indians, of the Chippewa and Winnebago tribes, were many, and a Chippewa village numbering 450 was located on the present site of Whitehall. The Indians were friendly and although, several Indian scares were started, about the time of the New Ulm massacre, none ever materialized.

When the railroad was put through the country, settlers came rapidly, and the present site of Whitehall, being considered a strategic point, was picked for the village.

The first store was erected in 1873 by H. E. Getts, and was a general merchandise establishment. Previous to the erection of this store a home, the first building in the village, was erected by George Olds. In this structure, still standing on the main street, was the first post office. It is now used as a millinery store.

Becomes County Seat

The history of the village up to 1891, was uneventful and much like that of other country villages. In that year, however, the county seat, heretofore situated at Galesville, was removed to Arcadia. Arcadia, however,remained only for a few months the center of government, it being soon removed to Whitehall.

From that time the progress of the village has been rapid, and the people moving to the village have raised its population, from about 400 in 1891 to nearly 900 at the present time. The village, fifteen years ago, built for itself a municipal electric light plant, which is said to be one of the best equipped among the smaller plants of the state. It furnishes light and power to the village at a cost practically that of production.

About the same time as the electric plant was installed, the city also erected a waterworks, which draws its supply both from the Trempealeau river and from a large well. The water is of good quality, and a good pressure is maintained by a large reservoir on the top of a bluff in the rear of the town.

Eight years ago a complete system of sewers was put in, and the village is in this respect one of the most advanced in the state.

The county building, erected in 1891, is at present in the process of remodeling. It contains the county jail, and the offices of the various county officials. It is the largest building in the town.

Co-operative Creamery

The business houses of the town are many and varied in character, chief among them being the John O. Melby bank and the Co-operative Creamery.

The creamery is one of the largest and most sanitary in the state, and its standing with the farmers is vouched for by the fact that its last year's shipments were valued at a total of $111,000. There are 450 patrons on the books of the establishment.

The present officers of the village of Whitehall are: President, R. H. Holton; clerk, George Larson; treasurer, Ludwig Hamerstad; supervisor, E. F. Hensel; assessor, O. F. Harlow; marshal, Iver Sench.

The board of trustees is as follows: Ludwig Salsrud, A. O. Melby, C. F. Huleatt, O. C. Thorson, G. S. Rice, and Anton Vold.

HIGH SCHOOL, WHITEHALL, WIS.

An Age Test.

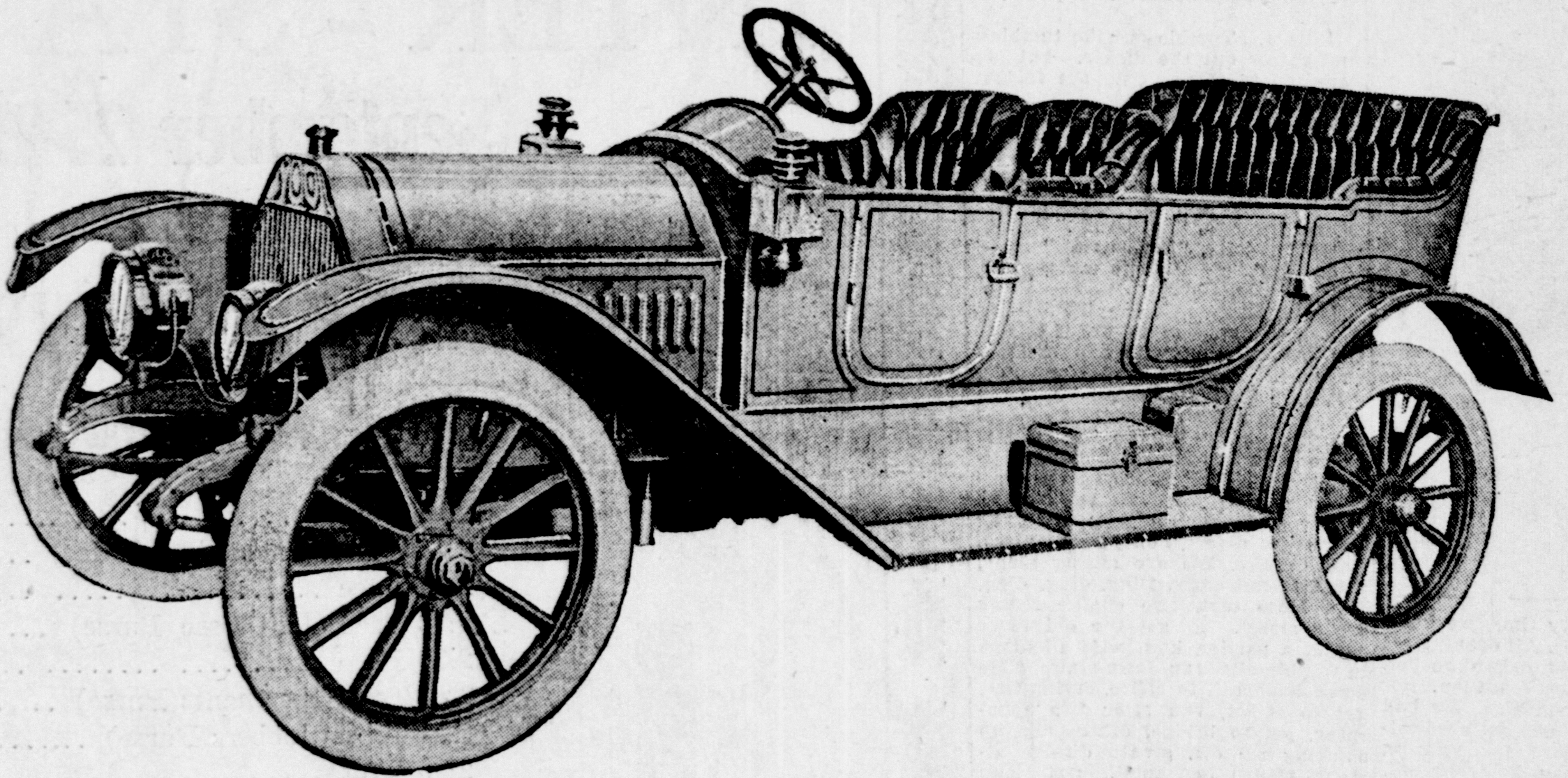
You can usually guess within a few years of a woman's age by noticing how she takes it when you call her a sylph.

One Way.

"How do you hold onto your cook while you are away on your vacation —by paying her a bonus to come back?" "No, by not paying her what I owe her."

Marrying men, like other rare geniuses, are born, not made.

IMPERIAL AUTOMOBILES



PROVEN RELIABLE BY TEST

Two Imperial Cars win sweepstake and first prize in most severe 6 day 960 mile run ever made, the Wisconsin Endurance Run. In winning these prizes it was necessary to compete with higher priced cars. Our cars both finished with a perfect road score—this means not a tool used or adjustment made in entire run. Engines were started at beginning of run and kept running continuously until end of run, except at controls.

Remember the Imperial won the Chicago Endurance Run last year. This proves without a doubt that **IMPERIAL CARS HAVE MORE ENDURANCE THAN ANY OTHER CAR ON MARKET TODAY, REGARDLESS OF PRICE.**

COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU THESE WONDERFUL CARS.

LA CROSSE PLOW COMPANY, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

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BECAUSE
Durability, Economy,
Solidity, Permanency,
Color,
Fire-Proof Qualities.

They sell better than frame buildings. The very old buildings in good condition today are of brick construction.
Where are the old time frame buildings?

WHEN YOU BUILD USE BRICK

Prices and Samples furnished on application.

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La Crosse, Wisconsin.
Plant Located Near C. B. & Q., and L. C. & S. E. R. R.

THE BUICK IS LUXURIOUS CAR

Cars Sold by Bergh Piano Co. Hold Record for Few Repairs and Operation

Standardization of parts, economy, speed, power, beauty of design, and durability are the characteristic feature about the Buick automobiles which have made them a synonym for motor luxury wherever motor cars are talked of or sold. The cars are turned out at a rate of over 100 a day in the largest, most complete, most sanitary, and best organized automobile shops in the world, by a force of skilled mechanics, and the plant itself is a wonder of careful painstaking effort utilized in the manufacture of motor cars.

Every part of the car, motor, body, and all other essential details are made in gigantic shops of the concern, with the minute attention to minor points which characterizes the best effort in every line of manufacture.

The giant shops where the Buick is manufactured cover 2,453,124 square feet, more than 56 acres, and the company is the largest shipper of first class freight in the world.

Entire Car Made in Shops.

These enormous shops are necessitated by the principle of the Buick manufacturing company to make every car, and every part of each car, on the ground, under the personal supervision of experts. Every smallest part that enters into the construction of a Buick is made at the great factory in Flint, Mich., and the result of this policy is seen in the grade of car turned out.

Representing millions of dollars, the equipment of the Buick shops is the marvel of this engineering and manufacturing age. It includes thousands of automatic labor-saving machines, half a million tools, jigs, dies and fixtures that save the purchasers of Buick cars millions of dollars a year in first cost, and unknown thousands of dollars a year afterwards, because each part is interchangeable, made exactly like every other part of its kind. It is a recognized fact the world over that Buick cars lead all others in the standardization of parts.

Speed and Economy Great Points.

The two greatest points, upon which the manufacturers of the Buick sell their cars are speed and economy of operation and repairs. They claim, and the claim has been well substantiated by actual experience of owners, that the Buick will pass other cars of equal price and equal power rating, and will go farther upon the same amount of gasoline than any other car of its class. Durability is another great feature of this car.

Three Buick cars purchased to carry U. S. Mail and passengers over country roads have covered 100 miles a day 300 days a year; each car has run over 110,000 miles. Hundreds of Buick cars have run over 80,000 miles.

Every 1911 Buick car is a new model, designed by the most experienced experts of the craft, and each excels in quality of workmanship, material finish, and beauty. The Buick car is the acme of luxurious easy riding, and its classy lines compare favorably with those of cars much more expensive. The secret of the great beauty of this car is the painstaking work and careful attention to details which combine to make the finished and harmonious whole of the machine a masterpiece of the work of the designer and artisan.

Sold by Bergh Piano Company

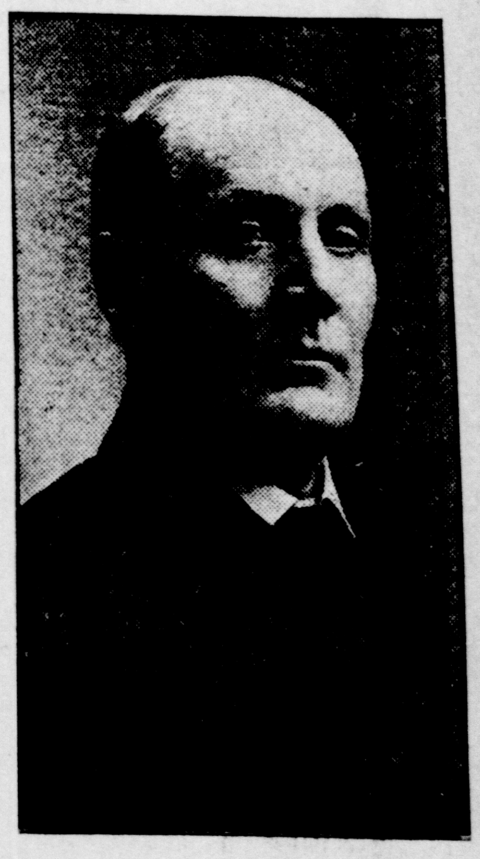
The Buick agency in La Crosse is the Bergh Piano company, and from the first day in which they installed the Buick in stock they have been highly succesful in placing the car. The machine sells itself, and the Bergh people are enthusiastic over the merits of the car. They have placed more cars of the Buick make in their territory than has any competing firm, and business has increased greatly since 1910.

This is the time of the year when a woman can't help pitying a man with a beard and wondering why he don't know enough to do it up in a psychic knot and fasten it with a hairpin.

WAS MANY YEARS PUBLIC SERVANT

J. L. Pettingill, One of the County's Oldest Inhabitants, Almost Continuously in Office

J. L. Pettingill has been one of La Crosse's prominent abstract and insurance men for the last twenty-six years and is still actively employed as such. Mr. Pettingill was appointed postmaster of La Crosse by President McKinley in 1898 and served a term of four year. He was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1840 and at the age of sixteen years, came to La Crosse and settled with his family in what is now known as the town of Farmington.


J. L. PETTINGILL

Perhaps to better distinguish him from his brother, John Pettingill, J. L. has been called Jay Pettingill since "way before the war." In 1873 he became county clerk of La Crosse county and was elected and re-elected until he had served the county in that capacity for eleven years.

Mr. Pettingill has been a member of the county board for many years and was chairman of the county board for ten years. He was the chairman of the building committee that built the La Crosse County Insane asylum and also chairman of the committee that built the county court house. He has been on the building committee of every building the county has today except the county jail.

He is now the chairman of the county school board and as such assisted in the building of the La Crosse County School of Agriculture and Domesti [illegible] which is located at Onalaska.

OOTH INSPIRED LA CROSSE ELKS

mblem Presented to John Elliott Resulted in Organization of the Lodge

ARLY HISTORY OF ORDER

Has had Its Ups and Downs and Now Is One of the Best in the Northwest

That the Elk's tooth, at present worn by Henry Rooney, expresident of the La Crosse club of the Wisconsin-Illinois league, was really the starter for what is now La Crosse Lodge No. 300, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a unique piece of history in connection with the local branch of the national order ,known to but few.

The story is interesting.

Sixteen years ago a cousin of John Elliott, present head of the La Crosse ball club, visited here on his return from a tour through the west. During his stay in Seattle and Tacoma he purchased several elk teeth.

"Do you belong to the Elk's John," he queried of Elliott one evening.

Mr.Elliot answered that he didn't.

"Well, take this, wear it, and be an Elk," was his injunction as he presented the local fan with a handsomely mounted Elk's tooth.

Mr. Elliot carried the emblem in his pocket for several days and one ony, losing his customary watch charm, tacked it to his chain.

W. F. HURTGEN
Exalted Ruler, La Crosse Lodge B. P. O. E.

Shortly after this Charles Heitbaum, agent for the C. M. & St. P. railway here dropped into Elliott's office. He spied the Elk's tooth.

"Are you an Elk " he queried.

"No," answered Elliott, explaining that he had hoped to be but the fact that there were no lodges in La Crosse or the immediate vicinity had kept him from joining.

W. A. WIGGENHORN
Secretary of the local lodge of the Elks

Heitbaum, who was an Elk, proposed forming a lodge here and, Elliott agreeing, they started out on a canvass for the applications necessary to secure a charter.

It took them some time but in a comparatively few months they had the names of enough prominent citizens to organize and the La Crosse lodge was launched.

But the history of the elk's tooth didn't end there.

Mr. Elliott, who was then president of the Wisconsin-Minnesota league, continued to wear the charm until the end of the baseball season last year. At a banquet given the umpires the genial fan was presented with a splendid pair of Elk's teeth mounted for a watch fob. The original tooth was discarded.

Henry Rooney was then president of the local club and at the close of the season Mr. Elliott had his old tooth fixed up and Mr. Rooney's initials engraved on the back.

He presented the tooth to the club president with the same advice that had been given him fifteen years ago—"Go be an Elk."

Rooney followed the advice and is at present wearing the emblem which is said to be responsible for the formation of the Elk's lodge here.

Organized in 1895

The local lodge of Elks was instituted in La Crosse in April, 1895 but it was not until January of the following year that the order was regularly organized and officers elected. At this time the headquarters were in the newly erected building at Fourth and Jay streets.

At the first election H. E. Pierpont was elected the first exalted ruler and the lodge was officially launched. Many of the older members of the order recall the many good times enjoyed in the first quarters of the organization and the fame of the La Crosse lodge's social sessions was spread far and wide.

In 1904 better quarters were needed and the lodge rooms were moved from the original site to what is now the U. C. T. headquarters in the Linker building. They remained here until 1906 when the proposition to put through a club plan succeeded and the lodge moved into quarters in the La Crosse Theatre building, where they are located at the present time.

These club rooms were constructed especially for the requirements of the organization but its rapidly increasing membership have made larger quarters a necessity and in December they will move into new and commodious building on the southeast corner of Fifth and Jay streets.

Fine New Building

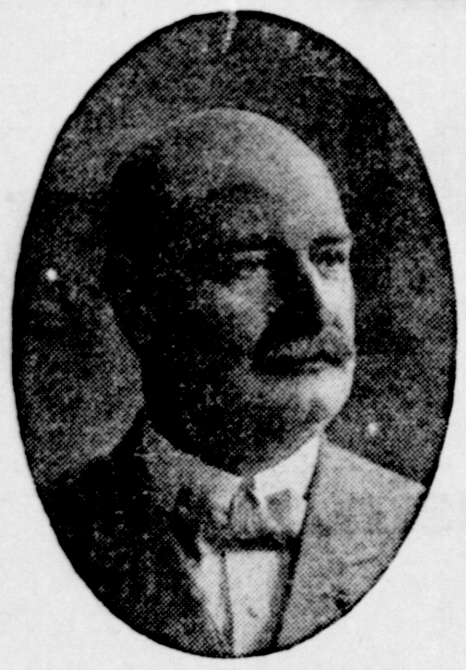
Excavation for the new building has already been started and it is expected that it will be completed and ready for occupancy by December 8, the date the lease on the present quarters expire.

The new building, when completed, will be one of the most modern fire proof structures in this section of the state and the interior is to be beautifully decorated.

The first floor of the building will be used solely as an auto display room by the Law Auto company and the entrance to the salesrooms will be on State street.

Splendid Club Rooms

The entrance to the club is to be on Fifth street and on the second floor will be found the buffet, dining and grill rooms, billiard rooms and lounging rooms. Daintily appointed apartments are being arranged for the ladies. The latter feature is one that has been adopted by Elks' clubs throughout the nation.


DR. E. A. GATTERDAM
Past Exalted Ruler of the La Crosse Elks' Lodge

The third floor will be the lodge room and when completed it will be one of the best in the state.

The roof garden planned for the new building is to be its feature. According to the original plans this detail of the building, which is an innovation in La Crosse, will furnish a delightful retreat in the summer and no detail is left out to make it one of the coolest and most enjoyable parts of the new club house.

Quarters to Be Larger

In the new building the floor space will be much greater than that enjoyed in the present quarters and the La Crosse Elks are assured quarters ample to suit their needs for the next ten years.

The Elk's lodge, the same as with any other organization, has had its ups and downs in La Crosse. From the time it was organized it has traveled through various stages of prosperity. It has suffered its depression but in every instance the loyal members have come forward and today it occupies a position among orders in this section of the state to be envied by many.

Gatterdam a "Boomer"

Following the establishment of the club in the theatre building it suffered one of the periods of depression and it was at this time that Dr. E. A. Gatterdam was chosen exalted ruler. Immediately the administration got busy, retrieved what had been lost in membership and the roll call took a boom that didn't stop until it had been brought to successful administrations, Dr. Gatterdam resigned and L. B. Raymond the 250 mark. Following two very was chosen exalted ruler. His administration in the order was prosperous and when he yielded the chair to W. F. Hurtgen, at the last election the lodge was thriving.

W. F. Hurtgen, or "Billy" as he is lovingly dubbed by the members, is keeping up the work of booming the order and the enthusiasm he has injected into the lodge is netting results. The membership is increasing rapidly and at present 290 names are on the membership list.

Exalted Rulers

The La Crosse men who have served as exalted rulers are:

H. E. Pierpont, F. H. Hankerson, Orlando Holway, F. W. Robbins, George H. Gordon, J. W. Skinner, W. A. Wiggenhorn, C. S. Van Auken, O. J. Sorensen, E. A. Gatterdam, F. R. Hartwell, R. T. Case, L. B. Raymond and W. F. Hurtgen.

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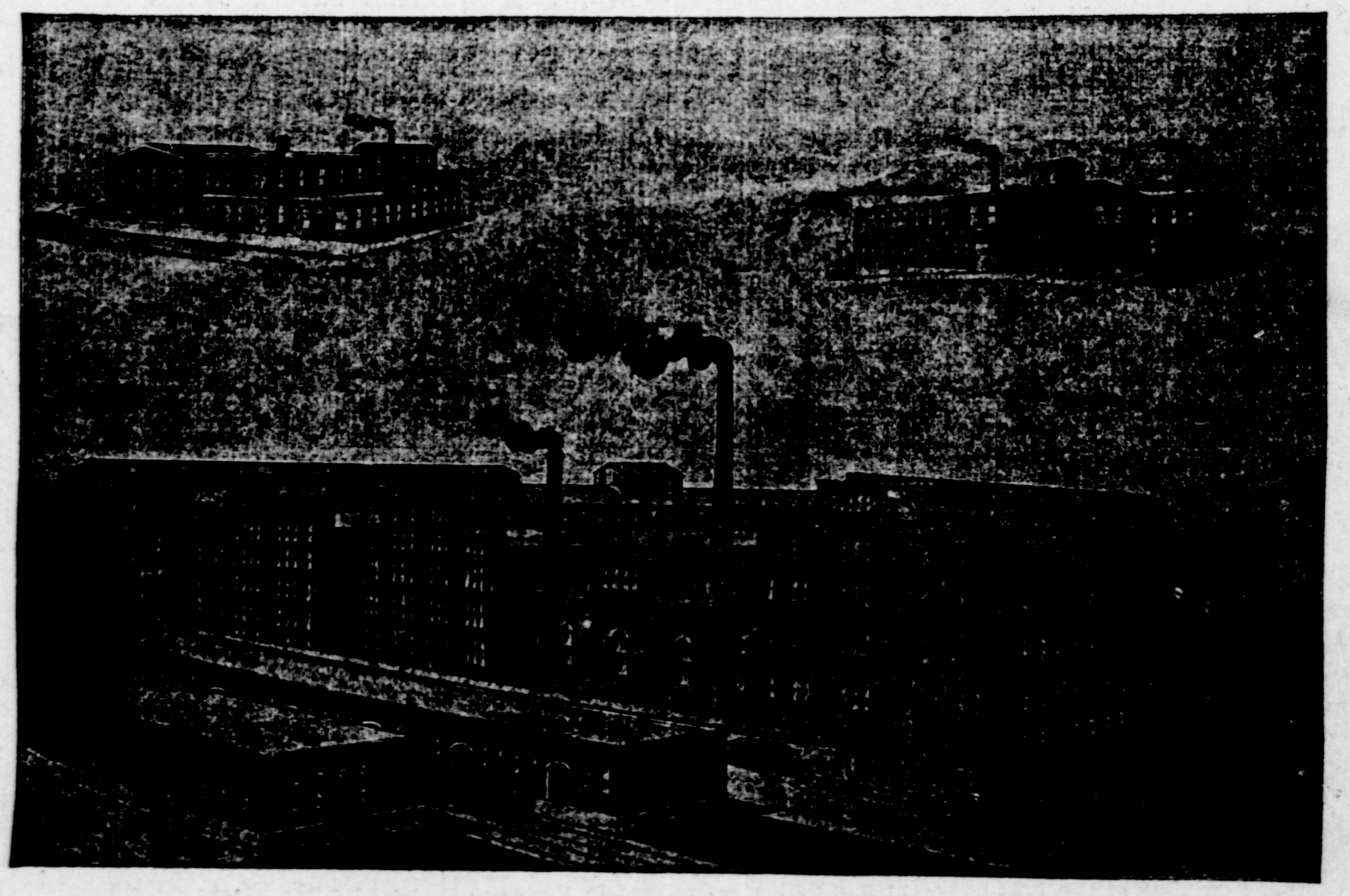

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La Crosse, Wisconsin.